00032427

THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Town Hall, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from
Hermès India
a project facilitated by the Rotary Club of Bombay

on 10 August, 2018

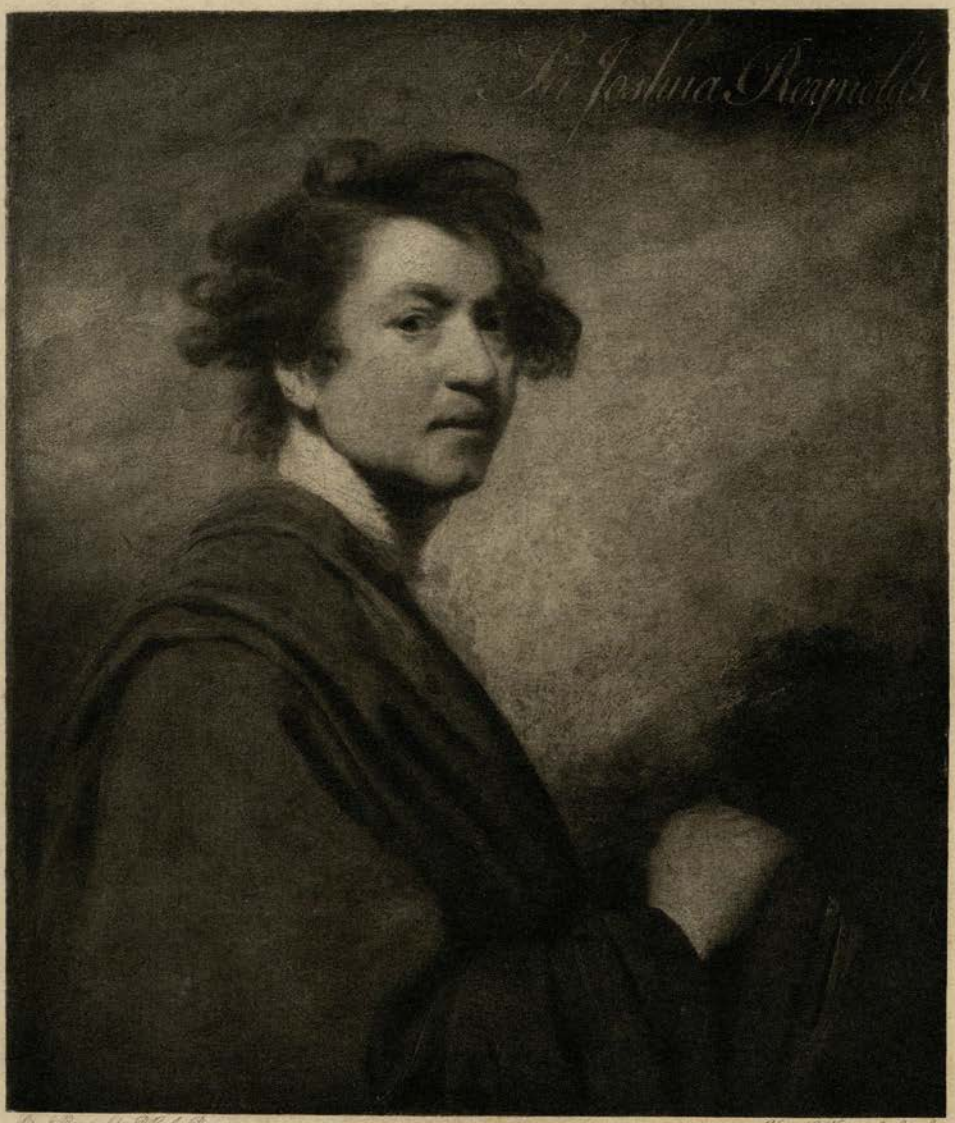
This Edition is limited to 350 Copies.

This is Number 131

HISTORY

OF THE

SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI



SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P.R.A.

HISTORY

OF THE

SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI

COMPILED BY

LIONEL CUST, M.A.

Director of the National Portrait Gallery

AND EDITED BY

SIDNEY COLVIN, M.A.

Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum
sometime Secretary of the Society

B. 51 32427 a

WW. a - 15 a

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

LONDON

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1898

All rights reserved

913.06042
Col/His
32427

OXFORD
HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

PAGES

Antiquity of the Society—State of England at its foundation —Date of foundation—Date of first records—Character of original members—Young Englishmen on the Grand Tour—Choice of name—Earliest meetings—Members in 1736 — Dashwood — Middlesex — Harcourt — The brothers Gray—W. Ponsonby—R. Grenville—Howe, Archer, Denny, Strode, Sewallis Shirley—Boone, Liddell, Fauquier, Harris, Dingley, Smithson—Hanbury Williams, Mitchell, Villiers—Smyth, Hay, Spence, &c.—Sandwich —Bedford, Brand, Holdernesse—Other members before 1750 1–21

CHAPTER II

Practices and regulations of the Society—Places, dates, and hours of meeting—The President: his toga and curule chair—The Secretary and Treasurer—The High Steward —The Arch-Master and his insignia—The Regalia: Bacchus's Tomb, the Ballot-Box, Seal, and Inkstand— Dining practices: forfeits and fines—Convivial excesses —Toasts—Election practices: qualification, admission, abdication—Committees and quorums . . . 22–41

CHAPTER III

Miscellaneous activities of the Society: the Westminster Bridge Lottery—Foundation of General Fund: building schemes—The Cavendish Square site—Its abandonment and the financial result—Promotion of the Italian opera —Middlesex and Vanneschi—Schemes for an Academy of Arts—Mr. Dingley's plan—Communications with Hayman's Committee of Painters—The Society's plan—

PAGES

Collapse of negotiations—Foundation of the Royal Academy: its relations with the Dilettanti—Proposal to form a gallery of casts from the antique—Revival of the building scheme—Suggested sites: the Green Park—The Star and Garter—Camelford House—Final abandonment of building scheme—Increasing riches of the Society—Face-money: Rule *Ann. Soc. Undec.*—Other sources of income—Incidental records . . 42–67

CHAPTER IV

The Dilettanti and Classical Archaeology—Earlier history of the study—The Earl of Arundel—The Arundel Marbles—Other collectors—Explorations *in situ*: Nointel and Carrey—Spon and Wheler; Chishull—British artists in Rome; Brettingham and Gavin Hamilton—Stuart and Revett—Sir James Gray and the Dilettanti—Election of Stuart and Revett—Their expedition to Athens—Dawkins and Wood—Le Roy and Dalton—The Dilettanti and *The Antiquities of Athens*—Success of the volume—The Society sends an expedition to Asia Minor—Chandler, Revett, and Pars—Instructions to the expedition—Work in the Troad and Ionia—Approval of the Society—Work in Attica and the Morea—Return and reception of the explorers—The *Ionian Antiquities*: choice of materials—Preparation and publication of the volume—Presentation copies—Chandler's *Inscriptions* and *Travels*—Proposed continuation of *Ionian Antiquities*—The drawings of Revett and Pars: various claimants for their use—Difficulties between Stuart and Revett—Appointment of a committee—Death of Stuart: posthumous publication of *The Antiquities of Athens*, vols. ii, iii, and iv—Publication of *Ionian Antiquities*, vol. ii—Custody of the Society's marbles—Marbles and drawings presented to the British Museum 68–106

CHAPTER V

Personal changes in the Society—New members—Deaths of Founders—New spirit among their successors—J. C. Crowle—Sir Joseph Banks—Charles Greville—Sir William Hamilton—Sir Richard Worsley, Mr. Peachey, and Sir George Beaumont—Charles Townley

PAGES

—Richard Payne Knight—Sir Henry Englefield—Hamilton and the ritual of Isernia—D'Hancarville—The *Priapeia*—Reception of the volume—Retrospect: work of the Dilettanti in Italy—Work in Greece and Asia Minor—Further enterprises: new Publication Committee—*Specimens of Antient Sculpture*—Mode of publication—Proposed second volume—Opportunities lost meanwhile—Sir William Hamilton's notes and drawings—Letter from Lord Elgin—The Parthenon Marbles since Carrey—Thomas Harrison—Action taken by Lord Elgin—Lord Elgin and the Dilettanti—Influence of Payne Knight in discrediting the Marbles—Champions on the other side: West, Fuseli, Haydon—Progress of the controversy—Crown Prince of Bavaria, Visconti, Canova—The Select Committee—Final result . 107–136

CHAPTER VI

Internal changes—The Ballot—Abolition of Forfeitures—Removals: Parslow's: the Thatched House—Researches in Greece and the Levant—Zeal of new members—Colt Hoare, Long, Ainslie, Hawkins—Morritt of Rokeby—Hope of Deepdene—Lord Morpeth, Lord Northwick, Earl of Aberdeen—Wilkins, Leake, Gell—New Ionian Committee—Its report on Gell's proposed expedition—Instructions to the expedition—Researches at Eleusis—Work at Samos, Miletus, Magnesia, &c.—Work at Rhamnus, Thoricus, and Sunium—The Aegina Marbles—Risks from pirates and privateers—Return of mission—John Peter Gandy—Resolutions as to publication—Congratulations to members of mission—Details of scheme—Sir Henry Englefield's appeal—Its results—*The Unedited Antiquities of Attica*—New edition of *Ionian Antiquities*—Further activities: second volume of the *Specimens*—Difficulties and delays—Mode of meeting expenses—Deaths of Englefield and Payne Knight—Sir T. Lawrence as Secretary—A German scholar's tribute—Distinguished members . . 137–171

CHAPTER VII

Secretaryship of W. R. Hamilton—Reparation to Lord Elgin—Correspondents abroad: the Hon. W. R. Spencer—Sir W. Gell—Mr. Edward Dawkins—The Chevalier

PAGES

Bröndsted—The Bronzes of Siris—Subscription for their purchase—Proposed continuation of *Ionian Antiquities*—Application from Mr. Penrose—Mr. Penrose supported by the Society—*Investigations of Athenian Architecture*—Latter years of Hamilton's secretaryship—Members elected under his régime: Shee, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Hobhouse, &c.—Eastlake, Ryan, Munro of Novar, &c.—Mr. Penrose, Monckton Milnes, Watkiss Lloyd, Panizzi, Cockerell, &c.—C. T. Newton: his correspondence from Syra and Mitylene—The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus—Proposal from the Arundel Society—Dedications of Cockerell's volumes . . . 172–191

CHAPTER VIII

Removals: new Thatched House Tavern; Willis's Rooms—State of the Society—Sir C. T. Newton, Sir F. Leighton, &c.—Art collectors and amateurs; country gentry, &c.; Bar and Bench—Pollock, Venables, Bowen—Learning; the Civil Service; Foreign Diplomacy—New antiquarian enterprise: Mr. Pullan and the Temple of Teos—The Smintheum—Temple of Priene—*Ionian Antiquities*, vol. iv—Time and mode of publication—Penrose's *Athenian Architecture*, new edition—Appeals from various quarters: Temple of Ephesus; British School at Athens—Changes and removals since 1888—New members—Discussions and resolutions—Retrospect: changed conditions of archaeological study—Decline of classical enthusiasm in England—The Archaeological Institute of Rome; various foreign schools at Athens—Revival of the study in England, but in another shape—Part taken, or to be taken, by the Dilettanti—Conclusion 192–215

CHAPTER IX

Portraits of members: George Knapton—Institution of face-money—Knapton's resignation—J. Stuart as Painter to the Society—Stuart superseded in favour of Reynolds—The two great portrait-groups—Nathaniel Dance—Various resolutions as to portraits—Death of Reynolds; Lawrence chosen successor—Motion as to portrait of Sir J. Banks—The Reynolds groups: steps for their preservation—The groups engraved in mezzotint—

PAGES

Portrait of Payne Knight—Lawrence on the question of fresh portrait-groups—Portraits and face-money : various orders—Portraits of Lord Dundas and Benjamin West —Lawrence succeeded by Shee—Portrait of Morritt—Inquiries into state of pictures—Shee succeeded by Eastlake—Proposed series of engravings—Applications for loan of pictures : Manchester, South Kensington, National Gallery, &c.—Eastlake succeeded by Leighton —Portraits of Lord Broughton and Sir Edward Ryan—Successive Painters to the Society : Sir F. W. Burton and Sir Edward Poynter—Further loans of pictures—Last portraits : Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Lord Leighton, Mr. Sidney Colvin 216–237

APPENDIX

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI . . 239–314

INDEX 315–336

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Photogravures from original portraits in the possession of the Society of Dilettanti

		PAGE
Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A. (after Reynolds)	*Frontispiece*	
Col. G. Gray (after Knapton)	*To face*	12
The Hon. Sewallis Shirley (after Knapton)	„	14
The Earl of Holdernesse (after Knapton)	„	20
Sir James Gray, Bart. (after Knapton)	„	76
The Earl of Bessborough (after Knapton)	„	82
The Earl of Sandwich (after Knapton)	„	110
William Fauquier, Esq. (after Knapton)	„	112
Richard Payne Knight, Esq. (after Lawrence)	„	118
J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. (after Shee)	„	146
Sir Henry Englefield, Bart. (after Lawrence)	„	168
Sir Edward Ryan, K.C.B. (after Leighton)	„	194
Sir William Hamilton and others (after Reynolds)	„	222
The Hon. Charles Greville and others (after Reynolds)	„	226

Phototypes from the Regalia belonging to the Society

'Bacchus's Tomb'	*To face*	32
Ivory relief of Perseus and Andromeda, after the antique: from the back of Bacchus's Tomb	„	34
The Ballot-Box	„	36

HISTORY

OF THE

SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI

CHAPTER I

Antiquity of the Society—State of England at its foundation—Date of foundation—Date of first records—Character of original members—Young Englishmen on the Grand Tour—Choice of name—Earliest meetings—Members in 1736—Dashwood—Middlesex—Harcourt—The brothers Gray—W. Ponsonby—R. Grenville—Howe, Archer, Denny, Strode, Sewallis Shirley—Boone, Liddell, Fauquier, Harris, Dingley, Smithson—Hanbury Williams, Mitchell, Villiers—Smyth, Hay, Spence, &c.—Sandwich—Bedford, Brand, Holdernesse—Other members before 1750.

Antiquity of the Society.

THE history to be narrated in the following chapters is that of a small private society of gentlemen which for more than a century and a half has exercised an active influence in matters connected with public taste and the fine arts in this country, and whose enterprise in the special field of classical excavation and research has earned the grateful recognition of scholars and the cultivated

public throughout Europe. There may be persons, outside the limited circle of its members, who will feel some surprise on learning that such a society exists; that it was founded in the early years of the reign of George II; and has maintained its existence with an unbroken record up to the present day. This fact is the more remarkable, since, although the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries are actually older in point of date, the Society of Dilettanti was not formed, as these were, with any definite intention of promoting the cause of either science or art, but simply, in the first instance, for the purposes of social and convivial intercourse.

State of England at its foundation.

The foundation of the Society almost coincides with what may be termed the birth of modern England. The accession of George II, in itself an unromantic and apparently unimportant incident in the history of England, nevertheless forms one of the landmarks in that history. The final establishment on the throne of the Hanoverian branch of the Guelphs marks the close of the long struggle which had reached its climax in the Revolution of 1688. It denotes the complete extinction of any popular sympathy with the Jacobite cause, as was shown by the behaviour of the populace during the events of 1745. A new era had commenced in England, an era of progress, consolidation, and reform, equally marked in matters political, social, and commercial, in questions civil or religious, and in education, science, and art. The long ascendency of Sir Robert Walpole, as first minister of the Crown, taught the country for the first time to look to the prime minister as the real governing power, while the vigorous opposition excited by his administration opened its eyes to the advantages of the party system. It was

early in the eighteenth century that the army and navy became permanent institutions and part of the national fabric of government. This without doubt contributed largely to the extraordinary extension of British commercial enterprise which ensued, leading through the agency of the East India Company to the establishment of the British Empire in India, and in later days to the foundation of Greater Britain in Australasia, South Africa, and in various parts of the New World. As commercial fortunes increased, the merchants of the East India, Turkey, South Sea, and other companies became powers in the State, and began to encroach on the social privileges of the feudal and territorial aristocracy. With the settled stability of the throne and the national institutions, the country grew wealthy and prospered. The foundation of the Bank of England is one of the great events in the history of finance. During this period there began to arise those great manufacturing enterprises which gained for Great Britain the commercial hegemony of the world. In religion, the settled supremacy of the Protestant faith enabled the Church to come to terms with the Nonconformists, whereby the latter gained a position of independence and a distinct voice in the affairs of State. The foundation of parochial schools for the first time opened the doors of education to the masses of the people. The press became an important and active factor in public life, both as a literary resource and as a political engine. Science and research were fostered by the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. The acquisition by the nation of the collections of Sir Hans Sloane, following on that of the Cottonian and the Harleian MSS., resulted in the foundation of the

British Museum. A desire was promoted for the establishment of a truly national school of art, leading to the St. Martin's Lane Academy and William Hogarth, and later to the foundation of the Royal Academy in the glorious age of Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The pursuit of knowledge and culture became not only popular but fashionable, and a tour round foreign courts and capitals was considered an indispensable qualification for young men of birth and wealth. These grand tours became the source of the formation of those great private collections for which England long remained so justly renowned.

Date of foundation.

In the midst of such an age as this it happened, to quote the words of the preface of the *Ionian Antiquities* (1769), that

> 'In the year 1734 some gentlemen who had travelled in Italy, desirous of encouraging at home a taste for those objects which had contributed so much to their entertainment abroad, formed themselves into a society under the name of the Dilettanti, and agreed upon such resolutions as they thought necessary to keep up the spirit of the scheme.'

It is a matter of regret, and one, it is to be feared, past remedy, that, at the time of the foundation of this Society, the original members had so little idea of the important part which it was destined to play that it was not thought necessary to keep regular minutes of their meetings. Founded essentially as a dining society, its future, so long as the strength of the bond which held its members together remained untested and unknown, was very imperfectly foreseen. When, however, after a year or two, it became evident that not mere conviviality (or, as its enemies uncompromisingly alleged, hard drinking), but the love of art, with the ambition of fostering

the same sentiment in others, was destined to be the genuine ruling principle of the Society, its members seem to have awakened to the fact that they might become a leading power in social life.

Date of first records.

Through their negligence at the outset the actual date of the foundation of the Society remains uncertain. At a meeting held at the Bedford Head Tavern on March 6, 1736, it was decided to keep a regular minute-book, the records of meetings having been previously merely jotted down on loose papers. The first entries in the red morocco minute-books of the Society are dated April 5 and May 2, 1736—*Anno Soc. Ter.* in the Latin style adopted (and still kept up) for this purpose. When a separate book was commenced on December 13, 1744, for the minutes of the committee meetings, its date of commencement is *Ann. Soc. Duodec.* From these entries it may be assumed that the first meeting of the Society was held in December, probably on December 5 or 12, 1732.

Character of original members.

The majority of the original members were young noblemen or men of wealth and position between twenty and thirty years of age, who had just come home from their travels on the Continent (tours usually made under the charge of some governor of more mature age from the Universities or the Church), and who were eager on their return not only to compare notes of their experiences and acquisitions, but also to be regarded as arbiters of taste and culture in their native country. It can easily be imagined that the convivial meetings of a society thus constituted were characterized, in that age, by a vivacity which would be hardly in tune with the soberer ideas prevailing at the close of the nineteenth century.

Young Englishmen on the Grand Tour.

The young English aristocrat was a conspicuous figure in the chief centres of society on the Continent. He was as much criticized abroad for what seemed in foreign eyes his insular eccentricities, as he was on his return for his affectation of foreign habits of speech and behaviour. We get frequent glimpses of him from memoirs and letters of the time. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writing to her daughter about the winter which she passed in Rome in 1740–41, says:

> 'There was an unusual concourse of English, many of them with great estates and their own masters: as they had no admittance to the Roman ladies nor understood the language, they had no way of passing their evenings but in my apartment, where I had always a full drawing-room. Their governors encouraged their assiduities as much as they could, finding I gave them lessons of economy and good conduct; and my authority was so great, it was a common threat among them, "I'll tell Lady Mary what you say." I was judge of all their disputes, and my decisions always submitted to. While I staid, there was neither gaming, drinking, quarrelling or keeping.'

In spite of Lady Mary's complacent opinion of her own influence, it is to be feared that the four practices mentioned in her last sentence were sadly prevalent among these young men, and that in many cases it was the governor, rather than the pupil, who profited most by the expedition. In any case, it was from among these young travellers that the Society of Dilettanti was recruited.

Choice of name.

In the absence of original records, there is nothing beyond the obvious fitness of the name to explain why the original members called their Society the Dilettanti. The Italian word 'dilettante' appropriately describes the character of these young men. The French word 'amateur' had not yet been adopted into the vernacular, the word 'virtuoso' had already acquired a professional sound. There was in fact

already in existence a Society of Virtuosi founded in 1689, and composed of 'Gentlemen, Painters, Sculptors, Architects, etc., Lovers or Professors of Art.' This society held an annual feast on St. Luke's Day, and on more than one occasion attempted to immortalize its existence by portrait-groups. A reference to the name chosen by the Dilettanti for their own Society is made in the preface, already quoted, to the first volume of their great work on *Ionian Antiquities* (1769)—

'It would be disingenuous to insinuate that a serious Plan for the Promotion of Arts was the only Motive for forming this Society. Friendly and Social Intercourse was, undoubtedly, the first great Object in view; but while, in this respect, no Set of Men ever kept up more religiously to their original Institution, it is hoped this Work will show that they have not, for that Reason, abandoned the cause of Virtu, in which they are also engaged, or forfeited their Pretensions to that Character which is implied in the Name they have assumed.'

Earliest meetings.

Taking December, 1732, as the probable date of the first meeting of the Society of Dilettanti, there is some ground for supposing that it, and perhaps a few subsequent meetings, may have been held in Italy. Private papers show that some of the earliest members were certainly on the Continent during some part of the winter of 1732-3, and it may well have been that at some common central meeting-place for young travellers, such as Rome or Venice (the latter has been assumed), the idea was first mooted of such a reunion in London.

Members in 1736.

It is difficult to ascertain for certain who were the true original founders of the Society, inasmuch as no list has been preserved of earlier date than May, 1736. The number of members at that date was forty-six, mostly young men of rank and fashion from twenty-five to thirty years of age, and many of

them destined to play important parts as statesmen, courtiers, soldiers, diplomatists, divines, or merchant princes. Of the first category were Simon (afterwards Earl) Harcourt, Richard Grenville (afterwards Earl Temple), Sir Francis Dashwood (afterwards Lord le Despencer), and William Ponsonby (afterwards Earl of Bessborough); of the second, Charles Earl of Middlesex (afterwards Duke of Dorset), Lord Robert Montagu (afterwards Duke of Manchester), Thomas Lord Archer, Sewallis Shirley, and Daniel Boone; of the third, George Gray, William Degge, William Denny, and William Strode; of the fourth, Andrew Mitchell, Sir James Gray, Thomas Villiers (afterwards Lord Hyde and Earl of Clarendon), and Sir Charles Hanbury Williams; of the fifth, Arthur Smyth (afterwards Archbishop of Dublin), Robert Hay (afterwards Archbishop of York), and the poet-author, Joseph Spence; and of the last, William Fauquier, Robert Dingley, Robert Bristow, and Peter Delmé. To these were added young baronets like Sir Lionel Pilkington, Sir Robert Long, Sir Brownlow Sherard, Sir Henry Liddell, and Sir Hugh Smithson; young peers like Viscount Galway, Viscount Boyne, and gentlemen of position such as Simon Luttrell, Thomas Anson, James Noel, Thomas Grimston, John Howe, Henry Harris, Sir Thomas Whitmore, and Charles Feilding. Another original member was George Knapton, the painter, who held the important office of 'Painter to the Society.' The minute-books of the Society afford sufficient evidence as to who among these noblemen and gentlemen took the most prominent part in its foundation and were most active in promoting its interests. It is easy to distinguish as ruling spirits Dashwood, Middlesex, Harcourt, James and George

Gray, Howe, Boone, Harris, Fauquier, Ponsonby, and Liddell.

Dashwood.

The man who, if not the actual projector and founder of the Society, was certainly its leading member in 1736, Sir Francis Dashwood, has earned an ill name in history for profanity and profligacy. He was born in 1708, and spent the early years of his manhood in foreign travel, during which he acquired a European reputation for his pranks and adventures. Bred in the school of Bolingbroke and Voltaire, he practised a contempt for piety and religion, which led him to the furthest extreme in the opposite direction. He roamed from court to court in search of notoriety. In Russia he masqueraded as Charles XII, and in that unsuitable character aspired to be the lover of the Tsarina Anne. In Italy his outrages on religion and morality led to his expulsion from the dominions of the Church. On his return to England he scandalized his contemporaries, and obtained withal a sinister immortality, by his performances as high-priest of the blasphemous and indecent orgies at Medmenham Abbey. In spite of this reputation he was a by no means incapable or uninteresting member of the House of Commons. For some years he held a position in the household of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and was therefore in continuous hostility to the Walpole administration. When the Earl of Bute became first minister, he made his most fatal mistake in making Dashwood Chancellor of the Exchequer. In that capacity Dashwood brought in the ill-starred excise bill on cider, which was the main cause of the collapse of the Bute ministry. Compensated with the barony of Le Despencer, to which he was co-heir through his

mother, he retired to his house at West Wycombe in Buckinghamshire, married a rich widow, built a church as a set-off to his Medmenham escapades, patronized artists, dabbled in classical architecture, and finally died, old and neglected, in December, 1781. With all his faults, let it be remembered that in the House of Commons he had manfully endeavoured to prevent the political murder of Admiral Byng; that in the Lords, when the great Earl of Chatham fell swooning to the ground, Lord le Despencer was almost the only peer to step forward with words of sympathy and hope; and that as Sir Francis Dashwood he had been the principal founder of the Society of Dilettanti, for fifty years attended its dinners and committees, and supported both by counsel and money, even when he did not originate, all its most successful schemes and enterprises.

Middlesex. Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex, eldest son of the Duke of Dorset, was born in 1711, and so was barely of age at the time of the foundation of the Society of Dilettanti. In 1730 he made a long tour in France and Italy under the tutorship of the Rev. Joseph Spence, the author of *Polymetis*; who in his letters speaks highly of his young companion's natural abilities. Middlesex was from the first associated with the following of Frederick, Prince of Wales, being for many years master-of-the-horse in the prince's household, while his wife was lady-in-waiting and principal 'confidante' to the princess. He is best known for his connexion with the history of opera in England. On this pursuit he squandered immense sums. He eventually succeeded his father as second Duke of Dorset, and died on January 5, 1769. Horace Walpole says of him—

'His figure was handsome, had all the reserve of his family, and all the dignity of his ancestors. He was a poet too because they had been poets. As little as he came near them in this talent, it was what he most resembled them in, and in what he best supported their honour. His passion was the direction of operas, in which he had not only wasted immense sums, but had stood lawsuits in Westminster Hall with some of those poor devils for their salaries. The Duke of Dorset had often paid his debts, but never could work on his affections, and he had at last carried his disobedience so far, in complaisance to and in imitation of the prince, as to oppose his father in his own boroughs.'

Harcourt.

Simon Harcourt, born in 1714, succeeded his father as second Viscount Harcourt in 1720. He travelled for four years on the Continent, from 1730 to 1734. Unlike the two members already mentioned, Harcourt was attached to the household of George II, whom he attended at the battle of Dettingen. He held the important post of governor to George III when Prince of Wales, though his influence was counteracted after the king's accession by that of the Earl of Bute. He was sent to Germany to marry by proxy Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and escort her to England. Subsequently he became lord-chamberlain of the household, ambassador to France, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was a consistent patron of the arts, and died in 1777 through accidentally falling into a well in his garden at Nuneham Courtenay. Horace Walpole sneers at Harcourt as 'civil and sheepish, and only able to teach the prince what he himself knew, namely, hunting and drinking.'

The brothers Gray.

Two others of the most prominent among the original founders of the Dilettanti were the brothers James and George Gray. They were sons of Sir James Gray, who was created a baronet of Scotland in 1707 by Queen Anne. According to Horace

Walpole, who seldom had a good word for the Dilettanti set, their 'father was first a box-keeper and then footman to James the Second.' In 1744 Sir James Gray accompanied the Earl of Holdernesse on his embassy to the Republic of Venice, and remained there as British Resident until 1753. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writing in 1758, says that 'Sir James Gray was, as I am told, universally esteemed during his residence here; but alas! he is gone to Naples.' Gray was appointed envoy extraordinary to Naples and the Two Sicilies in 1754, and resided there many years. He took a prominent part in the discoveries at Herculaneum, and in the whole progress of classical research and excavation. He was in 1761 appointed envoy to the Court of Spain, and created a Knight of the Bath, but the outbreak of war prevented his taking up his residence at Madrid till 1766. He was created a Privy Councillor in November, 1769, and died in London unmarried in January, 1773. Although absent from England for most of the years of his membership of the Society of Dilettanti, Gray was one of the most useful and active of its members. His position at Venice and Naples brought him into contact with many of the young men whose travels and tastes qualified them for membership, and the Society looked to him to supply candidates for admission. His younger brother George Gray served with distinction in the army, and eventually attained the rank of major-general and became colonel of the 37th Foot. He was deeply interested in, and unfailingly assisted, all schemes of classical and antiquarian research. He was to the Society of Dilettanti in England what his brother Sir James Gray was to it abroad. He had some distinction as an amateur

COLONEL GEORGE GRAY.

artist, and is said to have designed Lord Spencer's house in the Green Park. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for thirty-three years, from 1738 to 1771. On the death of his brother he succeeded to the baronetcy, but only survived him a few weeks, dying in London in February, 1773.

W. Ponsonby.

William Ponsonby, born in 1704, was eldest son of Brabazon Ponsonby, second Viscount Duncannon and afterwards first Earl of Bessborough. He travelled a great deal on the Continent and in the East until 1739, and on his return took his place as a leader of taste and fashion, and in public life served as a Lord of the Treasury and as Postmaster-General. He became Viscount Duncannon in 1739 on his father's elevation to the earldom, and succeeded his father as earl in 1758. As a collector of objects of art and antiquity he was one of the earliest and the most active in the country. He died in 1793.

R. Grenville.

Richard Grenville was a prominent member of the family clique of Pitts and Grenvilles who ruled England for so long a time. The brother-in-law of the great Earl of Chatham, he filled numerous important posts in the government, and his life belongs to the history of his country. Born in 1711, he was but little over twenty-one years of age at the time of the foundation of the Society, in which at first he seems to have played a leading part. 'Squire Gawky,' as his contemporaries nicknamed him, became Earl Temple on the death of his mother in 1752, and died in 1779.

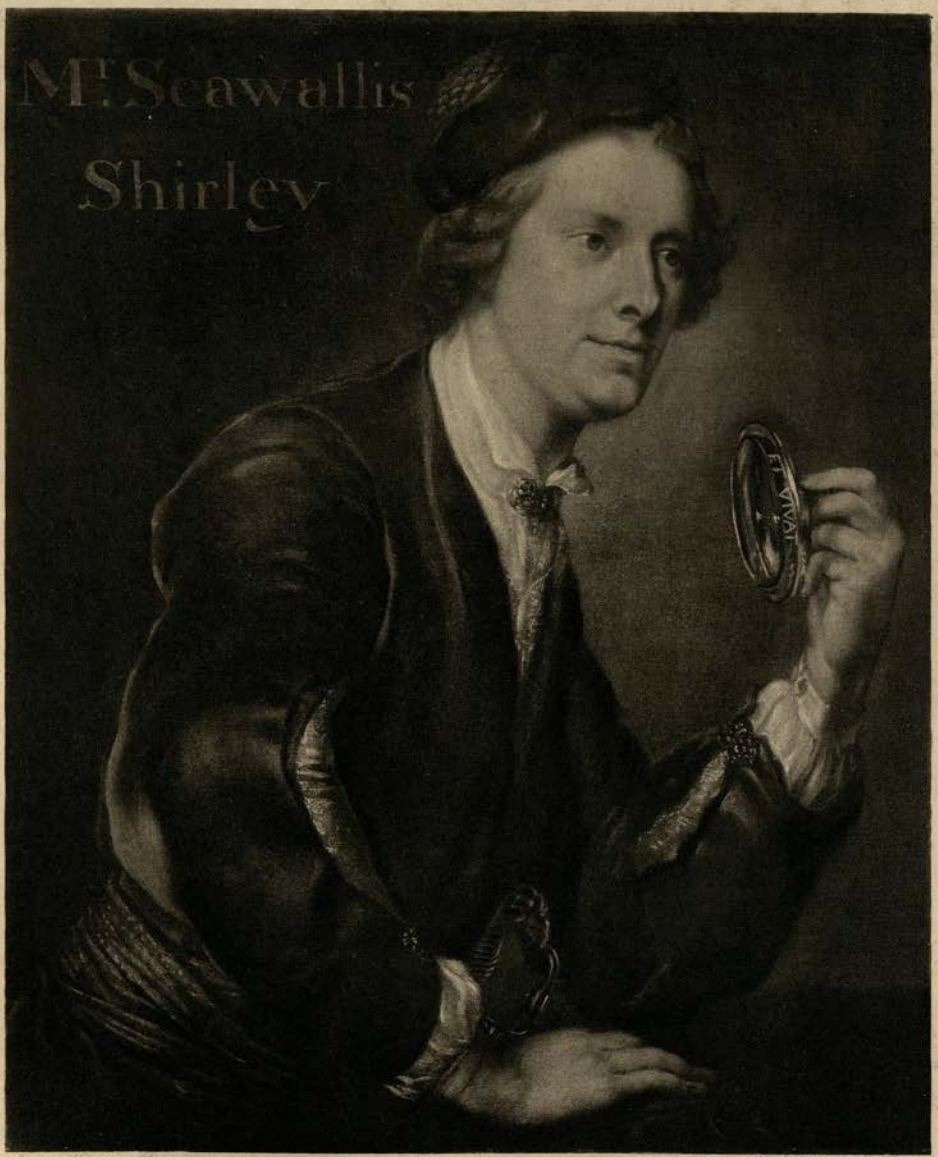
Howe, Archer, Denny, Strode, Sewallis Shirley.

Among the most active of the early members of the Society of Dilettanti were John Howe of Hanslope in Buckinghamshire (born in 1707, died in 1769), and Thomas Archer, who was created a peer

in 1747 and died in 1768. Archer lived at Umberslade, near Stratford-upon-Avon, and in London was conspicuous as a great dispenser of hospitality. William Denny, a noted man of fashion, was appointed to the governorship of Pennsylvania in 1756, a post which was intended, no doubt, to be a lucrative sinecure, but turned out otherwise. Serious hostility was shown to him as governor, and he was superseded in 1759. General William Strode was known as a faithful friend and ally of the Duke of Cumberland, and the donor of the unfortunate statue of the duke which stood for a long time in Cavendish Square. Sewallis Shirley, a younger son of Earl Ferrers, born in 1709, was notorious among the reckless and profligate young men of fashion of his day; among other notorious affairs of gallantry, he had relations with the celebrated Lady Vane (the 'Lady of Quality' whose adventures are recorded by Smollett in *Peregrine Pickle*), and later with Margaret Rolle, the rich widowed Countess of Orford, Horace Walpole's sister-in-law, to whose pranks and gallantries many allusions will be found in her brother-in-law's letters and memoirs. Shirley, whose connexion with the latter lady was for a time blessed by marriage, was none the less a member of Parliament and comptroller of the household to Queen Charlotte, and died in 1765 without having outlived his reputation.

Boone, Liddell, Fauquier, Harris, Dingley, Smithson.

Daniel Boone, son of Charles Boone, governor of Bombay, was a wealthy member of the East India Company. He married a rich heiress, became a member of Parliament and clerk of the household to the Princess of Wales, and was moreover a confidential friend of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and therefore of the party opposed to the administration of Sir Robert Walpole. Sir Henry Liddell, Baronet,



George Knapton Pinx.

Wm. H. Ward & Co. Sc.

HON. SEWALLIS SHIRLEY.

afterwards created Baron Ravensworth, is perhaps best known as the father of Horace Walpole's friend, the Countess of Upper Ossory, whilom Duchess of Grafton. William Fauquier was a director of the South Sea Company, and eventually became registrar and secretary of the Order of the Bath; he was very active in promoting the work of the Dilettanti Society, of which he was Secretary from 1771 to 1774, and died in 1788. Henry Harris acted as High Steward of the Society from 1736 onwards; he was a protégé of Sir Thomas Winnington, who was for a time Chancellor of the Exchequer, and obtained from him a profitable post as Commissioner of Wine Licences. Harris is best known outside the Society of Dilettanti as a friend and correspondent of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams; he died in 1773. Robert Dingley was a London merchant, an amateur architect and artist, and a collector of works of art; he was put forward at one time to fight Wilkes in the Middlesex election, but has some real claim to distinction as one of the founders of the Magdalen Hospital in London; he died at Lamb Abbey, Chiselhurst, in 1781. Sir Hugh Smithson gained high social promotion for himself and his descendants through his marriage with the heiress of the duchy of Northumberland and his subsequent elevation to the dukedom. He was regarded also as one of the handsomest men of his day. Perhaps a stronger claim to historical recognition lies in the fact that he was the father of an illegitimate son, who went to America and became the founder of the celebrated Smithsonian Institution at Boston, U.S.A.[1]

[1] Sir Hugh Smithson, Mr. Howe, Mr. Bellingham Boyle, and Viscount Midleton, members of the Dilettanti, appear as members

Hanbury Williams, Mitchell, Villiers.

The diplomatists who appear as original members of the Society of Dilettanti were all distinguished in their careers, though their residence abroad naturally disabled them from taking any part in the regular proceedings of the Society. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, the famous wit and satirist, spent nearly all his life abroad as envoy to Dresden, Berlin, or St. Petersburg. His letters, however, show that he never lost his interest in the Society. Mention has already been made of the services rendered to that body by Sir James Gray. Sir Andrew Mitchell achieved real distinction as envoy to the Court of Prussia, inasmuch as he was one of the few people who gained the confidence of that eccentric monarch, Frederick II. Thomas Villiers, second son of the Earl of Jersey, had a long and remarkable career in diplomacy, and was created successively Baron Hyde and Earl of Clarendon; he died in 1786, having bequeathed to his descendants a hereditary aptitude for the transaction of foreign affairs.

Smyth, Hay, Spence, &c.

The two members who became distinguished as prelates of the Church naturally took but little part in the convivial meetings of the Society. Arthur Smyth, son of the Bishop of Limerick, travelled for some time abroad after leaving Oxford, for a time in the company of the Earl of Middlesex; he became successively Dean of Raphoe and of Derry, Bishop of Clonfert, of Down, and of Meath, and eventually Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, and died in 1771. Robert Hay, second

of a small dining society, called 'The Harry the Fifth' or 'The Gang,' presided over by Frederick, Prince of Wales, of which there is a portrait-group, painted by C. Philips, in the corridor at Windsor Castle.

son of the Earl of Kinnoul, similarly went through a course of travel on leaving Oxford, and became successively Bishop of St. Asaph and of Salisbury, and eventually Archbishop of York, dying in 1776. Joseph Spence, another of the original members, owed his election to the circumstance that he had travelled as governor to the Earl of Middlesex, and later also to the Earl of Lincoln. He was Professor of Poetry and afterwards Regius Professor of Modern History in Oxford, a friend and correspondent of Pope, and is well known as the author of *Polymetis* and the *Anecdotes*. He died at Byfleet in Surrey, in August, 1768. These were among the more remarkable of the earliest members of the Society of Dilettanti. Others, such as Colonel Degge, Sir Brownlow Sherard, Viscount Boyne, Viscount Galway, Mr. E. Clarke, Sir L. Pilkington, appear in the minute-books as active members, but their share in the proceedings is less defined. The names mentioned will show that, although the early meetings may have been convivial and perhaps uproarious, the members were for the most part men of education and distinction, and included several who were of real importance in the history of the country.

Sandwich.

To the above must be added a few names of members who took an active and leading part in the early proceedings of the Society, although they were not elected until after 1736, the date of the earliest extant list. These were the Earl of Sandwich, the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Thomas Brand, and the Earl of Holdernesse. John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, has been beyond doubt one of the best-abused men of his century. He was born in 1718, and succeeded to the peerage at the age of eleven. After a course of education at Eton and Trinity

College, Cambridge, he went in 1738 for a tour in the Mediterranean and the Greek Archipelago under the tutorship of the Rev. J. Cooke, who in 1799, after Sandwich's death, published an account of the journey. It was during this voyage that Sandwich acquired that interest in art and antiquities which made him afterwards so useful and energetic a member of the Society of Dilettanti. His public life as a statesman forms one of the chapters of the naval history of Great Britain. He was the British plenipotentiary at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. He encouraged and supported the expeditions of Captain Cook, and the name of the Sandwich Islands, given to the Hawaiian group in the Pacific Archipelago, has immortalized his memory in those seas. The familiar article of diet known by his name is said to owe it to the hurried meals he was in the habit of snatching amidst the incessant cares of his post at the Admiralty. The fame, or rather the ill-fame, of Sandwich rests upon the scandal caused by his conduct in private life, on which posterity has loved to dwell to the exclusion of any redeeming qualities. Associated with Dashwood and Wilkes in the infamous orgies at Medmenham, Sandwich gained an unenviable reputation and the nickname of 'Jemmy Twitcher' by his attack on Wilkes in the House of Lords. The murder of his mistress, Miss Ray, by the Rev. J. Hackman, brought fresh odium on his head, though Sandwich's own behaviour to the lady seems to have been without discredit. The powerful and scurrilous invectives of Churchill remain to commemorate the odium which his conduct brought upon him. But Sandwich was a man who cared little for the opinion of others. As a patron

of art, music, athletics, cricket, tennis, field sports, theatricals, racing, and gambling, and as a man of wit and pleasant conversation, he occupies a peculiar position in the history of his time. His capacity for work of all sorts was incredible. Posterity has judged him entirely by his vices. But the Society of Dilettanti cannot fail to remember that it was to him and Dashwood—men stamped by their enemies as

> 'Too infamous to have a friend,
> Too bad for bad men to commend'—

that it owes the inception and success of the principal schemes on which its reputation is based.

Bedford, Brand, Holdernesse.

Sandwich was an intimate friend of John Russell, fourth Duke of Bedford, and exercised a great influence over the duke. Bedford, born in 1710, succeeded his brother as duke in 1732, and was a leading politician all his life. The Bedford party was a power in the State. He served also as lord-lieutenant of Ireland and ambassador to France. Horace Walpole, who had a private quarrel with Bedford, describes him as 'a man of inflexible honesty and goodwill to his country; his foible being speaking on every subject and imagining he understood it.' He was a little man with an impetuous but refined manner, and very popular—the very reverse of Sandwich, whose manners were extravagant and rough. Thomas Brand, of the Hoo in Hertfordshire, was a member of the Bedford party in Parliament. He formed an important collection of classical antiquities. Robert Darcy, Earl of Holdernesse, born in 1718, did not join the Society till May, 1745, when he was ambassador to the Signiory of Venice. He had been a lord of the bedchamber to George II, and attended the

king at the battle of Dettingen. After serving for some years in diplomacy he became a Secretary of State, and subsequently held important posts in the household, acting as governor to the Prince of Wales from 1771 to 1776. He had a house at Sion Hill, Isleworth, where he entertained much society. Horace Walpole says of him that his 'talents were not above mediocrity, but that he was taciturn and dexterous enough, and most punctual in the execution of his orders'; also, that 'his passion for directing operas and masquerades was rather thought a contradiction to his gravity than below his understanding, which was so very moderate that no relations of his own exploits would, not a little since before, have been sooner credited than his being a Secretary of State.' Holdernesse married a Dutch lady, and died in 1778.

Other members before 1750.

Among other and apparently less active members who joined the Society before 1750, are not a few whose names rank high in the political and social history of the country. Such were Thomas Coke, the great collector, created Earl of Leicester in 1744; Evelyn Pierrepoint, Duke of Kingston, who is less remembered on his own account than on that of his wife, the beautiful and bigamous Elizabeth Chudleigh; William, second Earl Cowper, F.R.S.; Charles Wyndham, afterwards second Earl of Egremont; Lewis and Thomas Watson, afterwards respectively second and third Earls of Rockingham; William Wildman, second Viscount Barrington, afterwards Secretary of War and Chancellor of the Exchequer; George Montagu, Lord Sunbury, well known later as Earl of Halifax and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Norborne Berkeley, who successfully claimed the ancient barony of Botetourt, and later obtained the governor-

EARL OF HOLDERNESSE.

ship of Virginia, where he hoped to realize a fortune, but found instead a childless grave; Welbore Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, a prominent and active politician; William, Marquess of Hartington, afterwards Duke of Devonshire and Prime Minister; Henry Bilson Legge, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer; the notorious political turn-coat and place-hunter, Bubb Dodington, who was also something of a Maecenas and patron of art and poetry; and lastly, Dick Edgcumbe, well known as a wit, versifier and draughtsman, who was solemnly appointed 'Bard' to the Society, and who derives a real title to the gratitude of friends of art from the fact that he was one of the first to recognize the powers of Reynolds. Scotland sent Kenneth Mackenzie, *de jure* Earl of Seaforth; Mr. John Ross Mackye; and the amiable and ill-fated Lord Deskfoord, heir to the earldom of Findlater and Seafield. Of the last-named Horace Walpole writes to Harry Conway in 1740: 'Harry, you saw Lord Deskfoord at Geneva; don't you like him? He is a mighty sensible man. There are few young people have so good understandings. He is mighty grave, and so are you; but you can both be pleasant when you have a mind.' But poor Lord Deskfoord's gravity and good understandings had no better end than melancholy and suicide. The fact that military and naval eminence began at the same time to be represented at the Society's board by the presence of heroes such as Granby, Anson, and Rodney, may be taken as farther illustrating the variety of the social elements from which the Dilettanti were from early days, and have ever since continued to be, recruited.

CHAPTER II

Practices and regulations of the Society—Places, dates, and hours of meeting—The President: his toga and curule chair—The Secretary and Treasurer—The High Steward—The Arch-Master and his insignia—The Regalia: Bacchus's Tomb, the Ballot-Box, Seal, and Inkstand—Dining practices: forfeits and fines—Convivial excesses—Toasts—Election practices: qualification, admission, abdication—Committees and quorums.

Practices and regulations of the Society.

So much as is known concerning the origin of the Society of Dilettanti having been set forth in the preceding chapter, and brief notes having been added as to the character and individuality of some among the most conspicuous of its early members, the next step is to give such account of the constitution, practices, rules, and regulations of the Society as can be gathered from the official minutes kept during the first half-century of its existence. The text of these minutes has a character and quaintness of its own, which makes it seem desirable to quote them in most instances *verbatim*.

Places, dates, and hours of meeting.

The first meeting of the Society of which a regular record is kept appears to have taken place at the Bedford Head Tavern in Covent Garden on March 6, 1736, for it was then ord red

'That the L[d] Boyne, M[r]. How, S[r]. James Gray, S[r] Francis Dashwood, M[r]. Gray, M[r]. Degge, S[r] Hugh Smithson, M[r]. Archer, S[r] Brownlow Sherrard, M[r]. Whitmore, M[r]. Denny, or any five

members of the Society, do meet at the Bedford Head on Sunday next to enter the Minutes now in loose Papers regularly in a Book (T. Archer, President).'

It was from this date that the present series of red morocco minute-books was commenced.

The meeting-place seems to have been by no means fixed, for on February 4, 1739, it was ordered

'That the Society meet no longer at the Bedford Head,'

and

'Resolved that the next meeting be at the Fountain in the Strand.'

A further change was made on March 6, $174\frac{2}{3}$, when it was

'Resolv'd that the Society do adjourn their next meeting in April to the Star and Garter in Pall Mall.'

In February, $174\frac{8}{9}$, it was ordered

'That the s^{d} Committee do meet on Saturday the 18th at the King's Arms in Pall-Mall';

and on May 1, 1757, it was again ordered

'That the Society do meet in December next at the Star and Garter in Pall Mall,'

and

'That the Regalia of the Society be removed from the King's Arms, Westminster.'

In February, 1763, it was ordered

'That the next meeting of the Society be at Mr. Almack's in King Street.'

The first rule of the Society is as follows:—

That the members of the Dilettanti meet the first Sunday in the month beginning the first Sunday in December and ending the first Sunday in May.'

The meetings of the Society were thus fixed to take place on the first Sunday in every month

from December to May, but in December, 1757, the January meeting was postponed to the second Sunday in that month; and on May 20, 1781, it was resolved

'That it appears by experience to be for the advantage of the Society that the meetings be held twice in a month instead of once, that therefore the regulation for so doing be continued for the ensuing year.'

But this was rescinded on March 6, 1784, when the Society reverted to 'their original institution.' The season during which the meetings were held was afterwards changed: February to July being appointed instead of December to May: and this is the arrangement which holds at the present day. At the date of the foundation of the Society and for many years afterwards, the hour for dining was considerably earlier than at present. Among the early resolutions of the Society are these of February 4, 1739:

'Ordered that the money for the Dinners be collected at the first meeting of every year.

'Resolved that no business be transacted till after dinner.'

On April 5, 1741, in consequence of a resolution,

'That Mr. Gage haveing left the soci. without leave of the President and contrary to a known and ancient custom be censured, it not being seven a clock,'

it was ordered

'That it be a standing Rule of this Society That the President do call for the Bill at seven a clock (if business will permit) and that he do positively without fail call for it at eight';

and further ordered

'That no one be so disrespectfull as to go away before the bill is called for, without leave publickly asked from and obtained of the President.'

In April, 1767, a fine of one guinea was inflicted for a breach of the latter order.

The President was chosen in rotation from the number of members present, the rule being at first *The President: his toga and curule chair.*

'That every Member be oblig'd to officiate as President according to his Order on the List of Names contain'd in the Book,'

and

'That the Member whose turn it is to officiate as President not being present, the next upon the List then present is to officiate for that Meeting (provided he has been Six Meetings in the Society) and the absent Member or Members who mist their turns be oblig'd to officiate according to their Order upon the List the next time they appear at the Society.'

At first the office was compulsory, but on December 4, 1742, it was resolved

'That any member shall have power to Decline the office of President upon the Penalty of one Guinea and his name be mark'd as if he had actually officiated that time.'

By a minute of May 6, 1739, it was resolved

'That it is necessary that there be an Alteration in the dress of the President';

and on February 1, $174\frac{0}{1}$,

'That a Roman dress is thought necessary for the President of the Society.'

This having been discussed in committee, the Society on March 1, $174\frac{0}{1}$,

'Agreed with the Committee as to model of the Roman dress, disagreed with them as to the Colour being crimson. Resolved that it should be of Scarlet,'

and further resolved

'That the President puts on the Roman dress when the Books are open'd,'

and

'That the President Quits the Roman dress when he leaves the Chair and not before.'

This scarlet toga, in whose folds the President even at the present day sits enveloped, seems to have been from the first an irksome addition to the office. As early as December 6, 1741, a motion was made

'That S^r J. Gray for the high Misdemeanour committed during his second Presidentship in neglecting the insignia of the Office be now publickly reprimanded by the President and advised to take care of his behaviour for the future, and he was reprimanded accordingly.'

The arrangement of the folds of the President's toga was a subject of care and the duty of the Painter to the Society, for in March, 1778,

'The Painter of the Society [Sir Joshua Reynolds] was repremanded for not sending the Toga to the Committee nor coming Himself as desired by the Society';

and in March, 1780, a motion was made

'That M^r. Steward be desired to undertake to have the folds of the Toga newly arrang'd which have been derang'd by the ill Taste of the Painter with whom it had been intrusted.'

A still direr tragedy connected with the history of the toga is recorded in the Society's minute-books as follows:

'April 18, 1790. The Toga not being Found in the House the Duke of Norfolk was desird by the Society to Lend his Robes for the Use of the President, which his Grace having been pleasd to assent the Robes were accordingly brought and the President arrangd therein.'

'Resolvd that secreting the Toga belonging to the Society is a high crime of misdemeenor. That all such as shall be convicted of being concernd in secreting the said Toga shall be considerd as guilty of high crimes and misdemeenors. That a committee be appointed to enquire into the mode in which the Toga of this Society has been secreted and to draw up Articles of impeachment against all such delinquents as shall be suspected of being principals or accessories in secreting the same. That the said Committee do meet at this house on the second of May next, and that the Duke of Norfolk E.M., the Earl of Sandwich and R. P. Knight Esqre. do attend in their places, and that the Sec. do order Stone the Taylor

who is suspected of having the Toga in his Posession to attend at the Bar.'

'June 6, 1790. Mr. Stone attended with the new Toga and tried it upon the chairman, orderd that the new Toga be referrd back to R. P. Knight Esq.'

From these entries a great crime may be suspected, namely, that the two noble peers and the gentleman mentioned were guilty of making away with the old toga and causing it to disappear. By a minute of March 4, $173\frac{8}{9}$, it was ordered

'That a Chaire be made for the use and Dignity of the Presd[t].'

This chair is elsewhere alluded to as the 'Sella Curulis.' The following bills in connexion with it are still preserved by the Society:—

SIR BROWNLOW SHERRARD, Bart.

1739. Debt to ELKA HADDOCK.

May y[e] 5. To a mahogany compass seat elboe chair, covering do. with crimson velvet and a mahog[y] pedestal to do. with castors . £4 10 0

Received the full contents of this bill.

Per ELKA HADDOCK.

and

SIR BROWNLOW SHERRARD

Bought of JOHN ATKINSON and Co.

$4\frac{3}{8}$ yds. richest crimson Genoa velvet, 26*s*. . £5 13 9

The Secretary and Treasurer.

The duties of Secretary and Treasurer had necessarily to be discharged for the Society from the beginning. In the history of the Dilettanti these offices have sometimes been united in the hands of one member, and sometimes held separately. The office of Treasurer (or Steward) was discharged at first by Mr. Henry Harris; that of Secretary from 1738 to 1771 by Colonel George Gray. On February 7, $174\frac{1}{2}$, it was resolved

'That there be a proper dress for the Secretary of the Society for the time being,'

and on March 7 following,

'That the dress of the Secretary be according to the dress of Machiavelli the celebrated Florentine Secretary,'

and

'That S^r^ F. Dashwood and S^r^ J. Gray do prepare the said dress against the next meeting of the Society.'

The High Steward.

On March 7, 174½, after the establishment of the General Fund, it was resolved

'That an officer be appointed with title of High Steward to inspect the Oeconomy of the Society at their several meetings and to collect the contributions of the members towards increasing the general fund, and that in his absence he be empowered to appoint a deputy by letter.'

'Ordered that M^r^. Harris be desired to except the office of high steward which he accepted of.'

At the same time it was resolved

'That a dress is thought necessary for the High Steward & that the said dress be referred to the consideration of the Committee.'

It does not appear that this dress was ever decided upon, though on April 4, 1742, it was ordered

'That a short staff or Baton of Command be part of the High Steward's mark of office.'

'That M^r^. High Steward Harris and S^r^ F. Dashwood do prepare a proper baton of office for High Steward.'

And on February 5, 174¾, it was resolved

'That it is the opinion of this Society that a small Bacchus bestriding a Tun with a silver chain be wore by the Very High Steward.'

It had been ordered on May 1, 1743,

'That Mr. High Steward Harris has for future the Denomination of Very High Steward.'

The office of 'Very High' seems to have lapsed for a time, for on February 1, 1778, it was ordered

'That the Office of Very High be Revived and that Mr. Banks

be requested to accept the same. He accordingly accepted it to the full extent of the original Institution of Ann. Non. Soc.,'

a dress being also suggested again to denote the office.

The Arch-Master and his insignia.

On May 2, 1742, it was ordered

'That for the more decent Introduction of new members & for other ceremonious purposes it is very necessary there shou'd be appointed an Arch-Master of the Ceremonies,'

and it was moved

'That the Right Honle. the Earl of Sandwich shou'd be appointed Arch master of the Ceremonies, and He was accordingly appointed and accepted of the said office.'

On March 6, 174$\frac{2}{3}$, it was ordered

'That the Committee appointed for Thursday the 10th March do take into consideration the manner of apparelling the Arch-Master of the Society';

and on February 5, 174$\frac{3}{4}$, it was resolved

'That a long Crimson Taffeta Robe full pleated with a rich Hungarian cap and a long Spanish Toledo be the properest dress to dignify the Arch-Master.'

The following bill is preserved among the archives of the Society:—

MR. KNAPTON.

Bt. of RIDLEY TANNER.

174$\frac{5}{6}$.		£	s.	d.
1 Feb.	20 yards and ½ crimson sarsnet, at 2*s.* 4*d.*	2	7	10
	4 yards and ¼ gold figuered orris, at 5*s.*	1	1	3
	4 yards scarlet cloth for the belt	0	4	0
	To a crimson tassell etc.	0	2	6
	Making the dress	0	10	6
	A scarlet cloth hussar's cap	0	10	6
1 March.	A sword, gilding etc.,	2	17	6
	4 yards crimson sarsnet, at 2*s.* 4*d.*	0	9	4
	2 silk tasseels, cord, and binding	0	10	6
	Altering the cap, fur, etc.,	0	5	0
	Altering the dress	0	2	0
		£9	0	11

Received the above on March 2nd, 174$\frac{5}{8}$, in full for the above bill £9 6. 0. GEO. KNAPTON.

Buckle, 5*s*.

This seems to have excited the irrepressible levity of Sandwich, for at the same time it was ordered

'That the L^{d} Sandwich the present Arch Master be suspended from his office for his misbehaviour to and contempt of the Society,'

and

'That S^{r} Fra^{s} Dashwood be requested by the Presid^{t} to accept the office of Arch Master, which he did.'

The Arch-master's dress was entrusted to Knapton, the Painter, and to Dashwood; and on May 1, 1748, it was resolved

'That M^{r}. Savage be requested to accept of the Function of Arch Master of the Ceremonies for the year Ensuing, and he accepted it accordingly.'

'That the Arch Master of the Ceremonies has Liberty to go to any Creditable Masquerade in the Robes of his Office.'

Lord Sandwich seems to have repented of his misbehaviour, for on February 5, 1764, it was resolved

'That the thanks of the Society be returnd to L^{d} Sandwich for his magnificent benevolence in presenting to the Society a Baudrier embossd and embroiderd with Gold for the Decoration of the Person of the Archmaster.'

The office was at first elective, but on May 6, 1750, it was ordered

'That the President shall be empower'd to name an Arch Master at every meeting who upon refusal to serve shall forfeit one Guinea, but that the President shall not name the same Person a second time till each member present has served or forfeited';

and again on March 3, 175$\frac{0}{1}$, it was ordered

'That the office of Arch-Master of the Ceremonies be executed by Rotation, and that any member shall be excused serving upon the forfeiture of half a Guinea';

and eventually in December, 1766,

'That the youngest member present (provided he has been six meetings of the Society) do act as Arch-Master or forfeit half-a-guinea to the General Fund, and that then the next youngest member do act, liable to the same forfeiture on non-compliance.'

The Regalia: Bacchus's Tomb, the Ballot-Box, Seal, and Inkstand.

A few words are necessary concerning the so-called 'regalia' of the Society. As has been stated before, a minute-book was not kept until March 6, 1736, when the still existing series of red morocco volumes was commenced. It was not until April 1, 1744, that a separate vellum-bound book was provided for entering the minutes of the Committees of the Society, which met for the transaction of business on other days than those appointed for the dinners. On March 6, 1736, when the regular minute-books were first ordered, it was also ordered

'That a Box be made for the use of the Society,'

and

'That the said box and the ornaments thereof be left to the direction of S^r^ James Gray, which at the request of the Society he consented to.'

On May 1, 1737, it was ordered

'That fifteen guineas be paid to Mr. Adye for carving and ornamenting the Box, which was done accordingly out of the forfeit money.'

Mr. Thomas Adye was then appointed 'Scultore to this Society,' and it was also ordered

'That a Committee be appointed to meet on Sunday the 15th of May to transfer Books, papers, and money from the old Box to Bacchus's Tomb.'

A balloting-box was ordered on the same occasion, Mr. Knapton to provide the design and Mr. Adye to execute it. On May 7, 1738, it is recorded that

'It is the opinion of this Society that the Tomb of Bacchus and the Balloting-Box ought to be engraved on copperplates';

but this laudable desire does not appear to have been carried out. On the same day it was ordered

'That the Lid of Bacchus's Tomb be ornamented and that the Ornaments thereof be left to the Tast and direction of Mr. Knapton and that the Tomb be left with him for that purpose';

and

'That cases be made for the Tomb and Balloting-Box and that the direction of the same be left to Mr. Knapton.'

The following bill has been preserved:—

1739. Jan. 7. The Honble. Society of Dely-tentos.

Dr. to THOS. ADEY.

For carving the top of Bacchus' Tomb, with sculpture and ornaments of fouldige.	£11 11 0
For a case for the Balloting Box. .	1 11 6
	£12 12 6 (*sic*)

Feb. 8. Recd. the Contents.

Per. THOS. ADEY.

On April 1, 1739, it was resolved

'That the thanks of this Society be returned to Mr. Ponsonby for his great Generosity in presenting the Society with Ballotting Balls and Bag.'

The ornament for the top of Bacchus's Tomb, as the box for containing the books of the Society was henceforth called, was not executed till some time after, for on April 1, 1744, it is recorded that

'Pursuant to an order of the Society of April Ann: Soc: Sex: That an Ornament is necessary for the Top of Bacchus's Tomb, Resolved that it is the opinion of the Society that a Bacchus is a proper ornament for the same and that the Sculptor of the Society be directed to execute.'

The inspection of this was delegated to Sir John Rawdon, Mr. Knapton, and Mr. Fauquier, and on February 3, 174$\frac{4}{5}$, there is recorded:

'Paid to Mr. Adye Ten guineas (out of the forfeit money) for

"BACCHUS'S TOMB"

having gott executed the Bacchus for the top of the Tomb in Ivory to the satisfaction of the Society.'

A further adornment was subsequently deemed necessary, for on December 7, 1767, it was proposed and agreed,

'That as Bacchus's backside appear'd bare, there should be some covering provided for it.'

Mr. Revett was therefore requested to prepare a design, which was approved by the Society in February, 1768, when it was resolved

'That Mr. Revett be desired to procure a model of the s^d design executed by Mr. Moser and to be produced to the Society when finished.'

It does not seem as if this was ever carried out, for in April, 1780, it is recorded that

'S^r John Tayler having Presented to the Society by the Hands of the Sec. a Bas Relivo in Ivory of Perseus and Andromeda, orderd that the Thanks of the Soc. be given to S^r John Tayler for his generous benefaction. A motion was made that S^r John Tayler's benefaction seeming to be nine inches long be proper to be applied to Bacchus's back—.'

This application was entrusted to Mr. Stuart under pain of a forfeit, but on amendment the name of Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks was substituted. On May 4, 1740, it was resolved

'That it is necessary a publick Seal be made for the use of the Society,'

and a committee was appointed to consider a proper form and device for the said seal. On March 7, 174½,

'The Question being put to agree with the Committee in a resolution that the Device of the Great Seal of the Society be a Consular Figure in the chair with the Fasces and the inscription Auctoritate Reipublicae it passed in the Negative,'

and it was ordered

'That the figures of Minerva and Apollo be the Device of the Great Seal of the Society.'

On May 2, 1742, it is recorded

'That it is the opinion of the committee that the drawing of Apollo and Minerva produced by Sir Francis Dashwood bee the proper Device for the great seal of the Society,'

and it was ordered

'That the Motto for the said seal be either Virtus Dilectantium or Cum Judicio Elegantia or Inter Utrumque tene or Seria Ludo,'

and

'That Seria Ludo be the Motto.'

The device of Sir Francis Dashwood appears, however, to have been abandoned in favour of another, for a seal, well known to the Society afterwards as the 'Medusa,' was ordered and purchased in March, 174$\frac{3}{4}$, although no record appears in the minutes. The following bill, however, has been preserved :—

Delivered to Mr. Napton, from Jacob Dahomel, Jeweller. March 23, 174$\frac{3}{4}$:

A large seal of a Medusa's head in silver guilt in the shape of a Mercurs cape and a caducea for the handle of the seal: the cutting of the stone and Jewellers' work and silver comes to two guineas and a half	£2 12 6
The carving or chacer work comes to a guinea and a half	£1 11 6
The guilding and the chagrin casse . . .	£1 1 0
	£5 5 0

Received of the Society of Dilettanti the contents in full.
6th Jan. GEO. KNAPTON.

A silver standish or inkstand was procured for the Society in April, 1742, by Mr. William Bristow at a cost of twenty guineas, repaid him in the following March. This inkstand was presented to Sir Henry Englefield, Bart., on February 18, 1822, when he resigned the office of Secretary.

Dining practices.

The dinners were paid for by a collection among

IVORY RELIEF

Let into the back of "Bacchus's Tomb"

the members present, the price being fixed at first at 5*s.* per head. The sum then collected went to pay the cost of the dinner next ensuing. If this sum proved insufficient for the purpose, the deficit was supplied from the general fund. A forfeit of 10*s. 6d.* was inflicted for non-attendance of members 'if in the kingdom and neglecting to send an excuse.' Forfeits were also inflicted for the breach of the following regulations, as recorded in the minutes:—

'April 1767. Ordered that any member who quits the Room before the Bill is paid without first obtaining leave from the President do pay the sum of £1 1. 0. to the General Fund.'

'April 1770. Resolved that any Member drinking to another during the Time of Dinner and the Member so drank to accepting the Compliment each of them to pay half-a-crown to ye General Fund.'

Under this regulation in March, 1779,

'M^r Langlois being convicted of hob or nobbing with S^r Rich^d Worsley was find .... 0: 2: 6. S^r Rich^d not having acknowledgd the receipt of the said comp^t was allowed to be innocent and of course not fineable.'

'Feb. 1, 1778. Ordered that every Member who shall produce upon the Table a Dish of Tea or Coffee do pay to the Gen. Fund of this Society one guinea for every such Dish.'

On May 2, 1779,

'M^r Greville having producd a dish of Coffee upon the Table incurrd the Penalty of one guinea but refused to pay it.'

On December 6, 1778, it is also recorded that

'L^d Sandwich and Mr. Banks having calld this respectable Society by the disrespectful name of Club were find a bumper each which they drank with all proper humility. Lord Mulgrave do. do.'

'L^d Sandwich having again calld the Society by the disrespectful name of Club was again find a bumper and again respectfully submitted.'

Afterwards a fine of one guinea (reduced at a later date to half a crown) was inflicted for this crime. The following fine was ordered in January, 1780, viz.:

'That any Member who shall make a motion in the Society

which motion is not seconded by some other Member then present do pay the sum of half-a-guinea into the Gen. Fund.'

Convivial excesses.

The second of the ordinances above quoted was of some importance. Hard drinking was very much in fashion at the time, and much drunkenness was caused by the habit of friends toasting each other, often in bumpers, the compliment being one which it was considered an insult to decline. The reproach of convivial excess is one which the early members of the Society of Dilettanti neither could nor would have chosen to disclaim. Their reputation for it is shown by Horace Walpole's sneer in a letter to Sir Horace Mann on April 14, 1743, where he says of the Dilettanti that 'the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one, being drunk: the two chiefs are Lord Middlesex and Sir Francis Dashwood, who were seldom sober the whole time they were in Italy.' Walpole's delicate constitution made it impossible to indulge in these excesses; and in later years he became a martyr to gout without, as it seems, having done anything to deserve it. That the drunkenness of the time sometimes led to an open scandal is shown by the story of the Calves' Head Club. On January 30, 1734, a party of young men, seven of whom (Harcourt, Middlesex, Boyne, Sewallis Shirley, Strode, Denny, and Sir James Gray) were members of the Dilettanti, met to celebrate the birthday of one of the company present by a dinner at the White Eagle Tavern in Suffolk Street. The disorder caused by their drunken revels attracted a crowd, who were led to believe that the dinner was held to commemorate the execution of Charles I on that day, and that a calf's head had been served at table by way of ridicule. A bonfire was lit, and on the diners

THE BALLOT BOX

appearing at the windows they were stoned by the mob, in spite of their protestations of fidelity to the Government and the king. It ended in a riot, stirred up by a Catholic priest, which the newspapers converted into an event of historical importance. At the committee meetings of the Dilettanti Society, which were held under circumstances of less ceremony than the ordinary meetings, a high pitch of conviviality seems to have prevailed, for on February 18, $174\frac{8}{9}$, it is recorded that

'The Committee growing a little noisy and drunk and seeming to recollect that they are not quite sure whether the Report of the Committee signed by Chairman and Toast-master Holdernesse may not be so intelligible to the Society as the meaning of the Committee have intended, etc., etc.'

That the hard drinking of the time was not deleterious to life seems proved by the fact that of the original members of the Society all, with but two or three exceptions, lived to be well into the second half-century of life. The resolution of April, 1770, against health-drinking was repealed by a minute of February 13, 1791.

'The Resolution of April Ann. Soc. Trig. Sept. declaring "that every member who drinks to another or accepts the Compt of being drank to during Dinner shall forfeit half a Crown" was taken into consideration & after due deliberation being had it appearing that little or no income had arisen from the infraction of this Rule it was unanimously resolvd that it be rescinded & that in Future members be at Liberty to drink to each other, & thank each other for the compliment without incurring any Penalty.'

Toasts.

The general toasts originally proposed and adopted by the Society were *Viva la Virtù*, *Grecian Taste and Roman Spirit*, and *Absent Members*. To these was added by a minute of March 7, $174\frac{1}{2}$, *Esto praeclara, esto perpetua*. On March 29, 1789, it was resolved to add the toast of *The King* to precede all others. This addition was, no doubt, due to the outburst of

loyalty which took place when the king resumed his authority, after his recovery from his first attack of insanity, on March 10 of the same year. A toast hardly tending to edification was enjoined on the committee meetings by a resolution of March 19, 1786.

Election practices: qualification, admission, abdication.

New members were proposed and seconded to the dinners and elected by ballot. The regulation was

'That no Person can be proposed to be admitted of this Society but by a Member who has been personally acquainted with him or her in Italy and at their request,'

and

'that no Person propos'd can be admitted but by the Consent of more than three fourths of the Company present by Ballot.'

The first resolution was quaintly modified in March, $174\frac{6}{7}$, by a resolution

'That it is the opinion of the Society that Avignon is in Italy,'

and

'That no other town in France is in Italy.'

Avignon was a great centre for English travellers, the Duke of Ormonde having established a colony of Jacobite exiles there. The member in question seems to have been the Honourable Captain Edgcumbe, proposed by the Duke of Bedford, who, 'having passed the *Gutt* or *Streights*,' was duly elected. On January 6, $174\frac{4}{5}$, it was moved by Lord Sandwich, and carried *nem. con.*—

'That leave be given to any member of the Society Residing in Italy to propose Members by Letters, to be Balloted for as if present.'

'Resolv'd Nem. Con. that this order be pass'd into a Law.'

This was to enable Sir James Gray, then Secretary to the Embassy and afterwards British Resident at Venice, to secure members for the Society, so to speak, on the wing. In April, 1757, it was resolved

'That all who can give proof of their having been ever out of the King's Dominions, shall hereafter be deem'd sufficient Candidates and may be elected Members of the Society';

but in April, 1764, this resolution was erased as contrary to the original spirit and meaning of the Society, and the original rule was further amended by the resolution to substitute, for the words following 'this Society,' the words—

'Who cannot bring sufficient proof of his having been in Italy, or upon some other Classic Ground out of the King's Dominions and at his own request.'

Early in 1742 it was considered necessary that a diploma or parchment instrument, with the great seal of the Society affixed, should accompany the admission of members. On February 4, 174$\frac{3}{4}$, it was resolved

'That it is the opinion of the Society that the Form of an Instrument for the Admission of Members be as follows:—

To the Highly Favoured—

We the most Illustrious and vertuous Society of the Dilettanti do hereby inform you to take your place in our most august assembly. —— ——, President.'

And on April 1, 1744,

'That it is the opinion of the Society that a Committee of seven of the most antient members of this Society be appointed to sign the Diplomas to all those who are now members, and that the Presidt do sign all those for the time to come.'

New members were obliged to take their seats within the next six meetings of the Society, and their introduction was conducted by the Arch-Master with ceremonies partaking to some extent of a masonic character. Resignation, whether voluntary or incurred through inadvertent neglect of the rules and usages of the Society, was styled abdication, and a member was said to have abdicated under the rule—

'That every Member who neglects to Come or Write Six

Meetings successively be looked upon as no longer a Member of this Society and his Name be Struck out of the List accordingly.'

The following minutes tell the story of the early attempts of the Society to keep inviolate the honour of being a member of the Dilettanti:

'April 1, 1739. Resolved that to prevent difficulties which may arise from the appearance of any former members after abdication the officiating Secretary be directed to advise them of their neglect according to the following form:—

> S^r^—You having neglected to write or attend the Society of the Dilettanti as their Laws require I am ordered to acquaint you that you are no longer a member thereof.

'Resolved that any new elected member who shall not appear at the Society within six meetings, the day of election inclusive, shall be excluded.

'Resolved that in case any person elected does not make his appearance within the time before limited the person who proposed him shall be obliged to pay the forfeitures incurred by his non attendance.'

'March 2, 1740. Ordered that one hundred Copies of the Letter notifying Exclusion be printed in Italicks.'

'April 1, 1744. Ordered that a printed Letter of Admonition sign'd by the secretary be sent to those members who have missed three times successively coming to the Gen^ll^ Meeting.'

'May 25, 1744. Ordered that the following form should be used in the Letter of Admonition:—

> This is to inform you that you have neglected to attend or write your excuse to the Society of Dilettanti for three successive meetings, and that upon a fourth omission you will be no longer a member thereof.

Resolved that this form be neither engraved, written, nor printed.'

'April 7, 1745. Resolved that when any member shall abdicate, a memorandum of the sum in which he shall then stand indebted to the Society be added by the Secretary as a Postscript at the bottom of the Letter.'

'April 5, 1747. The Society agreed with the Committee in their Resolution That the Debts of those members who have abdicated be examined into, and that a statement of the Debt of each particular abdicated member be sent forthwith with a most vehement Exhortation to them to pay their debts so fairly contracted and so unjustly detained.'

'March 4, 1752. Ordered that any member who does not

make his personal appearance at the Society with in the space of two years (if in Great Britain) be excluded to commence from the first Sunday in December next.'

'April 6, 1757. Resolved that all Persons who have ever been members of the Society may upon application at any of the meetings of the Society on or before the meeting in May 1758 be re-admitted and considered as new-elected members.'

'April 1, 1764. Order'd that any Person who has been a member of the Society and is re-elected shall on his re-election pay all the Debts incurred and due to the Society at the time of his Exclusion or that he shall be excused on payment of Ten Guineas.'

'Jan. 23, 1780. Orderd that the Secretary shall in future when any member shall have incurrd 5 forfeits write him a letter notifying to him the danger of Abdication in which he stands and that he be allowd to incur two more forfeits before his abdication be considered as compleat.'

'That a year of Grace be allowd to all who have abdicated during which year they may return to & again take their places in the Society without a re-election.'

Committees and quorums.

With reference to the committees of the Society, it was resolved on April 7, 1745,

'That a number not less than five do constitute all Committees of this Society,'

and in March, 1747, it was ordered

'That *nine* members shall be deem'd a suff^t^ number to Transact the common Business of the Society viz: Receiving and paying and putting out money to Interest and Electing of Members, But that no number less than *twelve* shall be empower'd to alter any of the Standing Laws.'

CHAPTER III

Miscellaneous activities of the Society: the Westminster Bridge Lottery—Foundation of General Fund: building schemes—The Cavendish Square site—Its abandonment and the financial result—Promotion of the Italian opera—Middlesex and Vanneschi—Schemes for an Academy of Arts—Mr. Dingley's plan—Communications with Hayman's Committee of Painters—The Society's plan—Collapse of negotiations—Foundation of the Royal Academy: its relations with the Dilettanti—Proposal to form a gallery of casts from the antique—Revival of the building scheme—Suggested sites: the Green Park—The Star and Garter—Camelford House—Final abandonment of building scheme—Increasing riches of the Society—Face-money: Rule Ann. Soc. Undec.—Other sources of income—Incidental records.

Miscellaneous activities of the Society: the Westminster Bridge Lottery.

THE earliest recorded transaction of the Society of Dilettanti relates to the lottery for the new bridge over the Thames at Westminster. This lottery was a scheme initiated by Sir Robert Walpole in order to defray the cost of constructing the new bridge. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1736 to sanction the lottery, and commissioners were appointed to manage it. The scheme was not very successful, although it was taken up by

the public with their usual reckless impetuosity in such matters; and Walpole had to bear the brunt of the complaints which came from those who were disappointed or dissatisfied. Numerous satirical prints were published on the matter. There seems to have been more than one drawing of the first lottery, and a second was begun in December, 1740. The Dilettanti, many of whom had no doubt been individually responsible for helping to start the scheme, were early in the field in a corporate capacity. On May 2, 1736, it was resolved (and this is the first resolution standing in their minute-books)

'That it is the opinion of this Society, that the proposal for a subscription to the Lottery for the intended Bridge is worthy the consideration of the Dilettanti and accordingly have agreed to subscribe two Guineas and a half each in case the same is agreed to at the next meeting. HARCOURT, President.'

The sum of £112 17*s.* 6*d.* was thus raised by subscription, and the list of members who either subscribed or else were absent at the moment gives for the first time the names of those who have been since regarded as the original members of the Society. On May 16, 1736, it was resolved

'That Mr. Harris be desired by the Society of Dilettanti to take upon himself the office of Treasurer of the Lottery Money. That he be impowered to lay out in Lottery tickets one hundred & seven guineas & one half, for the use of the said Society; and whatever deficiencys may remain upon the Collection of the Subscription, shall be made up out of the money contributed towards the next year's Dinners, which money he is hereby permitted to make use of; but at the same time, desired to write to so many Members as have not subscribed, or not paid in their money, if subscribed.'

Also it was ordered

'That Mr. Harris shall transmit to S^r^ Fra's Dashwood the number of tickets bought with one hundred and twelve pounds seventeen

shillings and sixpence with the respective numbers of the said purchased tickets. L. PILKINGTON, Presidt.'

Eleven additional subscriptions were subsequently paid in, leaving Mr. Harris with £123 7*s*. 6*d*. to invest in lottery tickets, and eventually twenty-seven tickets were purchased at £4 11*s*. each from Richard Shergold, whose lottery office is stated in an advertisement of the *London Daily Post*, January 23, 1740, to have been at the Union Coffee House over against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill. Three of these twenty-seven tickets won prizes, and in March, 173$\frac{7}{8}$, the following entry was made in the minutes:—

'Received of Mr. Harris £44 8*s*. o*d*. for three prizes at £11 4*s*. o*d*. each and for 24 blanks at 9*s*. each.'

It will thus be seen that the venture was not very profitable. When the second lottery was started in 1740 it was resolved, on May 4,

'That thirty-nine pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence be paid to Mr. Treasurer Harris out of the Lottery Money, for the use of the Society, in the Adventure of the present Bridge Lottery.'

And it was ordered

'That Mr Harris shall transmit to Mr Comptroller Boone the Number of Tickets bought with thirty-nine pounds eighteen shillings & sixpence with the respective numbers of the sd purchased tickets.'

Eight tickets were purchased with this money, two of which gained prizes of £20 and £10 each at the drawing in March, 174$\frac{0}{1}$. This venture was more successful than the last, but on December 7, 1740, it was ordered

'That a Committee of the whole Society be appointed to meet on Tuesday the 17th instant to enquire into the Conduct of Mr. Treasurer Harris and Mr. Comptroller Boone in respect to the purchasing of Lottery Tickets, and that they have power to call for Books, papers, etc. DUNCANNON.'

The result of this inquiry, if held, has not been preserved. A statement made by Colonel George Gray, the Secretary to the Society, just previous to the drawing of the last lottery gives an interesting record of the finances of the Society in 1740 and 1741.

Ann. Soc. Sept.	£	s.	d.
In the Lottery Box the first meeting . . .	27	9	8
Money arising from Profits	11	11	0
Overplus of Dinner Money for Ann. Sext. . .	7	9	6
In Cash, exclusive of Dinner Money for Ann. Oct. .	46	10	2
Paid to Mr. Harris for Lottery Tickets . . .	39	18	6
Remaining in Lottery Box	6	11	8
Thirty subscriptions for Dinners for the next year, 1741	31	10	0
Total Cash . .	£38	1	8

From this it will be seen that the ventures of the Society in the lottery were attended with great risk, reducing their cash in hand to £6 11*s.* 8*d.* Had they been unsuccessful altogether, the Society might have had no further history, and might have distinguished itself by none of those achievements with which its name was subsequently to be connected. The original members were not, however, prophets or clairvoyants, and the idea of making any practical use of their meetings and their funds had not as yet entered their heads.

Foundation of General Fund: building schemes.

The experience thus gained from the Westminster Bridge Lottery led to a very important resolution on March 7, 174½, that

'The Words "Lottery Money," placed on the fourth partition of the Treasure be removed, and the Words "General Fund" placed in their room.'

It was at the same time ordered

'That a Building be erected or procured for the more honourable and commodious reception of the Society.'

'That a Voluntary Subscription be made by every Member of the Society not exceeding five guineas nor less than one guinea.'

'That the General Fund be appropriated and made sacred to the sole use of erecting or procuring Building, etc.'

'That an officer be appointed with title of High Steward, etc.' (see page 28).

'That Mr. Harris be desired and empowered to ask and collect the voluntary Contribution not under one guinea nor exceeding five guineas for the erecting or procuring a Building for the more Honourable and Commodious reception of the Society as he occasionally sees them.'

On May 1, 1743, it was resolved

'That four Commissioners be appointed to look out for a proper spot to build a Room. The Commissioners Lord Middlesex, S^r^ James Gray, Mr. Boone, Mr. Very High Steward Harris and a fifth added S^r^ Francis Dashwood.'

Active steps towards this scheme do not appear to have been taken till May 3, 1747, when a committee of thirteen members (five being a quorum) was appointed

'To enquire and treat for a proper place and ground for the Erecting the Building intended for the Reception of the Society,'

and empowered to purchase ground for a sum not exceeding £300 or the value of that in annual rent. The thirteen members chosen were Sir Francis Dashwood, the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Gray, Mr. Fauquier, Mr. Boyle, Sir H. Liddell, the Earl of Holdernesse, the Earl of Middlesex, Mr. Harris, Mr. Howe, Lord Duncannon, Mr. Boone, and Mr. Brand, and to this number were subsequently added the Earl of Blessington, Mr. Knapton, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Shirley, Sir A. Calthorpe, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Mackye.

The Cavendish Square site.

This committee decided on a site in Cavendish Square, which was purchased by the Society from the Duke of Chandos at a cost of £400, the increased expenditure being sanctioned by a minute of December 6, 1747. The ground was situated

on the north side of the square, between the houses of the Earl of Abercorn and Sir Richard Lyttelton. The ground was levelled, enclosed with a wall designed by Colonel George Gray, who was an amateur architect himself, and eight large elms and six horse-chestnut trees were planted on the north side of the square. Over two hundred pounds' worth of Portland stone was purchased and deposited on the spot, the foundations were actually dug out, and an additional piece of waste ground behind Lady Abercorn's house was rented, apparently from Sir Richard Lyttelton, in order to afford a back entrance into the Society's premises. On May 3, 1752, a resolution was passed

'That it is the opinion of the Society that it would be adviseable to come to a Resolution to fix upon some Antique Building as a model for that intended by the Society according to the most exact proportions & measurements that can be procured, this with a view to prevent the numberless difficulties that may come in fixing upon any new modern Plan as such an undertaking when finish'd must amuse the curious and having been approv'd for many ages must naturally put a stop to all supercilious Criticisms.'

On May 6, 1753, the Society agreed with the committee in their resolution

'That the Temple of Pola be taken as a model for the intended Building and that a Plan or Elevation according to that model be forthwith directed to be prepared that it may be carried into immediate execution.'

Sir Francis Dashwood, Mr. Howe, Mr. Dingley, another member who dabbled in architecture and designed the Magdalen Hospital, and Colonel Gray were appointed a committee to carry out the above resolution. The choice of the Temple at Pola was probably due to the drawings by James Stuart and Nicholas Revett, which had been taken there in 1750, and doubtless submitted to Sir James Gray at Venice (see below, p. 76).

Its abandonment and the financial result.

The whole project, however, seems to have been abandoned by April 6, 1756, the Society resolving

'That a Committee be appointed to meet and that they have full Powers to treat with the best purchaser, that shall offer, and dispose of the Ground in Cavendish Square to y^e best Bidder, but that the said ground be not disposed of for any sum under £1800 besides the full value of the stone, and that three be a Quorum provided that S^r Fra^s Dashwood or Col. Gray be one, and that the s^d Committee have power of vesting the purchase money in the publick Funds for the use of the Society.'

The land was valued at £2,200, and the committee in May, 1756, was instructed not to dispose of it for less than £2,400, 'if such a sum is offer'd during the course of the summer.' Such an offer does not appear to have been made, for on May 1, 1757, it was ordered

'That Sir Francis Dashwood and Colonel Gray dispose of the Ground before the next meeting for the best sum that they can get,'

and

'That the s^d purchase money when receiv'd be vested in Bank Annuities.'

It was not, however, till May, 1759, that the following order was signed by the members present:—

'At the General Meeting of this Society it is this day order'd that S^r Fran^s Dashwood Bar^t in whose name the Land in Cavendish Square was lately purchased of the most Noble Henry Duke of Chandois and his Trustees, in Trust for the use of this Society Do sell and dispose of the same and all the said Society's interest therein unto George Forster Tufnell Esq^r and his Heirs for the sum of £1800—which sum he the said S^r Fran^s Dashwood is hereby authorized and required to receive and to give a sufficient Receipt or other discharge to the said Purchaser for the same. Ordered that the said £1800 together with the produce of the General Fund be laid out in Gouvernment Securitys in the names of S^r Fran^s Dashwood and Col. George Grey for the use of the Society.'

It is not clear why the Society so suddenly

abandoned its plan of erecting a Temple of Pola in Cavendish Square. So keen had the members been about the scheme a few years earlier, that they had passed a resolution in April, 1749,

'That any member who proposes to alienate any part of the Gen^{ll} Fund to different purposes than for which it was established, viz^{t}. towards procuring or erecting a Building for the more commodious and honourable reception of the Society shall be declared an Enemy to the Society and that on no account any disposition shall be made of any sum appropriated to the s^{d} Fund except on the day of a Gen^{ll} call of the whole Society.'

Nay more,—a further subscription to a special Building Fund was started at the same date, headed by a subscription of £20 from Dashwood and various sums from other members of the Society, the minimum being five guineas. It may have been the rapid rise in value of the land in Cavendish Square which led to the decision to part with it, for on the whole the Society came well out of the affair, since after defraying all the expenses and selling the Portland stone, the Society was left with a clear profit of £1,063 11*s.* 5*d.* This sum, added to that specially subscribed and to the General Fund, placed the Society in possession of capital from about £3,000 to £4,000. An attempt was made in April, 1756, to secure a room in Montague House, presently to be occupied by the British Museum, or else in Somerset House; but this proving unsuccessful, the idea of establishing the Society in a building of its own seems to have lapsed for the next five years, and the Society resumed its ordinary meetings at the Star and Garter Tavern in Pall Mall.

Promotion of the Italian opera.

Meanwhile the Society had given other proofs that its members intended themselves to be considered as leaders and arbiters of public taste. On March 6, 174$\frac{2}{3}$, it was resolved

'That a Committee of the whole Society do meet at the Star

and Garter on Thursday the 10th of March to consider of the Proposals made to the Society in regard to the carrying on of Operas for the next season & if the scheme be found practicable that the Committee have full power to transact the affair with the Proposer the same as if a Society';

and it was further resolved, on April 3 following,

'That it is the opinion of this Society that the scheme for carrying on of Operas is highly worthy of the Countenance of the Society of Dilettanti, that the Society is sensible by the number of subscriptions already obtained amounting in the whole to at least 150 that the scheme is likely to be brought into effect (by which it is the opinion of this Society that great Emolum^ts^ must redound to the Society) and therefore it is most earnestly recommended by the Society the taking the most vigorous measures for the putting this scheme into immediate Execution especially as by the nature of the thing and the necessity of giving an answer to the Performers it can admit of no delay.'

This motion of the Society of Dilettanti was obviously due to the Earl of Middlesex, who was a great supporter of the Italian opera, and had in 1741 himself taken the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, which he, as director and impresario, opened on October 31 of that year. This was in direct competition with the Italian opera as directed by Handel and Heidegger, and led to Handel's quitting London for Ireland, almost ruined by opera, but with the newly written score of *The Messiah* in his coat-pocket.

Middlesex and Vanneschi.

Middlesex engaged a new company of Italian artists, with the celebrated Galuppi as conductor, Monticelli as first male soprano, Amorevoli as tenor, Visconti as first female soprano, and the Abbé Vanneschi as general manager. Horace Walpole writes to Sir Horace Mann on November 5, 1741:—

'Here is another letter, which I am entreated to send you, from poor Amorevoli: he has a continued fever, though not a high one. Yesterday Monticelli was taken ill, so there will be no opera on Saturday, nor on Tuesday. Monticelli is infinitely admired,

next to Farinelli. The Viscontina is admired more than liked. The music displeases everybody, and the dances. I am quite uneasy about the opera, for Mr. Conway is one of the directors, and I fear they will lose considerably, which he cannot afford. There are eight, Lord Middlesex, Lord Holdernesse, Mr. Frederick, Lord Conway, Mr. Conway, Mr. Damer, Mr. Brook and Mr. Brand. The five last are directed by the three first; they by the first, and he by the Abbé Vanneschi, who will make a pretty sum.'

On April 14, 1743, Walpole writes again to Mann:

'There is a new subscription formed for an opera next year to be carried on by the Dilettanti, a club, for which the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one, being drunk.'

This is the subscription recorded as above in the minutes of the Society, but it does not appear to have come to anything, for no operas were given at the Haymarket Theatre from June, 1744, to January, 1746. From that date it was carried on fitfully under Middlesex's direction for about ten years, after which period, what with the whims, squabbles, and ailments of the performers, the indifference of the public, and the reckless extravagance of Middlesex and Vanneschi, the whole scheme came to grief, and Vanneschi found himself in the Fleet prison.

Schemes for an Academy of Arts.

Soon after this somewhat ineffectual attempt of the Dilettanti to guide the public into a taste for Italian music, a scheme of a more important and very different nature came before their notice: namely, that for founding an Academy of Arts in London similar to those existing in Rome, Bologna, and other cities on the Continent. The drawing academy which already existed in St. Martin's Lane was entirely in the hands of a committee of artists, who had no wish to enlarge its scope. The Dilettanti evidently aimed at the foundation of a new institution on a broader basis,

and including some of those social elements which they themselves represented.

Mr. Dingley's plan.

At a committee meeting held at the King's Arms, Pall Mall, on February 18, $174\frac{8}{9}$, the members present being Lord Holdernesse, Lord Duncannon, Sir Francis Dashwood, Mr. Fauquier, Mr. Berkeley, Major Gray, Mr. Gell, and Mr. Dingley,

'Mr. Dingley laid his scheme before the Committee which after having examined Resolved That it is the opinion of this Committee That it is highly worthy the Consideration of the particular members of the Society and recommend it as a scheme that deserves all encouragement.

'Resolved That it is the opinion of this Committee whenever Mr. Dingley's or any other scheme for an Academy shall take place to show their readiness to promote and encourage such scheme.

'That the Society of Dilettanti do give ten pounds per ann. out of their General Fund for the second best Performances in the three different Branches mention'd in the said scheme.

'HOLDERNESSE, Chairman.'

This was the meeting to which allusion has already been made (p. 37), and at which a postscript was added to the effect that

'The Committee growing a little noisy and drunk and seeming to recollect that they are not quite sure whether the Report of the Committee signed by Chairman and Toast-master Holdernesse may not be so intelligible to the Society as the meaning of the Committee have intended, that there should be inserted after the word "encourage" and before the word "such," "having premiums assd." and after the word "that" and before the word "the" the word "then" be inserted and that the words "the" and "said" before the word "scheme" be expunged and the words "Mr. Dingley's" be inserted. Resolved in the negative.'

The precise nature of the scheme proposed by the versatile Mr. Dingley has not been recorded. A too adventurous bark, amply christened at its launching, it seems to have promptly foundered in port.

However, the desire of the Dilettanti to promote

some such scheme seems to have got abroad, for on February 2, 1755,

'A Paper from Mr. Newton secretary to the Committee of Painters directed to the President was deliver'd to them by Colonel Gray and read accordingly.'

Communications with Hayman's Committee of Painters.

This paper accompanied an introductory discourse and plan of an Academy for the Improvement of Arts in General, and was drawn up by the select committee of painters, statuaries, architects, engravers, &c., which had originally met at the Turk's Head Tavern, Gerrard Street, Soho, with Francis Hayman in the chair, on November 13, 1753; a momentous date in the history of British art. The concluding paragraph of the said discourse contains a distinct reference and appeal to the Society of Dilettanti, as follows:—

'As then the undertaking is of a public nature; as the expense to the public will be inconsiderable in comparison to the advantages to be expected from it; as a distinguished set of Noblemen and Gentlemen, long ago convinced of the necessity of such a plan, set apart a sum of money to be applied to a similar use, when opportunity shall offer; as pecuniary rewards have been offered by another society of Noblemen and Gentlemen, to stimulate and encourage young beginners; and as no foundation however narrow in its views and purposes whatsoever, has ever yet wanted patrons and benefactors, it would become criminal even to suppose a possibility that such an one as this would be suffered to perish in the birth for want of assistance only.'

On March 2, 1755, it was resolved

'That it is the opinion of the Society that a Letter be wrote to the Members of the Academy of Painting &c., to return them thanks for the particular regard shown in their application to them as a Body and to every member respectively and that as soon as the proposed scheme is brought to any maturity and a Charter obtain'd they will be ready to give them all the assistance that shall be in their power. (BEDFORD, president.)'

On April 6, 1755, a letter from the Academy of Painters, &c., signed by the Gentlemen of the said Academy, among whom James Stuart and Nicholas

Revett were also members of the Dilettanti, was read. The contents were as follows:—

'GENTLEMEN OF THE DILETTANTI SOCIETY.

'May it please you to accept the sincere acknowledgments of us the Committee of Painters, Statuaries, Architects, etc., for the condescending Resolution passed in our favour, and communicated to us by Colonel Gray, as also to permit us, in the most respectful manner, to represent, that in consequence of the encouragement derived to us from it, we have entertained thoughts of enlarging the plan of our Charter, so as to make room for the reception of a number of Members not of the professions above specified, to assist conjointly with us in directing and governing the Royal Academy, of which we are now soliciting the establishment; and that we should think ourselves highly honoured and extremely happy in receiving the number which may be proposed out of your Society; to which we are also desirous to submit the nomination of our first President; being persuaded that with your countenance and assistance we cannot fail to obtain the countenance and assistance of the public. But then we beg leave to add, that, such an alteration in our original plan making it absolutely necessary to have a suitable alteration in our Charter, it will be out of our power to bring it to an issue as required, till your pleasure with regard to this is made known to us.

'We are, Gentlemen,

'Your most obliged and most devoted humble Servants,

F. Hayman	J. Gwyn	Robt. Taylor
Chas. Grignion	G. M. Moser	Wm. Hoare
Thos. Hudson	Sam. Wale	L. F. Roubilliac
George Lambert	Ric. Yeo	Thos. Carter
Samuel Scott	R^{t}. Strange	James Stuart
Richd. Dalton		G. Hamilton
Fr. Milr. Newton		Is^{e}. Ware
J. Reynolds		John Astley
Hy. Cheere		Nicolas Revett
John Pine		Thomas Sandby

'April 2, 1755.'

After reading this letter it was resolved

'That the consideration of the said Letter be referr'd to the General Meeting in May,'

and

'That Col. Gray be desir'd to inform himself from the Academy of Painters etc., of their scheme for a Royal Academy and the

purport of their intended Charter, which he is requested to produce at the next general meeting';

and

'That an extraordinary and General Committee be appointed to meet on Sunday the 20th of April to consider of the proposition of the Academy of Painters etc., and that Circular Letters be sent.'

The Society's plan.

At the committee meeting of the Dilettanti on April 20 the following resolutions were passed, and adopted by the general meeting of the Society in May following:—

'That it is the opinion of that Committee That the President of the intended Royal Academy be all wayes and annually chosen out of the Society of Dilettanti.'

'That all the members of the Dilettanti be members of the Academy, but that only twelve of the Senior members Present at the meeting shall have votes.'

'That any artist may be chosen a Member of the Academy, but that only twelve of the Artists to be chosen annually out of their Body shall have votes, and that upon an equality of Votes the President shall have a second vote.

'SANDWICH, Chairman.'

In the minutes of the same meeting it is recorded that

'A printed paper of a scheme for a Royal Academy[1] being read to the Society it was agreed that Colonel Gray be desired to obtain one of the said printed papers from the author and to enclose the same in a letter to the Society of painters acquainting them that the Society of the Dilettanti approve of that as a groundwork to proceed upon tho' liable to alterations, and to desire their opinion thereupon and report the same at the next meeting of the Dilettanti in Dec.'

No mention of such a report occurs in the minutes of the Society for December, 1755; but the following was addressed to the Society by the Committee of Painters on December 30:—

'To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Dilettanti Society. We, the Committee of Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, beg leave to remind the Honourable Dilettanti Society of two Resolutions of theirs; the one signed by His Grace the Duke of Bedford, encouraging us to proceed with our design of preparing and soliciting a Charter for the establishment of a Royal Academy;

[1] Perhaps Mr. Dingley's scheme.

and the other by the Earl of Sandwich, Chairman of the Committee, for considering our proposals in relation thereto: assuring us that their determination thereon should be communicated to us; as also to intimate in the most respectful manner, that the sooner we can be favoured with the said determination, the more a favour we shall esteem it,—it appearing to us as highly unbecoming to proceed in an affair once laid before them, till we have been made acquainted with their sentiments upon it.

'We are, Gentlemen,

'Your most obliged and most devoted humble Servants,

F. Hayman	G. M. Moser	Jas. Paine
Robt. Taylor	Saml. Scott	Frs. Milner Newton
Saml. Wale	Thos. Carter	C. Grignion.'
J. Gwyn	J. Reynolds	

Collapse of negotiations.

There is no record in the minutes to show that this letter was ever submitted to the Society, or of any further communication with the Society of Painters on the subject. The Society of Dilettanti seems at first sight to have been rather high-handed in passing the resolutions detailed above, which were hardly consonant with the scheme set forth by the committee of artists; but at that date circumstances had already shown the difficulty of carrying on an Academy managed by artists alone, and some of the artists themselves appear to have been of opinion that a strong infusion of unprofessional members would make the scheme more workable. It is evident that the Dilettanti would be content with nothing but the complete control of the new Academy, and that, their help not being forthcoming on any other terms, the whole scheme collapsed. One member however of the committee of artists, Sir Robert Strange, has in his *Inquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy* left the following tribute to the behaviour of the Dilettanti on this occasion:—

'A Society composed of a number of the most respectable persons of this country, commonly known by the name of the

Dilettanti, made the first step towards an establishment of this nature. That society, having accumulated a considerable fund, and being really promoters of the fine arts, generously offered to appropriate it to support a public academy. General Gray, a gentleman distinguished by his public spirit and fine taste, was deputed by that Society to treat with the artists. I was present at their meetings. On the part of our intended benefactors, I observed that generosity and benevolence which are peculiar to true greatness; but on the part of the majority of the leading artists, I was sorry to remark motives apparently limited to their own views and ambition to govern, diametrically opposite to the liberality with which we were treated. After various conferences, the Dilettanti finding that they were to be allowed no share in the government of the Academy, or in appropriating their own fund, the negotiation ended.'

Foundation of the Royal Academy; its relations with the Dilettanti.

The Society nevertheless took a cordial interest in the Royal Academy when that body eventually came into existence and obtained its charter in 1768. As it turned out, the first President of the Royal Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, was actually a member of the Dilettanti at the time of his election. The Society showed its interest in a practical way, for on March 6, 1774, it was ordered

'That the Interest of four Thousand pounds three pr Cent. Annuities be appropriated to the use of sending two students recommended by the Royal Accademy to study in Italy or Greece for three years, and no longer, from the time they are appointed; that tho: due attention is to be paid to the recommendation of the Royal Accademy the Dilettanti shall not be oblidged to receive the persons they propose except they are approved by a majority at a Call of the Society when if they think them insufficient they may nominate others.' [SEAFORTH.]

On February 25, 1775, a call of the Society was ordered for the first Sunday in the following month of March, and Sir Joshua Reynolds was desired to bring the students appointed by the Royal Academy to pursue their studies abroad to receive the approbation of the Society. The Dilettanti exercised their power of selection, for in March, 1775, Mr. Jefferies,

painter, and Mr. Banks, sculptor, being recommended by the Royal Academy, it was ordered

'That Mr. Jeffries be appointed as a student to go into Italy under the Protection of the Society';

and also

'That Mr. Pars also go into Italy claiming the same Protection, Their salaries to begin from the date of their arrival at Rome.'

The two students named arrived in fact at their destination on October 7 and December 21, 1775, respectively.

Proposal to form a gallery of casts from the antique.

The object of establishing a national drawing academy in London had been materially advanced by the munificence of Charles Lennox, third Duke of Richmond, who, after returning from the usual tour in Italy, formed when twenty-two or twenty-three years of age a collection of paintings, sculpture, and casts from the antique in a gallery in the garden of his house at Whitehall. This he opened in March, 1758, as a gratuitous school of drawing for students under the direction of G. B. Cipriani the painter and J. Wilton the sculptor. This was the first attempt to make a collection of such casts in England, and the first school in which the systematic study of antique sculpture was rendered possible to young students of small means. Horace Walpole says: 'The institution of a school of statuary in the house of a young nobleman of the first rank rivals the boasted munificence of foreign princes.' The Duke of Richmond was not at the time a member of the Society of Dilettanti, which he did not join until March, 1765; but it may safely be attributed to his example that on March 1, 1761, it was moved by Sir Francis Dashwood and carried,

'That a Committee be appointed to consider of the expence, and how far it is practicable to procure the first and best casts of the

principal Statues, Busto's, & Bass Relievo's great or small in order to produce something from this Society that may be beneficiall to the publick.'

In the original plan for the formation of a Royal Academy such a collection of casts, etc., had been contemplated, but only 'for the improvement of the students.' The resolution of the Dilettanti, although not carried into effect, appears to be the earliest scheme in England for founding a set of casts from antique sculpture for the use of the public, such as have been recently formed at Cambridge, Oxford, and the South Kensington Museum.

Revival of the building scheme.

This scheme had the effect of reviving the idea of a separate building to be erected for the use of the Society, since the committee to which it was referred, its members being Sir Francis Dashwood, Colonel Gray, Colonel Denny, and Sir Thomas Robinson, were of opinion

'That some Act should be undertaken to show to the World the Intention of their Original Institution—in order to wh. they agreed. First—that some proper place should be found out, in order to build a Room, to hold any purchases of the Virtu kind the Society may hereafter make, and also it was Resolv'd that Enquiry should also be made with regard to any room or rooms, now built, which may answer the said purposes—to make a report to the Society on these heads, at their next meeting.

'It was then proposed to recommend to the Society to purchase Casts of the best Statuery Busts or Basso-relievo's etc., that may be now in Great Britain or Ireland.

'It was further agreed by the Committee to recommend to the Society to purchase abroad any fine Casts of the best statues &c. in the manner and att the time the Society shall direct—& it is left to the consideration of the Society to make out the names of such Gentlemen abroad, who they think might be willing to assist in procuring those pieces of Virtu, which are the objects the Society have in view & letters to be wrote to 'em, signed by their members, desiring their assistance on this occasion.'

Suggested sites: the Green Park.

Keeping in view the requirements of this scheme, the committee made an attempt to secure the auction-

rooms of the well-known Mr. Cock, the auctioneer, for their premises. But the negotiations proved fruitless owing to a complication of leases between Mr. Cock, a Mr. Smith, the Crown, and the French Protestant refugees, whose chapel the building had once been, while Mr. Cock asked an exaggerated sum for his share in the lease. The committee then stated their opinion

'That if a piece of ground could be obtained from the crown, adjoining to the Park Wall in Piccadilly situated between the Duke of Devonshire's and Lord Bath's in order to build an exact copy of an antique Temple, that it would be the properest way of disposing of the Society's money, according to their Intention, and would be a publick ornament, and the first example of this kind in his Majesty's Dominions—and redound greatly to the honour of this Society.'

No further action, however, was taken in the matter until March 28, 1764, when the committee declared, and on April 1, 1764, the Society ordered

'That the Original Resolution viz^t. That a Building be erected, for the more Commodious and Honourable reception of the Society for which purpose the money has hitherto been collected, be speedily taken into consideration being consistent with the Honour and Dignity of the Society.'

The committee further recommended

'That a memorial be presented to His Majesty beseeching His Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to allot a proper piece of ground in the Green Park next Piccadilly, or wherever else His Majesty shall think fit, on which a building may be erected for the more commodious and honourable reception of the Society, according to the Order of the Society at the last General Meeting; and that Lord Le Despenser, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Wood and Colonel Gray be desired to prepare such memorial to be laid before the Committee.'

A draft petition was prepared and Sir Francis Dashwood (now Lord le Despencer) 'was desired to present the same to His Majesty, and if it meets with His Majesty's approbation to forward the petition to

the Treasury.' On April 20 Lord le Despencer reported 'that he had presented to His Majesty the petition agreed to at the last committee, which His Majesty received very graciously and was pleased to say he would consider on it.' This, however, proved a barren effort, for on May 1 a resolution was passed (and subsequently ordered by the Society)

'That it was the opinion of the Committee viz. Lord Le Despenser, Lord Middlesex, Mr. Howe, Colonel Denny, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Wood, Colonel Gray, Sir James Gray, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Fauquier, Secretary, that another Petition be presented to His Majesty, specifying particularly the ground in the Green Parke, on which it is proposed to erect the intended Building viz. to commence opposite the East End of Whitehorse Street next below the Earl of Egremont from thence one hundred and twenty four feet westwards towards Hyde Park Corner and projecting into the Green Park one hundred and forty Feet.'

This petition was likewise presented to His Majesty by Lord le Despencer, who on June 5 following reported to the committee that 'the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. G. Grenville, had returned him the Petition to His Majesty, desiring ground in the Green Park, to erect a building on, and at the same time acquainting him that His Majesty desired to see a Plan of the Intended Building first.'

The Star and Garter.

At this gentle but obvious snub the Society abandoned their designs on the Green Park, but in May, 1765, they made an attempt to secure for themselves the premises of the Star and Garter Tavern in Pall Mall, at which they were accustomed to hold their monthly meetings. The tenant, Mr. Fynmore, was willing to part with his lease, which had twelve years to run, but on application to Mr. James Beauvoir of Danham Hall, Essex, the lessee under the Crown, it was discovered that Mr. Beauvoir had no power to sell. No further steps were taken for

some time towards erecting a building, but in April, 1770, it was resolved

'That any member making any motion for the appropriation of any part of the General Fund exceeding One hundred Pounds to any purpose but that of erecting the new Intended Building should for leave to make such motion pay the sum of two guineas, & in case the motion is rejected by a majority of the Members present, he is to forfeit the further sum of three guineas.'

The matter, however, only advanced in fits and starts, though never dropped out of sight. In May, 1772, it was resolved

'That a Committee be appointed to Consider of a proper manner of effectually carrying into execution the resolution of the Society with regard to the New intended Building,—that Lord Dispenser, S^r^ James Gray, Mr. Howard, L^d^ Clanbrasil, Mr. Ascough, S^r^ Jos. Reynolds, Mr. Crowle, Be of that Committee and to meet next Saturday 9th May 1772,—That all members who come have Voices and that Cards be sent to all acquainting them of this resolution,—That this Committee be Called the Grand Committee!'

On May 2, 1773, it was resolved

'That during the Recess the Society be formed into a Committee to Consider of purchasing a piece of Ground to erect a Building upon for the use of the Society and that Five Members be a quorum,—That the Committee do not exceed the sum of one Thousand Pounds for the purchase of the Ground.'

Then nothing more was done until April, 1776, when it was ordered

'That there be a Call of this Society next meeting to take into Consideration the disposal of a certain sum from the Publick Fund towards Building a Temporary Room for the Reception of the Society next year.'

But this proposal was negatived in the following May. In April, 1777, it was proposed by the committee to take permanently a room at the Star and Garter Tavern, and in the following May the Society resolved to agree

'with the Determination of the Committee of the 20th April

1777 and Recommend it to the members of the Society to pay a guinea per annum for 3 years to come to the Master of the Star and Garter tavern for the Recompense to him for the use of this room,—That the Secretary do pay two Hundred guineas to the Master of the Star and Garter Tavern upon His signing the Article of Agreement this day produced by the Secretary and laid before the Society for their inspection.'

Camelford House.

It is not clear from the records of the Society whether this arrangement was actually carried out or not. But the idea of erecting a separate building for the use of the Society seems to have been again abandoned about this date (1777) owing to heavy expenditure from its funds in another direction, as will be recorded in the succeeding chapters. It was once more revived in February, 1785, by a proposal from Lord Camelford to sell to the Society the shells of two new houses adjoining his own in Hereford Street, which might be thrown together to form a museum 'for what is properly called virtu.' The offer, however, was declined by the Society on discovering that in addition to an initial cost of £2,500 for the completion of the buildings by Sir John Soane, they would incur large expenses for furniture, decoration, ground-rent, taxes, service, &c.; moreover, Lord Camelford made it a condition that he was to be allowed a special door and key leading from his own house into the gallery on the ground floor.

Final abandonment of building scheme.

The last flicker of the building scheme seems to have occurred in March, 1790, when it was resolved

'That a Committee be appointed to meet here on Sunday the 21st instant; and that they do take into Consideration the sums that have been expended by the Society in attempting to provide a room; and inquire into the state of the site of the Opera House, that was burnd down last summer, and how far the same may be proper to be purchasd for the purpose of building one, and to such other matters as they may think Fit.'

Nothing appears to have come from the above resolution; and thus the idea of a separate building or even a separate room for the use of the Society was finally abandoned, and the Society continued to hold its meetings at the Star and Garter Tavern up to the end of the eighteenth century.

Increasing riches of the Society.

The voluntary subscriptions, however, of the senior members, and the customary contribution to the building fund, paid as an entrance fee by all newly elected members, added to the profit made by the sale of the land in Cavendish Square, had increased the riches of the Society and placed them in command of capital of no inconsiderable amount. This was further augmented by two enactments of great importance in the history of the Society.

Face-money.

On January 4, $174\frac{0}{1}$, it was ordered

'That every member of the Society do make a present of his Picture in Oil Colours done by Mr. Geo. Knapton, a member, to be hung up in the Room where the s^{d} Society meets;

(Sam^{l} Savage, President.)'

and on February 3, $174\frac{4}{5}$, it was ordered, *nemine contradicente*,

'That every member of the Society who has not had his Picture painted by Mr. Knapton by the meeting in February next year, shall pay One Guinea per Annum till his Picture be Deliver'd into the Society, unless Mr. Knapton declares that it was owing to his want of time to finish the same.'

As many of the members did not care, or did not find opportunity to comply with this order, the payments on this account, known as 'Face-money,' produced a considerable sum every year.

Rule Ann. Soc. Undec.

On February 5, $174\frac{3}{4}$, it was ordered

'That after the first of March $174\frac{3}{4}$ every member who has any increase of Income either by Inheritance, Legacy Marriage or preferment do pay half of one p. ct. of the first year of his

additional income to the Gen[ll] Fund, but that every member upon paymt. of £10 shall be released from such obligation.'

[STRAFFORD, Presid[t].]

This enactment, known as Rule *Ann: Soc. Undec.*, and still solemnly recited at every meeting of the Society, seems to have been first received in a rather ribald spirit, for on April 7, 1745, it was

'Resolv'd that the Committee have leave to sett again and that it be an Instruction to the said Committee to Consider and explain the word Preferment in the order dated Ann: Soc: Undec: Feby. 5th.'

In May, 1745, it was resolved

'To agree with the Comittee in their first Resolution That all Titles and Honours are deem'd Preferment. Also in their Comittee's second Resolution viz: That all Preferment shall be valued according to the subsequent rates viz:

An Arch Bishop . . .	his Blessing
A Duke	his Grace
A Marquiss	his Honour
An Earl	nothing
A Viscount	something
A Bishop	12 . . . .
A Baron	6 pence
A Judge	6*s.* 8*d.*
A Knight of the Garter . .	13*s.* 4*d.*
A Knight of the Thistle . .	10 pounds Scotch
A King at arms . . .	5 pounds English
His Majesty's Ratcatcher . .	8 pounds
A Knight of the Bath . .	9 pounds
A Trumpeter	10 pounds.'

On May 7, 1769, it was resolved

'That it is the opinion of this Society that the word *Inheritance* means any encrease of income by the death of another person; but that this be not meant to extend to the falling in of Leases for Lives or Lands and Tenements.'

The payments on this account also produced annually a fairly large sum, and as it is one of the few orders dating from the early years of the Society's existence which remain in force at the present day, the full list of such payments gives

a most interesting insight into the rank and position of the members. The first few entries give a good idea of these payments.

'March 4, 174$\frac{3}{4}$. Mr. Secretary Gray paid in the sum of eighteen shillings & threepence being the half of one p. ct. of £286 10*s*. conformable to the Resolution of Feb. 5th being appointed Major of Brigade.'

'Dec. 2, 1744. Mr. Fauquier paid in to the Gen^{ll} Fund the sum of fifteen shillings being the half p. Ct. of £150 ann. Conformant to the Resolution of Feb. 5th and appointed Director of the London Insurance Company; Lord Middlesex being married to the Honble. Miss Boyle Daughter to the late L^{d} Viscount Shannon paid into the Gen^{ll} Fund the sum of Twenty Guineas (not taking the advantage of the Resolution of Feb. ye 5th which admitts of compounding for ten pounds being the nearest calculation to his Increase of Income).'

'Jan. 6, 174$\frac{4}{5}$. Received of the Duke of Bedford Eleven guineas for having accepted the Place of First Commissioner of the Admiralty; Receiv'd of Lord Sandwich Five guineas for having accepted the Place of one of the Lords of the Admiralty.'

Various sources of income.

The principal sources of the funds in the possession of the Society of Dilettanti up to 1778 may therefore be briefly enumerated as follows:

Dinner Money.
Lottery Money.
Face-money.
Fines and Forfeits.
Entrance subscriptions to Building Fund.
Fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Increase of Income.
Profit from sale of land in Cavendish Square.
Interest on investments in bank or other annuities.
Interest on the sum of 250 guineas lent on mortgage to the Earl of Sandwich, paid up to 1792, when the earl died and the capital was never recovered.

To these funds must be added a legacy of £500 made to the Society of Dilettanti by Mr. James Dawkins in 1759. By accumulations derived from these various sources the riches of the Society, which in 1743 amounted to £321 5*s*. 8*d*., had in May, 1778, increased to £4,066 19*s*. 2*d*.

Incidental records.

The following incidents recorded in the minutes

seem worth noticing as among the *obiter dicta* and *facta* of the Society. At a committee meeting (where the company seems to have been invariably very lively) on February 7, $174\frac{6}{7}$, it is recorded:

'The Committee met. Resolved That it is the opinion of this Committee that Mr. Brand will be Damned.

'Resolved That it is the opinion of this Committee That all Publick pious Charities are private Impious abuses.'

'March, 1747. Resolved that the Honble. Richard Edgecumbe be *Bard* to the Society.'

This was the Dick Edgcumbe already mentioned, the friend of George Selwyn and Gilly Williams and Horace Walpole, one of the choicest wits of his day.

'April 5, 1755. Whereas a very extraordinary message was sent up to the Society, by a Divine of the Church of England for ought it knows, with a couple of Books fairly bound, which the Society never can or will read, It was thought absolutely necessary to prevent any further interruption to send him one Guinea of publick money for the Society's private convenience.'

'March 2, 1760. John Russell a Boy between 14 or 15 years of age produced to the Society several drawings which were judged to be very deserving and therefore for his encouragement It was agreed to make him a present of £5 5. 0.'

This entry appears to note the first appearance in public of John Russell, the well-known painter of portraits in pastels and afterwards a Royal Academician. Russell seems to have enjoyed the special favour of the Society, for he was their guest at dinner on at least two occasions in 1774 and 1778. On March 5, 1786, it is recorded that

'Mr. Johnnes having offered to the Society certain Poems of the Late Sir Ch. Hanbury Williams that have not yet been Publish'd on condition that they publish them, ordered that the consideration thereoff be referred to the Committee which meet on Sunday March 19.'

The publication of these poems seems to have engaged the attention of this committee, but no resolution was ever arrived at upon the question.

CHAPTER IV

The Dilettanti and Classical Archaeology—Earlier history of the study—The Earl of Arundel—The Arundel Marbles—Other collectors—Explorations in situ: *Nointel and Carrey—Spon and Wheler; Chishull—British artists in Rome; Brettingham and Gavin Hamilton—Stuart and Revett—Sir James Gray and the Dilettanti—Election of Stuart and Revett—Their expedition to Athens—Dawkins and Wood—Le Roy and Dalton—The Dilettanti and 'The Antiquities of Athens'—Success of the volume—The Society sends an expedition to Asia Minor—Chandler, Revett, and Pars—Instructions to the expedition—Work in the Troad and Ionia—Approval of the Society—Work in Attica and the Morea—Return and reception of the explorers—The 'Ionian Antiquities': choice of materials—Preparation and publication of the volume—Presentation copies—Chandler's 'Inscriptions' and 'Travels'—Proposed continuation of 'Ionian Antiquities'—The drawings of Revett and Pars: various claimants for their use—Difficulties between Stuart and Revett—Appointment of a Committee—Death of Stuart: posthumous publication of 'The Antiquities of Athens,' vols. ii, iii, and iv—Publication of 'Ionian Antiquities,' vol. ii—Custody of the Society's marbles—Marbles and drawings presented to the British Museum.*

The Dilettanti and Classical Archaeology.

OUR narrative has thus far been chiefly occupied with the personal aspects and convivial usages of the Society, with its building schemes, its gradual accumulation of corporate funds, and its projects, more or less successful,

for the encouragement and patronage of the fine arts at home. We now approach a different and by far the most fruitful field of its activity. To the Dilettanti belonged for many years the chief, and in several instances the whole, credit of initiating and supporting those undertakings by which the remains of classical antiquity in Greece and the Levant have been explored and published for the benefit of students and of the world. Before recounting in detail their enterprises of this nature, a few words on the previous history of archaeological discovery and research in Europe will be in place.

Earlier history of the study.

From the days of the early Renaissance, the soil of Italy, and especially that of Rome and its neighbourhood, had been continually yielding up its treasures, and the passionate curiosity and admiration excited by these, as well as by the remains of ancient architecture still above ground in the same country, had revolutionized the arts and the taste of Europe. But Greece itself, and the sites of Greek civilization in Thrace, Macedonia, Asia Minor, and the Archipelago, had under the Turkish dominion become practically inaccessible to students from the West. Beyond the small number of objects obtained from Greece by Poggio Bracciolini, and the remains observed and inscriptions copied in the islands by Ciriaco of Ancona, both of them in the fifteenth century, there had existed only a very meagre importation of antiquities from those countries into Venice; and these had consisted chiefly of the casual spoils of conquest. In promoting the regular search for such antiquities, and thus laying the foundations of what we now call the science of Greek archaeology, England may fairly claim to have taken a lead among the nations of Europe.

It was only in the seventeenth century that an English nobleman found and used the opportunity of giving a new stimulus to such research.

The Earl of Arundel.

This was the famous art-lover and collector, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. He had spent some years at Rome, and there signalized himself by his zeal and lavish expenditure in the collection of ancient marbles and other antiquities. When Sir Thomas Roe was appointed ambassador from James I to the Ottoman Porte, in 1621, Arundel profited by the occasion and endeavoured, through the new ambassador, to secure some of the monuments of Greek art known or reputed to be scattered among the more famous classical sites of Greece itself and of the Levant. Roe accordingly sent agents to the sites on the Bosphorus and in the Troad; but more definite work was commenced in 1625 by William Petty, whom Arundel sent out as a special agent in his interest. Arundel found an important rival in George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who used his unparalleled influence at home and abroad to secure such objects for his own collection, and established a strong claim to a joint share with Arundel in the results of Roe's efforts.

The Arundel Marbles.

Petty in 1625 visited Pergamon, Samos, Ephesus, Chios, Smyrna, and Athens, and obtained a number of marbles, including a valuable series of inscriptions. These were dispatched home, and arrived at Arundel House in 1627; and no less a person than John Selden devoted his attention to deciphering the inscriptions, which were published as the *Marmora Arundelliana* in 1628. A fresh collection of marbles was sent over in that year by Petty to Arundel, who after Buckingham's assassination found a fresh rival in Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery;

while other collectors on a smaller scale sprang up, including the king, Charles I, himself. The civil wars put an end for the time being to these pursuits. The collections of the king and the Duke of Buckingham were dispersed, and Arundel himself died in 1646, before the wars were ended. There is no need here to describe in detail the gradual dispersal and partial reunion of the famous Arundel Marbles—how some went to Tart Hall and were eventually sold; how, after the bulk of the collection had been shamefully ill-treated and neglected by Arundel's grandson, all the inscriptions which could be saved were presented to the University of Oxford; how another division of the collection found its way to the Earl of Pomfret's house at Easton Neston, and after much mauling under the pretence of restoration by one Guelfi, was eventually reunited to the inscriptions at Oxford; and how yet another part went to form the nucleus of the Earl of Pembroke's famous collection, still preserved at Wilton House. The Wilton collection was presently much enlarged by the acquisition of the antiques which had belonged to Cardinal Mazarin, and of numerous busts collected somewhat indiscriminately in Italy by the eighth earl.

Other collectors.

These were the great collections of classical antiquities gathered in England in the seventeenth century, though a historian cannot neglect the smaller cabinets formed by the third Earl of Winchilsea (d. 1696), the first Baron Carteret (d. 1695), and Mr. John Kemp, F.R.S.; the last sold in 1721. Mention must also be made of the celebrated collection of Dr. Mead (d. 1753), and of that—including miscellanies in almost every department of antiquity, curiosity, and natural history—which was formed by

Sir William Courten, passed afterwards to Sir Hans Sloane, and finally became the nucleus of the British Museum. The first Duke of Devonshire, Edward Harley second Earl of Oxford, the fourth Earl of Carlisle, the architect Earl of Burlington, and Sir Andrew Fountaine, and above all Thomas Coke, afterwards created first Earl of Leicester, were all active collectors of antiquities in the early years of the eighteenth century.

Explorations in situ: *Nointel and Carrey.*

The attention of these several collectors and their agents had been almost entirely confined to the acquisition of such works of sculpture and fragments of architecture as were movable and portable within reasonable expense. In the meantime a beginning had been made in that other branch of classical research in which the Dilettanti were by-and-by to reap their especial laurels, that is, in the systematic exploration and study of ancient monuments as they were to be found existing *in situ*. About 1674 (or a little earlier) the Marquis Olier de Nointel, French Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, passed through Athens, and was so much struck by the beauty of the sculptures still remaining on the Parthenon, that he employed a painter, by name Jacques Carrey, a pupil of Le Brun, who accompanied him in 1674, to make careful drawings in red chalk of all the sculptures which then survived. Wars and earthquakes, the ravages of time and man, had left little that remained of Greek sculpture or architecture undamaged or entire. The Turks, never a wilfully destructive race, had nevertheless allowed in contemptuous negligence all the monuments of antiquity which had survived the classical days to perish slowly by reckless usage, decay, and ruin. Even in Carrey's day the sculptures of the

Parthenon were in a very damaged and mutilated state, but his drawings derive an especial value from the fact of the further destruction which ensued during the Venetian bombardment under Morosini in 1687[1]. A narrative of De Nointel's expedition was published in 1688 by Cornelio Magni, of Parma, who accompanied it[2].

Spon and Wheler; Chishull.

Shortly after Carrey had commenced his drawings, in 1675 and 1676, a learned antiquary of Lyons, Jacob Spon, in company with an Englishman, Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Wheler, travelled through Greece and the Levant. Theirs was the first antiquarian expedition in those regions of which a careful record has been kept, and although the information gathered by them has been supplemented and in part superseded by subsequent travellers, their labours served as a starting-point for all those which immediately ensued. Spon published an account of the expedition in 1678[3], and Sir George Wheler an account in English four years later[4].

[1] Carrey's drawings of the Parthenon pediments are preserved in the Louvre, and are well known by numerous reproductions in archaeological works. But there exist other pictorial records of M. de Nointel's expedition, in all likelihood also by Carrey's hand, which have until recently escaped notice. These consist of (1) two paintings in one of the upper galleries of the palace at Versailles, representing the reception of the Embassy at Constantinople; and (2) a large picture recently deposited in the town museum at Chartres, in which are represented M. de Nointel and his suite received by the Turkish pasha at Athens. The town of Athens appears in the background, with the Acropolis, on which are seen the Parthenon, the Turkish minaret, and the mediaeval tower, surrounded by the red roofs of houses standing crowded up to the very walls of the enclosure.

[2] *Relazione della Città d'Athene, colle Provincie dell' Attica, Focia, Beozia, etc. nei Tempi che furono passeggiate da Cornelio Magni, Parmegiano, l'anno* 1674, *e dallo stesso publicate l'anno* 1688.

[3] *Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce et du Levant.* Lyon, 1678.

[4] *A Journey into Greece by George Wheler, Esq., in company of*

Another traveller in classical lands whose work deserves recognition was Edmund Chishull of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Having received from his college the 'traveller's place,' he was in 1698 appointed chaplain to the factory of the Turkey Company at Smyrna, and during his residence there made various expeditions in Asia Minor and Turkey, of which he published accounts which proved valuable to later explorers[1]. Chishull found a friend and editor in the well-known antiquary Dr. Mead, and also owed some of his information to a French explorer in Asia Minor, M. Pitton de Tournefort, the botanist, whose voyage into the Levant was translated into English in 1718. The published accounts of these several travels, together with the impetus given to the taste for Greek art by the marvellous yields of archaeological excavation in Italy, and the attraction of an added spice of adventure, no doubt supplied the stimulus which induced some young English aristocrats on the Grand Tour, such as Lord Sandwich, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Ponsonby, and others, to extend their travels to Greece and the coasts of Asia Minor. The experience gained and interest awakened during these journeys were reflected in the subsequent action of the Society of Dilettanti.

British artists in Rome; Brettingham and Gavin Hamilton.

Another group of persons who shared the prevailing enthusiasm for classical antiquity and 'virtù' was to be found among the colony of British artists who made Rome their head-quarters from the early part of the eighteenth century. Among these

Dr. Spon of Lyons, Lond. 1682, folio. Spon and Wheler met and compared notes with M. de Nointel at Constantinople.

[1] *Inscriptio Sigea antiquissima*, 1721; *Antiquitates Asiaticae, etc.*, 1728; *Travels in Turkey and back to England*, 1747 (a posthumous work).

were two who are particularly identified with the cause of archaeology, and whose services to the collectors and amateurs of their age appear to have been free from the charges of extortion and falsification to which other purveyors of the antique then laid themselves open: viz. Matthew Brettingham the architect, who built the Earl of Leicester's house at Holkham (*1699–1769*), and Gavin Hamilton the painter (*1730–1797*).

Stuart and Revett.

In the course of the year 1742 there arrived two others whose names were destined to be still more honourably connected with the progress of the same study, and with the work of the Society of Dilettanti in particular. These were James Stuart and Nicholas Revett. James Stuart was the son of a mariner of North British extraction, and was born in London in 1713. Losing his father at an early age, he for a time supported his family by painting, and according to tradition painted fans for Goupy, the celebrated fan-painter in *gouache*. In 1742 he determined to go to Rome, and made his way there on foot. At Rome he not only studied art, but acquired a sufficient knowledge of the classical languages at the College of the Propaganda to publish in 1750 a treatise in Latin[1] on the obelisk found in the Campus Martius, which attained sufficient notice to gain him a personal introduction to the Pope. Nicholas Revett was a member of a very ancient Suffolk family, being the second son of John Revett of Brandeston Hall near Framlingham, where he was born about 1721. Determining to become an artist, he left England on September 22, 1742, for Leghorn, and thence proceeded to Rome,

[1] *De Obelesco Caesaris Augusti, Campo Martio Nuperrime Effoso, Epistola Jacobi Stuart Angli, ad Carolum Wentworth, Comitem de Malton.* Roma, 1750.

where he studied under Cavaliere Benefiale, a painter then in repute. In April, 1748, he joined Brettingham, Stuart, and young Gavin Hamilton in an expedition to Naples, which they accomplished on foot, and it appears to have been during this expedition that the project of a journey to Athens was first mooted. At any rate it was towards the close of this year that the young men drew up the prospectus of a scheme entitled 'Proposals for publishing an accurate description of the antiquities of Athens, &c.' The idea seems to have originated with Hamilton and Revett, and to have been eagerly and warmly taken up by Stuart. Their scheme receiving support and financial aid from distinguished amateurs like Lord Charlemont and Charles Watson-Wentworth, Earl of Malton (afterwards Marquess of Rockingham), Stuart and Revett quitted Rome for Venice in March, 1750. At Venice they failed to obtain a ship for Greece and were delayed for several months. Three of these months they spent at Pola on the Dalmatian coast, occupying themselves with a careful examination of the theatre and other remains of classical antiquity in that city. The result of these researches was subsequently printed in vol. iv of *The Antiquities of Athens*: and it was no doubt due to them that in 1753 the Dilettanti, as set forth in Chapter III, contemplated constructing their new building on the model of the temple of Pola.

Sir James Gray and the Dilettanti.

At Venice Stuart and Revett were thrown much into the society of Sir James Gray, with consequences of great importance both to the Society of Dilettanti and to their own future labours. It has been noted in Chapter II that at a meeting of the Society on January 6, 174$\frac{4}{5}$, a motion was carried permitting any member residing in Italy to pro-

SIR JAMES GRAY, BART. K.B.

pose candidates by letters; and at the same time it was resolved that a letter be sent to Sir James Gray acquainting him of this resolution. Gray's situation, first as Secretary to the Embassy and afterwards as British Resident at Venice, afforded him special opportunities for enlisting young English travellers in Italy among the ranks of the Dilettanti; but for a time few such travellers seem to have passed his way. In May, 1746, it was resolved *nem. con.*

'That the Secretary do write to Sir James Gray to remind him of his proper situation & peculiar ability to procure members for this Society.'

Election of Stuart and Revett.

He had already proposed by letter in May, 1745, the Earl of Holdernesse, the Earl of Ashburnham, and Mr. St. George; and in December, 1746, in response to the above reminder, he wrote to propose Lord Hobart and Sir Thomas Sebright. His next candidate was Mr. Steavens, in May, 1750; in the course of same year he proposed his new acquaintances Stuart and Revett, together with a Mr. Trench; and the three were duly elected at the meeting in March, 1751. The election of the two young artists was a new departure for the Dilettanti, since their members, with the exception of Knapton, had hitherto been drawn from those who by rank or wealth figured as social leaders, and proved an important event for the Society, leading, as we shall presently see, to its first corporate venture in the domain of Greek archaeology.

Their expedition to Athens.

It was not until January, 1751, that Stuart and Revett succeeded in embarking from Venice. They travelled by Zante, Chiarenza (or Cyllene), Patras, Corinth, Cenchrea, Megara, Salamis, and arrived at the Piraeus on March 17, and at Athens on the following day. In the following May there arrived

at Athens two English gentlemen of culture and learning, who were engaged, like themselves, on a voyage of archaeological research, and only wanted the services of practical artists to give greater utility and completeness to their work.

Dawkins and Wood.

In 1750 Mr. John Bouverie, Mr. James Dawkins, and Mr. Robert Wood had started on a journey of exploration through the west of Asia Minor; they had visited Cyzicus, Pergamus, Sardis, Teos, Ephesus, Miletus, and Magnesia on the coast, and at the last place Bouverie had died. Dawkins and Wood came to Athens soon after, and remained there some time, joining with Stuart and Revett in explorations, but not interfering with their work. In fact it was by means of the liberality of Mr. Dawkins that Stuart and Revett were enabled to carry through their work at Athens. In March, 1751, Dawkins and Wood left for their celebrated expedition to Palmyra and Baalbec. Not long afterwards tumults arose in Athens, due to the misrule of the Turkish Government, and in March, 1753, Stuart and Revett thought it advisable to go to Smyrna for a short time, visiting Delos and Scio on the way. They returned in June, but were again driven away in the following September both by the tumults and by a more formidable enemy, the plague, without having completed their work of measuring all the buildings on the Acropolis. They became involved in a serious dispute with the British Consul, a Greek, and as a new pasha was appointed to govern the district about the same time, Stuart decided to avail himself of the escort of the retiring pasha to Constantinople to have his position secured by a firman. The escort proved treacherous, and Stuart more than once ran considerable risk of being murdered. He succeeded

however in escaping, and arrived at Salonica, where he was subsequently joined by Revett, and whence the two made their way together again to Smyrna. The continuance of the plague rendered it impossible for them to return to Athens to complete their measurements and researches, and they arrived in England, after a long quarantine at Marseilles, early in 1755. Meanwhile a fresh prospectus of the proposed publication of their researches had been issued in London by Colonel George Gray of the Society of Dilettanti in 1751; another was provided and issued in 1752 by Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Wood; and another in 1753 by Consul Smith at Venice.

Le Roy and Dalton.

It is important to notice these dates, because a Frenchman, M. Le Roy, was moved to undertake a rival journey in the interests of France, and was supported both by royal favour and private interest. He did not however leave Rome for Athens until 1753. He published an account of his researches illustrated with plates, and an English translation, also illustrated, was brought out by Robert Sayer in 1759, evidently in rivalry with the projected publication of Stuart and Revett, whose appearance it anticipated by three years. Richard Dalton also, who accompanied Lord Charlemont to Greece in 1749, and was afterwards employed by George III, made several drawings of Athenian antiquities which he engraved; but they are of little value either for art or archaeology.

The Dilettanti and 'The Antiquities of Athens.'

On their return to England Stuart and Revett were at once admitted as members of the Society of Dilettanti, to which, as we have seen, they had been elected at Venice four years before; and in April, 1755, Stuart proposed Mr. James Dawkins as a member. Stuart's patron, the Marquess of Rockingham, had been elected in the preceding February; Lord

Charlemont was proposed by Mr. Dawkins and elected in March, 1756; Mr. Robert Wood joined the Society a few years later, in 1763. Stuart and Revett set to work to arrange their notes and drawings for printing and engraving, and issued a fresh prospectus of their intended publication. In their expenses they were assisted by many members of the Dilettanti. In March, 1757, it was resolved

'That the Society do present the Authors of the Antiquities of Attica with the sum of Twenty Guineas for their first Volume and for the further Encouragement of so great and usefull a Work do intend the same sum for each Volume as they shall be published.'

It was not however until 1762 that the authors were able to issue the first volume of *The Antiquities of Athens, measured and delineated by James Stuart, F.R.S. and F.S.A., and Nicholas Revett, painters and architects,* with a dedication to the king. Many names of the Dilettanti appear in the list of subscribers; the Duke of Bedford took two sets, Sir Francis Dashwood five, Mr. James Dawkins (who died in 1759) had subscribed for twenty, the Marquess of Rockingham for six, in addition to those taken by other members of his family, and Mr. Wood for eight. On January 23, 1763, it was ordered by the Dilettanti

'That the thanks of the Society be returned to Mrs. Stuart and Revett for their attention in presenting them with their Book of the Antiquities of Athens so magnificently and elegantly bound.'

Success of the volume.

The success of this volume was instantaneous and remarkable. Stuart found himself famous, and was for ever afterwards known as 'Athenian Stuart[1].'

[1] It would appear that even before the publication of the work Stuart had expatiated freely upon its merits and those of the artists concerned, for there is a tradition, apparently well founded, that Hogarth's caricature of 'The Five Orders of Perriwigs,' published in 1761, was intended as a satire on the authors of *The Antiquities of Athens.* This engraving is styled by Hogarth 'The Five Orders

The work for the first time revealed to the educated public the important place in the history of art which the existing remains of Greek sculpture and architecture still have a right to hold. The publications of Dawkins and Wood on the ruins at Palmyra and Baalbec had excited interest, but had not appealed to the imagination of a class mainly educated on classical lines in so direct a manner as *The Antiquities of Athens*. 'Grecian Gusto' became the fashionable craze of the moment, and Stuart and Revett found themselves elevated to the positions of fashionable architects in a new but, it must be confessed, sadly inadequate application of the classical style to domestic use. It is from the publication of this first volume of Stuart and Revett's researches that the modern study of Greek archaeology may be said to date; and although the Dilettanti were not responsible as a body for its publication, yet without the support which they gave to it, individually and as a society, the book might very probably have never seen the light.

The Society sends an expedition to Asia Minor.

The success of this publication, and the accession to the Society, not only of Stuart and Revett, but also of Dawkins, Wood, Charlemont, and Rockingham, led the Dilettanti to concentrate their thoughts on a new scheme for the continuation of these researches in Greece and Asia Minor. On the regretted death of Mr. Dawkins in 1759, he left a legacy of £500 to the Society, of which the following notices occur in the minutes—

'May, 1759. Mr. Revett deliverd a message from Mr. Dawkins

of Perriwigs as they were worn at the late Coronation, measured Architectonically,' with a further statement that 'Least the Beauty of these capitals should chiefly depend, as usual, on the delicacy of the engraving, the Author hath etched them with his own hand.'

that he was ready to pay the £500, left as a Legacy by his Late Brother towards the Building or an Academy whenever the Society are ready to receive the same.

'Order'd Mr. Revett to return the Thanks of the Society to Mr. Dawkins and that they will lett him know when they think themselves Intitled to receive the said legacy.

'In order to show the Society's great regard for our late worthy member Mr. Dawkins, the Society proceeded to Ballot for the Deceas'd's Brother and he was Elected.'

On May 1, 1763, it is recorded

'Received of Col. Gray £500 paid to him by Mr. Henry Dawkins, being a Legacy left to the Society by his Brother Mr. James Dawkins, and for which sum Col. Gray has given a receipt sign'd by him to s[d] Mr. Henry Dawkins.'

After some consideration, actuated no doubt by a desire not to interfere with the future publication of Stuart and Revett's remaining material from Athens, and also probably at the advice of Mr. Robert Wood, the Society in 1764 determined to apply a portion of the funds—which had accumulated to a fairly large sum since the last scheme for erecting a building had been abandoned—to sending out an expedition to Asia Minor at the cost and under the control of the Society. In the words of the preface of the Society's first publication—

'Upon a Report of the State of the Society's Finances in the year 1764, it appeared that they were possessed of a Considerable Sum above their current Services required. Various Schemes were proposed for applying part of this Money to some Purpose; which might promote Taste, and do Honour to the Society, and after some Consideration it was resolved "That a Person or Persons properly qualified should be sent, with sufficient Appointments to certain Parts of the East, to collect Informations relative to the former State of those countries, and particularly to procure exact descriptions of the Ruins of such Monuments of Antiquity as are yet to be seen in those Parts."

'Three Persons were elected for this undertaking. *Mr. Chandler* of Magdalen College, Oxford, Editor of the *Marmora Oxoniensia*, was appointed to execute the Classical Part of the Plan. The Province of Architecture was assigned to *Mr. Revett*, who had

George Knapton. Pinx.

Wm. H. Ward & Co. Lith. Lo.

HON. WILLIAM PONSONBY,

afterwards Earl of Bessborough.

already given a Satisfactory specimen of his Accuracy and Diligence in his Measures of the remains of Antiquity at Athens. The choice of a Proper Person for taking Views, and copying Bass Relief's, fell upon Mr. Pars, a young Painter of promising Talents. A Committee was appointed to fix their Salaries, and draw up their Instructions, in which, at the same time that the different objects of their respective Departments were distinctly pointed out, they were all strictly enjoined to keep a regular journal, and hold a constant Correspondence with the Society.'

It is interesting to record the names of the committee who were appointed to draw up the instructions for this expedition. They were Lord le Despencer (Sir Francis Dashwood), chairman; Sir James Gray, Mr. Shirley, Lord Hyde, Colonel Denny, Colonel Gray, Mr. Howe, Mr. Fauquier, Earl of Bessborough, Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Ellis, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Kingston, Mr. Dingley, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Revett, Mr. Berkeley; and the committee called to their assistance Lord Middlesex, Mr. Wood (of Palmyra fame), Mr. Robinson (afterwards Sir Thomas), Marquess of Tavistock, Lord Warkworth, Earl of Charlemont, and Mr. Brand. It is to the credit of these gentlemen and noblemen, some of whom have borne but little character for seriousness in their life, that the instructions laid down by them were not only clear and distinct in their conception, but were carried out with conspicuous success by those upon whom they were enjoined.

Chandler, Revett, and Pars.

At the meeting of the Society in April, 1764, the resolutions of the committee were adopted, it being also ordered

'That a sum not exceeding Two Thousand pounds be appropriated to the above excellent Purpose;' and 'That when such Persons properly qualified can be procured and are approved of by the Society, an application be made to His Majesty and His Ministers for the strongest and best Recommendations to the Embassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, and also to the Turky Company in order to facilitate the Operations of such Persons.'

At their meeting in the following May the Society agreed to the appointment of Messrs. Chandler, Revett, and Pars, and ordered that

'Upon the best Calculation that can be made the scheme proposed may be carried into execution at the rate of about eight hundred pounds a year.'

The choice of Mr. Richard Chandler to take charge of this expedition shows the serious spirit in which the Dilettanti set about this work. Chandler, a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, was introduced to them by Mr. Robert Wood, who had helped and advised Stuart and Revett in their *Antiquities of Athens*, although he only joined the Dilettanti in 1763. Chandler had already performed an important service to Greek archaeology by his description of the Arundel Marbles at Oxford, published in two folio volumes, entitled *Marmora Oxoniensia*, at the expense of the University Chest. He was thus admirably fitted by previous training for such a task as that now entrusted to him. Revett's skill in measuring and drawing monuments of sculpture and architecture had already been tested. William Pars was a young painter who had just gained a medal from the Society of Arts.

Instructions to the expedition.

The following instructions were drawn up by Mr. Wood[1]:—

'Instructions for Mr. Chandler, Mr. Revett and Mr. Pars. Whereas the Society of Dilettanti have resolved that a person or persons properly qualified be sent, with sufficient appointments, to some parts of the East, in order to collect informations, and to make observations relative to the ancient state of these countries, and to such monuments of antiquity as are still remaining; and the Society having further resolved that a sum not exceeding £2000 be appropriated to that purpose, and having also appointed you

[1] *Dr. Chandler's Travels in Asia Minor*, 1775.

to execute their orders on this head; We the Committee, entrusted by the Society with the care and management of this scheme, have agreed upon the following instructions for your direction in the discharge of that duty to which you are appointed,

1. You are forthwith to embark on Board the Anglicana, Captain Stewart, and to proceed to Smyrna, where you will present to Consul Hayes the letters which have been delivered to you from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and from the Turkey Company and you will consult with Mr. Hayes about the most effectual method of carrying these instructions into execution.
2. The principal object at present is that, fixing on Smyrna as your head-quarters, you do from thence make excursions to the several remains of antiquity in that neighbourhood, at such different times and in such manner as you shall, from the information collected on the spot, judge most safe and convenient; and that you do procure the exactest plans and measures possible of the buildings you shall find, making accurate drawings of the basreliefs and ornaments, and taking such views as you shall judge proper; copying all the inscriptions you shall meet with, and remarking every circumstance, which can contribute towards giving the best idea of the ancient and present state of these places.
3. As various circumstances, best learnt on the spot, must decide the order in which you shall proceed in the execution of the foregoing article, we shall not confine you in that respect, and shall only observe in general, that by a judicious distribution of your time and business you may, with proper diligence, in about twelve months visit every place worthy your notice within eight and ten days journey of Smyrna. It may be most advisable to begin with such objects as are less distant from that city, and which may give you an opportunity of soon transmitting to the Society a specimen of your labours. You will be exact in marking distances and the direction in which you travel, by frequently observing your watches and pocket compasses, and you will take the variation as often as you can.
4. Though the principal view of the Society in this scheme is pointed at such discoveries and observations, as you shall be able to make with regard to the ancient state of those countries, yet it is by no means intended to confine you to that province: on the contrary, it is expected that you do report to us for the information of the Society whatever can fall within the notice of curious and observing travellers; and, in order to ascertain more fully our meaning on this

head, we do hereby direct, that, from this day of your departure from hence to that of your return, you do each of you keep a very minute journal of every day's occurrences and observations, representing things exactly in the light in which they strike you, in the plainest manner and without regard to style or language, except that of being intelligible; and that you do deliver the same, with whatever drawings you shall have made (which are to be considered the property of the Society) to Mr. Hayes, to be by him transmitted, as often as conveyances shall offer to us, under cover to William Russell, Esq., Secretary to the Levant Company, and you shall receive from us, through the same channel, such further orders as we may judge necessary.

5. Having ordered the sum of £200 to be invested in Mr. Chandler's hands to defray all expenses which may be incurred till your arrival at Smyrna, we have also ordered a credit in your favour to the amount of £800 *per annum*, to commence from the date of your arrival at that place; you giving drafts signed by Mr. Chandler and Mr. Revett, or Mr. Pars; the whole to be disposed of as follows, viz :— £100 a year to Mr. Revett, £80 a year to Mr. Pars, who are each of them to be paid one quarter in advance; the remaining £620 to be applied to the common purposes of the Journey by Mr. Chandler, who is to be Treasurer, paymaster and accomptant, and may appropriate to his own private use such part of that sum as he shall find necessary, informing us of his management of the common stock, and transmitting to us his account from time to time.

6. And though our entire confidence in your prudence and discretion leaves us no room to doubt but that perfect harmony and good understanding, which are so necessary as well to your own happiness as to the success of the undertaking, will subsist among you, yet in order to prevent any possible dispute which might arise about different measures in the course of this expedition; we expressly declare, that the direction of the whole is hereby lodged in Mr. Chandler, assisted by Mr. Revett. And though Mr. Revett and Mr. Pars should protest against any measure proposed by Mr. Chandler it is our meaning that any such difference of opinion should not in the least interrupt or suspend your operations; but that, at the same time that such persons as dissent from or disapprove of what is proposed shall transmit to us their reasons for such dissent, they do notwithstanding continue to pursue Mr. Chandler's plan until they receive our further orders for their conduct.

Given under our hands, at the Star and Garter, this 17th day of May 1764.

(Signed) CHARLEMONT — MIDDLESEX
ROB. WOOD — LE DESPENSER
THO. BRAND — J. GRAY
WM. FAUQUIER — BESBOROUGH.'
JAMES STUART

Work in the Troad and Ionia.

In accordance with the above instructions Chandler, Revett, and Pars quitted England on June 9, 1764, in the ship *Anglicana*, Captain Stewart, bound for Constantinople. They were landed in the Dardanelles, and took the opportunity of visiting the Troad with the plains of Troy and the Sigean promontory, where Chandler copied the celebrated inscription, which was in later days brought itself to England. On leaving the Dardanelles they travelled by Tenedos and Scio to Smyrna, where they arrived on September 11. Making Smyrna their head-quarters, as directed by the Dilettanti, they made two prolonged excursions in the neighbourhood (September 30—October 29, 1764, March 25—August 8, 1765). Among the most important antiquities explored by them were the temple of Apollo Didymaeus, near Miletus, and the Sacred Way leading up to the temple from the harbour, with the seated figures of the priestly clan of the Branchidae, which were destined, nearly a century later, to be secured for the British nation by another explorer, Mr. Newton, also a leading member of the Dilettanti Society. They also explored Clazomenae, Erythrae, Teos, Priene, Tralles, Laodicea, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Magnesia. Further work in Asia Minor was, however, checked by the most serious enemy which foreigners could encounter—an outbreak of the plague. The party nevertheless succeeded in getting to Smyrna, and left that place on August 20

for Athens, which they reached on August 31, after touching at Sunium and Aegina on the way. From time to time they sent home to the Society of Dilettanti a consignment of journals and drawings, as appears from the report in the committee-book.

Approval of the Society. At a committee meeting on May 1, 1765, Mr. Fauquier reported

'That Messrs. Rivett, Chandler and Pars had drawn for £800 viz:—£400 on the 3rd August 1764 from Leghorn, and £400 on the 22nd January 1765 from Smyrna which Drafts had been paid, and that their credit was now out. Ordered that a Letter of Credit be sent to Leghorn to empower the said Gentlemen to draw on the Society for £800 more, viz:—£400 in July next and £400 in January next. Mr. Wood produced to the Committee Letters from the said Gentlemen viz:—one from on board the Anglicana dated 25th Augt. 64, three from Smyrna bearing 26th Sept. 2nd. Novr. and the 5th of Jany. last and also a Journal from the 9th of June to the 3rd of September last.

'Order'd the said Letters and Journal be enter'd in a fair hand in a Book to be provided for that purpose.

'The Several Drawings following made by Mr. Rivett and Mr. Pars were produc'd to the Committee viz:—Two views and a plan of a ruin'd Building at Troas an Inscription on a Pedestal with the ornaments of the same a Fragment of a Basso Relievo, and a Copy of the Sigean Inscription.'

All which met with the approbation of the committee.

'Resolv'd that it is the opinion of this Committee that Messrs. Rivett, Chandler and Pars have (as far as they have gone) complied with their Instructions, and answer'd the intent and meaning of the Society in sending them.'

At a committee on December 10—

'A Letter from Mr. Chandler dated Smyrna 14th Augt. was read. Mr. Fauquier reported to the Committee that Messrs. Chandler, Rivett, and Pars had drawn on Messrs. Backwells & Co., two Bills for £400 each and that these Bills had been paid. Several Drawings of Architecture and Basso relievos and many Greek Inscriptions sent by the said Gentlemen were produced to the Committee and met with the approbation of the Committee.

'Resolv'd that it is the opinion of this Committee that Messrs. Chandler, Rivett and Pars have so well answer'd the meaning and intent of the Society in sending them to Greece that they deserved commendation and further encouragement.'

In the minutes of December 15, 1765, it was ordered

'That the Drawings sent by Messrs. Chandler and Co., from Greece, be sent to the Star and Garter in Pall Mall on the first Sunday in Febry to be seen by the members of the Society from the hours of Eleven o'clock to four o'clock and not afterwards that day.'

On February 6, 1766, at the committee

'Mr. Wood produced to the Committee several Views and Drawings of Architecture sent by the Gentlemen in Greece all which met with the approbation of the Committee.'

'The Committee took into consideration the Order of the Society at their last meeting (On Feb. 2) viz:—that the Further sum of £500 be granted to the Committee for the use of the Gentlemen employ'd in the East, in order to bring them home through the Morea or Magna Grecia if Practicable; if not that they be confined to such a sum as will bring them home in the most frugal and expeditious manner any former resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.'

'Resolv'd that it is the opinion of this Committee that the Gentlemen in Greece have taken great Pains in the several Drawings transmitted to the Society.'

'Resolv'd that a Letter be wrote to the said Gentlemen acquainting them that their Performances had given Satisfaction to the Society, and that in consequence thereof They had granted a further sum of £500 to the Committee for the purpose of bringing them home through the Morea and Magna Grecia, if Practicable.'

Work in Attica and the Morea.

Chandler's party remained at Athens until June 11, 1766, completing some of the work which Stuart and Revett had been compelled to leave unfinished, and visiting Marathon, Eleusis, Megara, Epidaurus, Delphi, Salamis, Aegina, Nemea, Corinth, and in the Peloponnesus Nauplia, Argos, Mycenae, and Chiarenza (or Cyllene), Patras, Olympia, and the plain of Elis. From the latter place they made their way to Zante, from whence they eventually

took ship on September 1, 1766, for England, and landed at Bristol on November 2 following; their return having been hastened by an illness which most of the party contracted in Elis.

Return and reception of the explorers.

On reaching London Chandler lost no time in handing over to the Society his journal, drawings, copies of inscriptions, and all the marbles collected by him during the expedition. At the committee on December 2, 1766,

'Mr. Chandler and Mr. Pars attending were called in. Many Drawings and Measurements of Architecture were produced by Mr. Revett and also a great Variety of Views and Drawings of Basso relievos of the Temple of Minerva at Athens and others were produced by Mr. Pars, which appear'd to the Committee to be all done with Taste and Accurateness.'

'Mr. Chandler brought to the Committee a Basso Relievo part of the Frieze of the Temple of Minerva representing a Horse's Head and Bust of a Man of Exquisite Workmanship, and acquainted the Committee that He had some other Marbles brought from Athens particularly a very Curious Inscription relating to the architecture of the Temple of Minerva.'

'Resolv'd That it is the opinion of this Committee that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Revett and Mr. Pars have each of them in their respective departments fulfill'd the Expectations of the Society, and that They deserve the Thanks and further Encouragement of the Society.'

On December 11 the committee met and resolved

'That at the next meeting of the Committee the Gentlemen who are return'd from the East do deliver into the hands of the Committee the Journal Drawings and Marbles, which they have brought with them.

'Resolv'd that at the next meeting of the Committee the remaining part of the £500 granted to the Committee the 2nd of Feb. last for the use of the Travellers in the East be disposed of by that Committee in the manner they think most proper.'

The sum amounted to £400, and on January 17, 1767,

'The Committee having very maturely consider'd the Works perform'd by Messrs Chandler, Rivett & Pars and their Gratefull and Proper behaviour, came to the following resolution.

'Resolv'd that Four hundred Pounds (being the remaining part of the £500 voted the 2nd of Febry. last) be divided equally between them and to be paid to them directly, on condition that they each of them in their respective departments do Promise to deliver their works in such Order and Arrangement as shall appear satisfactory to the Committee.'

The 'Ionian Antiquities': choice of materials.

The journals, drawings, marbles, and inscriptions, copied by Chandler, Revett, and Pars during their expedition, having been delivered up by them to the Society of Dilettanti, the committee appointed to supervise the expedition proceeded to make a selection from them of what seemed most suitable for publication. In view of the projected continuance of Stuart's publication, *The Antiquities of Athens*, the committee evidently considered it advisable not to spend their money on that part of the material before them which would be likely to conflict with Stuart's work, and was really little more than a supplement to it. In the preface to the *Ionian Antiquities* the Society state that

'The Materials which they brought home were thought not unworthy of the Public: The Society therefore directed them to give a Specimen of their Labours out of what they had found most worthy of Observation in Ionia; a Country in many respects curious, and perhaps, after Attica, the most deserving the Attention of a Classical Traveller. Athens, it is true, having had the good Fortune to possess more original Genius than ever was collected in so narrow a Compass at one Period, reaped the Fruits of literary Competition in a degree that never fell to the lot of any other People, and has been generally allowed to fix the Aera which has done most Honour to Science, and to take the lead among the antient Greek Republics in matters of Taste: However, it is much to be doubted, whether, upon a fair Enquiry into the Rise and Progress of Letters and Arts, they do not, upon the whole, owe as much to Ionia, and the adjoining Coast, as to any other Country of Antiquity.'

'The *Knowledge of Nature* was first taught in the Ionic School: And as *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and other Branches of the *Mathematics*, were cultivated here sooner than in other Parts of Greece, it is not extraordinary that the first Greek *Navigators*,

who passed the Pillars of Hercules, and extended their *Commerce* to the Ocean, should have been Ionians. Here *History* had its Birth, and here it acquired a considerable degree of Perfection. The first Writer who reduced the knowledge of *Medicine* or the Means of preserving Health, to an *Art*, was of this Neighbourhood: And here the Father of *Poetry* produced a Standard for Composition, which no Age or Country have dared to depart from, or have been able to surpass. But *Architecture* belongs more particularly to this Country than to any other; and of the *three Greek Orders* it seems justly entitled to the Honour of having invented the two first, though one of them only bears its Name; for though the Temple of Juno at Argos suggested the general Idea of what was after called the *Doric*, its Proportions were first established here. As to the other Arts which also depend upon *Design*, They have flourished no where more than in Ionia; nor has any Spot, of the same Extent produced more Painters and Sculptors of distinguished Talents. Among the Remains of Antiquity which have hitherto escaped the Injuries of Time, there are none in which our Curiosity is more interested than the Ruins of those Buildings which were distinguished by VITRUVIUS and other antient Writers, for their Elegance and Magnificence. Such are the Temple of BACCHUS at Teos, the Country of ANACREON; the Temple dedicated to MINERVA, at Priene, by ALEXANDER of Macedon; and the famous temple of APOLLO DIDYMAEUS, near Miletus. However mutilated and decayed these Buildings now are, yet surely every Fragment is valuable, which preserves, in some degree, the Ideas of Symmetry and Proportion which prevailed at that happy Period of Taste.'

The three temples mentioned in this extract formed therefore the material for the volume to be issued by the Society of Dilettanti. The committee on January 31, 1767, recorded that

'Having considered the Drawings of the Views, architecture, and Bass Reliefs, of Asia Minor, It is their Opinion, That they be engraved at the expence of the Society, and that such part of the Journals and Inscriptions be published as relates thereto.'

Preparation and publication of the volume.

On February 7, 1767,

'It appears to the Committee that the Publishing the Drawings etc. by Degrees is the properest method, and have selected from them Three of the most curious and Interesting subjects as the first specimen of the intended work: viz:—one view of the Temple of Apollo Didymaeus, called the Branchidae, Four pieces

of Architecture and Views, The Temple of Minerva Polias at Priene, and five Pieces of Architecture, Two pieces of architecture of the Temple of Bacchus at Teos, The engraving of which will amount to about the sum of £180.'

This was agreed to by the Society in March. On February 14, 1767,

'Mr. Rivett was desired to shade some of the drawings of Architecture ready for the Engraver, and to produce them to the Committee on Saturday the 28th instant to which day the Committee adjourned.'

At this next meeting of the committee (of which no record has been kept) it must have been decided to publish a volume to be entitled a Specimen of the work intended by the Society, for on March 7, 1767, it was resolved

'That it is the opinion of the Committee That at least One hundred and fifty Copies of the first specimen of the intended work be engraved, and Printed, for the use of the Society.'

And on March 8, 1767, it is recorded that

'Majr Genl Gray laid before the Committee the sums already expended in the plates for the specimen amounting to about £250. and was desired to proceed as he shall find necessary.'

In March, 1768, it was ordered by the Society

'That a Committee of the whole society be appointed to meet on Teusday (*sic*) the 8th day of March at 11 o'clock in the morning to consider further on the publication of the first specimen of the intended work. That five members do constitute a Committee, and that they be empower'd to give such orders and directions with respect to the said work, or any other matters relative thereto as to them shall seem necessary, and that they have power to adjourn themselves from time to time.'

The meetings of this committee have not been recorded, there being a *hiatus valde deflendus* (as a later Secretary has it) in the committee-book for some years. The work, however, progressed, as is shown from the payments in the minute-book.

'May 1768. Paid to Mr. Revett and Pars an account for Copper Plates for specimen . . . £323 2 0
To Do. on Do. account £50 0 0

Presentation copies.

The specimen was, however, ready for publication in the following March, 1769, when it was ordered that copies of the same should be sent to the King and Queen, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin; the Royal Society, Royal Academy, Society of Antiquaries, and British Museum. In April it was further ordered that copies should be sent to the King of Spain and the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen. The book was ready in the following May, when it was resolved

'That the books of the specimen of Ionian Antiquities be presented to the several personages and Societies according to the list sent in by Coll. Gray';

and the following payments were made among others:

To Mr. Revett on account £50
To Do. for printing papers &c. . . 100
To Mr. Pars for finishing and making new drawings colouring &c. 42
To Mr. Revett on account 25

The presentation of the volumes to the King and the Queen was entrusted to Lord le Despencer, who reported to the Society at their meeting on January 14, 1770,

'That pursuant to their request he had presented the Book of the Specimen of Ionian Antiquities to the King, having previously obtained permission from his Majesty to Inscribe the Book to Him and that the Book had been most graciously received by His Majesty, who was pleased to declare his approbation of the work.'

Lord le Despencer also reported to the Society

'That he had deliver'd another Book of the Specimen of Ionian Antiquities to Lord De Lawarr Chamberlain to the Queen as the proper Channel thro' which it might be presented to Her Majesty who was pleased to receive it most graciously.'

Sir James Gray, who had now been for some years Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, reported at the same meeting—

'That pursuant to their request he had directed Mr. Harris (he having left Madrid before the Book arrived) to present the Book of the Specimen of Ionian Antiquities to the King of Spain and that in consequence he had received a letter from Mr. Harris which he read to the Society as follows:—

Escurial. Nov. 7, 1769.

I received a few days ago from Bilboa, the elegant publication of Ionian Antiquities design'd as a present from the Society of Dilettanti to his Catholic Majesty. In consequence of which I yesterday waited on the Duke de Lozada, who in the evening in the name of the Society, presented it to the King: the Duke this morning told me, it had given His Majesty infinite pleasure and that he had charged him through me, to return his thanks to the Society for it.

(Signed) JAMES HARRIS.'

Chandler's 'Inscriptions' and 'Travels.'

The valuable collection of inscriptions copied during the expedition and the journals were handed over to Mr. Chandler to publish at his own risk and discretion. At a meeting of the committee on March 8, 1768, it is recorded that

'Mr. Chandler desiring permission to publish the Inscriptions collected by him in the Expedition to Asia Minor and Greece, the Committee are of opinion That he be permitted to publish them and that he place such Title to the said Work as the Society shall judge proper.'

In 1774 Chandler, who had returned to Oxford and taken the degree of Doctor of Divinity, published at Oxford the inscriptions in a volume entitled *Inscriptiones antiquae, pleraeque nondum editae: in Asia Minori et Graecia, praesertim Athenis, collectae. Cum Appendice.* In 1775 he published, also at Oxford, the first instalments of his journals as *Travels in Asia Minor*, and in 1776 the second part as *Travels in Greece.* All these three works are dedicated to the

Society of Dilettanti, and were published with their assistance, as is shown by the following entries:—

'March 1773. Order'd That the Secretary do write to Mr. Chandler that as a Mark of the Society's approbation of the intended Work They have orderd their Secretary to pay Mr. Chandler Twenty five Guineas upon his delivering a compleat Bound Sett for the use of the Society.'

'Feb. 1774. The officiating Secretary having read a Letter from Dr. Chandler desiring to dedicate his Book of Inscriptions to the Society, the Secretary was order'd to write to Dr. Chandler to acquaint him that the Society did accept of His Dedication as proposed and to make him a present of Twenty five Guineas for the same, when He shall deliver the Book properly bound to the Society.'

'March 1775. Read Dr. Chandler's Letter and order'd by the Society to inform Him they accepted of His offer of dedicating His Travels &c. to them.'

'March 1776. That the Secretary be order'd to give Dr. Chandler twenty five guineas, upon the completion of the Pub^{n}. of His Travels and think a further Dedication totally unnecessary.'

A second edition of the Travels in Asia Minor and Greece, containing many emendations by Nicholas Revett, was published in 1817; Revett's copy with his manuscript corrections is now in the British Museum. A new edition, with a memoir of Chandler by Ralph Churton, was published at Oxford in 1825.

Proposed continuation of 'Ionian Antiquities.'

That the Society intended to continue the publication of the *Ionian Antiquities* is shown from minutes dated respectively January, 1771, April, 1771, and April, 1772.

'That General Gray be directed to enquire of Mr. Revitt what Expence will attend preparing for Publication of the Drawings belonging to the Society.'—'That L^{t} Gen^{l} Gray who has given in a List of the Drawings in Mr. Revett's possession in consequence of a order of the Society be empower'd to pay Mr. Revett fifty pounds towards finishing the same.'—'That General George Gray do pay to Mr. Rivett (out of the General Fund) a further sum of Fifty pounds and desire him to continue his drawing for the use of the Society.'

The matter, however, made slow progress, for in March, 1774, a further minute occurs,

'That Mr. Rivet having wrote to the Secretary of the Society desiring the Society woud assist Him farther towards the compleating the Publication of the Asiatic and Grecian drawings, Agreed that He be paid Ninety nine pounds nineteen shillings out of the General Fund.'

Little progress was, however, made with the work, although the value of the drawings was well known.

Drawings of Revett and Pars: various claimants for their use.

In 1776 and 1777 Paul Sandby, the well-known artist, made applications to the Society for leave to publish a series of aquatint engravings from Pars's drawings of Athens. This request was acceded to in a minute of March, 1777.

'That Mr. Sandby have permission to engrave all the Views belonging to the Society and that Mr. Greville be Intrusted with them to deliver them two at a time to Mr. Sandby and to see they are properly engraved according to the specimens produced with a proper dedication to the Society. That the Society do not divest themselves of their Property in the Drawings It being understood Mr. Sandby is to present the Soc. with four engravings of each drawing and to return the original drawings.'

Meanwhile, as Mr. Revett delayed so long with the drawings, a fresh competitor appeared in the field in the person of Stuart, Revett's former colleague, and apparently now his rival. Stuart contemplated a continuation of his *Antiquities of Athens*, and (having purchased all Revett's rights in the book) applied to the Society for the use of their drawings in order to complete his work. In March, 1777, it was ordered

'That Mr. Rivet be orderd to attend with the Drawings belonging to the Society that are in his possession this day forthnight and that a Committee who are appointed to meet do take into consideration whether Mr. Stewart is to be permitted to have any of them for his use';

and in May, 1777,

'That L[d] Mulgrave, Mr. Dundas, & Mr. Crowle be appointed

to inspect the Drawings and Sketches belonging to the Society in the possession of Mr. Rivett and to give Him such directions as they think proper which of the unfinish'd sketches He shall first proceed to execute.'

All schemes for further publication however hung fire, for in February, 1780, it was ordered

'That the Secy. do deliver the Drawings belonging to the Soc. to Mr. Wyndham and that he have the custody of them for one year giving a proper receipt for them to the Sec.';

and again in March, 1780,

'Mr. Banks movd that the Sec. do order Mr. Revett to deliver all the drawings belonging to them finishd and unfinishd into the hands of the Secretary before the next meeting.'

Mr. Sandby, who had been entrusted with certain drawings belonging to the Society in order to engrave them in aquatinta, returned the drawings to the Society, and begged leave by the Secretary to thank the Society for the use of them, and to present a set of the prints to them for their use. In the following April

'Mr. Wyndham to whom the Soc. had entrusted the Care of their drawings requested that they would empower him to deliver to Mr. Stuart for the use of his intended publication of a second volume of Athenian Antiquities the Drawings of the Eastern View of the Temple of Minerva at Athens taken by Mr. Pars and such of the Basso releivos belonging to the same Temple as he may wish to make use of to which request the Soc. agreed.'

In March, 1781, Sir John Taylor moved and Mr. Wyndham seconded the following motion, viz.:—

'That Mr. Peachy be allowd the use of such Drawings the Property of the Soc. now in the custody of Mr. Windham as he shall think fit to have copies made of the same for his use promising the Soc. that he will not permit the artist who copies them to take any other copy than that intended for his use nor will communicate the copies taken by him to any other person.'

Difficulties between

It would appear that the dilatory progress made with the further publication of these drawings

was due to difficulties between Stuart and Revett, and that the Society decided in favour of the former; for at a committee held on April 21, 1782, it was *Stuart and Revett.*

'Resolv'd That it is the opinion of this Committee that a Sum not exceeding £200 be granted to Mr. Revett as a full compensation for all his Claims upon the Society including his payment for finishing Drawings by order of the Society and for work done upon and paid for an unfinished plate.

'On condition that he gives up to the Society as there property all Memorandums, Scetches and other Private Remarks taken by him during the voyage to Greece and Asia Minor which he made under the Patronage of the said Soc.'

'That whereas the Learned Judge Potter by his hereditary Knowledge of Grecian Antiquities and that he has acquired of the Laws of his Country is amply able to prepare a proper acquitance to Rivett the said Mr. Rivett to the Performance of his part of this Contract he be requested by the Society to produce a Draught of the said acquittance at their next Meeting.'

'That whereas the Secretary has receiv'd information that the Plates of the Ionian Antiquities Formerly publish'd by this Society were in the Possession of the Late Ld. Le Despencer at the time of his Death the Secretary be empower'd to apply to the executors of the said Late Ld. Le Despencer for the said Plates the Property of the said Soc. and empower'd to receive the same.'

'That all the Drawings and Plans of the Propylaea and all others of Fragments of Antiquities in the Acropolis belonging to this Society be lent to Mr. Stuart for the space of one year in order for their publication in the second volume of the Antiquities of Athens.'

These recommendations of the committee were ratified by the Society with the further proviso, evidently passed in the hope of hastening matters,

'The said Mr. Stuart agreeing to return the same into the hands of the Secretary within twelve months from the Day when they shall be deliverd to him and to publish engravings of each and every one of them in the second vol. of his Work entitled Antiquities of Athens within eighteen months from the said day on which they shall be delivered by hand or present to the Society finishd proofs of all of them under the Penalty of 20 guineas to be paid by him the said Mr. Stuart and applied to the General Fund.'

Revett still, however, had to be disposed of, and in May, 1782, the committee for publishing the drawings resolved

'That the Receipt prepared by Mr. Justice Potter according to the order of this Committee at their last Meeting does appear to this Committee to be a proper and sufficient Receipt.'

'That it is the opinion of this Committee that all the Remaining perfect Copies of the Ionian Antiquities now in the Hands of Mr. Revett be bought by the Society at 15 shill. a piece.'

'That every member of this Soc. who shall desire to purchase (Bonâ fide for himself) the Ionian Antiquities, shall have them at the Price paid to Mr. Revett by the Society and that all profits by the future public sale of the Ionian Antiquities shall be applied to the intended publication of the Remaining Antiquities in addition to the £150 proposed to be given out of the Income of the Society.'

Appointment of a committee.

It was also resolved

'That in order for the Publication of the Remaining unpublished Drawings made by Messrs. Revett and Pars in Ionia and Asia Minor the Society be requested to appoint a Select Committee of its own Members to take the Charge of, and direct the said publication—which Committee shall be answerable for the care and accuracy with which the publication shall be conducted.'

'That a sum not exceeding £150 for one year be appropriated out of the Income of the Soc. to the engraving of such Drawings etc. as the Committee shall judge worthy of Publication, together with such Letterpress as shall be thought necessary for the Explanation thereof, and that the Committee shall at the end of the year report to the Society the progress of their said work.'

'That when any Numero of the said work shall be fit for Publication, a perfect copy of the said Numero shall be presented by the Society to each of its members.'

The committee appointed for this purpose of the Society consisted of Mr. Knight, Mr. Windham, Mr. Peachey, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Gore. In May, 1783, Mr. Revett produced 200 copies of the *Ionian Antiquities*, which were collated and found correct. On March, 13, 1785, it is recorded

'That Lord Sandwich moved, Mr. Potter seconded that in-

structions be given to the Committee of Publication to assist Mr. Stuart immediately and effectually towards the Publication of his Athenian Antiquities but that the said Committee be answerable to the Society for the Property of the Plates engravd at their expence untill the Publication of the second volume of the said Athenian Antiquities be actually effected which motion being put was agreed to nem. con.'

On February 26, 1786,

'Mr. Stuart attended and informed the Committee that he had been prevented by indisposition from Collecting together the Drawings belonging to the Society but intended to do so forthwith.'

And on March, 19, 1786,

'Mr. Stuart delivered in the Drawings intrusted to him by the Society for the Finishing his Athenian Antiquities which being compar'd with the scedule were found right and return'd to him.'

Death of Stuart: posthumous publication of 'Athenian Antiquities,' vols. ii, iii, iv.

The second volume of Stuart's *Antiquities of Athens* made this slow progress, no doubt, owing to the increasing age and infirmities of the author. Stuart had been appointed Painter to the Society, and through the influence of Lord Anson had obtained the almost sinecure post of Surveyor to Greenwich Hospital. He was employed in architectural work of a classical nature by Earl Spencer, Lord Anson (whose house in St. James's Square, designed by Stuart, is stated to have been the first building of Grecian architecture in London), and Lord Eardley. He was helped in the preparation of the volume by his assistant and successor at Greenwich, William Newton, whose brother, James Newton, engraved some of the plates. It was almost ready for publication toward the end of the year 1787, but its final appearance was delayed by Stuart's death, which occurred in February, 1788. It was then at last issued by his widow, although it bears the date 1787. Prefixed was a 'Letter to the Public from Elizabeth widow of James Stuart,' in which she

states, 'to the gentlemen of the Dilettanti Society I am greatly beholden, they having, with the utmost liberality, presented me with many of the plates, necessary to complete the volume, from original drawings in their possession'; and again, 'Completed by the assistance of William Newton of Greenwich, having been left unfinished by the sudden death of Stuart, who had been very infirm for some years and left his papers in great disorder. The completion of the work is entirely due to the Society of Dilettanti.' In a minute of June 1, 1788, Mr. Windham moved and Mr. Knight seconded,

'That the vote of March 13, 1785 in Favor of Mr. Stuart be renewed on behalf of his Widow on condition that the expenditure of the money of the Society be limited to the Paying for Plates of the Drawings lent by them for the completion of the second volume of the Athenian Antiquities. It was understood that £300 would fully answer the purpose and that probably the business would be effected for Less money but it was thought proper to Leave the Committee without any Limitation.'

In 1794 Stuart's executors published a third volume, the editing of which was entrusted to Mr. Willey Reveley, the architect. To this volume the Society of Dilettanti contributed, as appears from a minute of May 10, 1790—

'The 3rd volume of the Antiquities of Athens being undertaken under the direction of the executors of the Late Mr. Stuart, Mr. Windham proposd that two drawings now in the possession of the Committee of publication viz :—the two views of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens be Lent to the managers of that work in order that a plate may be engravd from them to be inserted in it which was unanimously agreed to.'

In 1814 a fourth volume was published by Mr. John Taylor and edited by Mr. Joseph Woods. This last volume contained biographies of Stuart and Revett, an engraved portrait of Revett, and numerous extracts from Stuart and Revett's miscellaneous notes

and journals, including their notes on the antiquities of Pola[1].

Publication of 'Ionian Antiquities,' vol. ii.

Meanwhile the Committee of Publication continued to prepare for publication a second volume of the *Ionian Antiquities*. In 1783 the committee resolved at successive meetings:—

'That the Drawings of the Temple at Jackly should be engraved —Mr. Byrne upon being applied to agreed to undertake the engraving the View of the said Temple for the price of 70 guineas and to finish the same by Christmas next.'—'That the plan and parts at large at Jackly be delivered to Mr. Newton to whom they were accordingly given for engraving.'—'That the Drawing of the Elevation of the Columns of the temple at Jackly be delivered to Mr. Newton for the purpose of engraving the same.'

The number of drawings selected for this work did not however appear to be sufficient, so the committee in June, 1784, resolved

'That the No. containing the drawings of the great Theatre of Laodicea together with the view of the Stadium be fixed upon for the next publication.'

In May, 1790, Mr. Windham gave notice

'That the number which is at present in hand under the direction of the Committee of publication is in great forwardness and will he hopes be ready for delivery in the beginning of the next year.'

The publication of the volume still hung fire, for

[1] In 1830 a supplementary volume to the *Antiquities of Athens*, intended to form a fifth volume to the whole, was published under the title '*The Antiquities of Athens and other places in Greece, Sicily, etc.* Supplementary to the *Antiquities of Athens* by James Stuart and Nicholas Revett, delineated and illustrated by C. R. Cockerell, W. Kinnaird, T. L. Donaldson, W. Jenkins and W. Railton.'

A new edition of vols. i, ii, and iii, edited by Kinnaird, was published on a reduced scale during the years 1825–30, with a fresh volume of new matter, of which a limited issue was also printed on large paper as vol. v, of the old edition. An abridged version or epitome of the whole, with reduced copies of the plates in outline, was published in manual form in 1841, and the third edition of this abridgement was issued as one of the volumes in Bohn's Illustrated Library.

on April 5, 1795, Mr. Windham, on the part of the Committee of Publication,

'Informed the Society that the Second volume of the Ionian Antiquities is Finishd as far as the engravings and that nothing remains to be done but printing the Letterpress and engraving the vignettes, that he had examind the engraving bills delivered into the hands of the Committee by the Secretary and found them right. He remarkd that some views had been brought home by Sir Rob[t] Ainslie of which the Architectural parts of similar buildings were already engraved and that S[r] Rob[t] had Liberally offered them to the Society in order to their being engravd for the completion of the work.'

It was resolved

'That S[r] Rob[t] Ainslie's Liberal offer be accepted on the Part of the Society and that the Committee be directed to avail themselves thereoff according to their discretion.'

The second volume of the *Ionian Antiquities* was at last published in 1797 as a continuation of vol. i. Chapter v (the first of the second volume) contained views of the Temple (of Jupiter Panhellenius) at Aegina, the Temple of Sunium, the Temple of Jupiter Nemeus between Argos and Corinth, and the Temple of Ceres at Eleusis. Chapter vi contained a miscellaneous collection of antiquities at Mylasa, Stratonice, Ephesus, Miletus, Laodicea, and in Lycia and Troas. Four of the Lycian views were taken from the drawings done by L. Mayer (otherwise Myers), a German artist, for Sir Robert Ainslie. It would seem that the volume was issued in numbers, but there is no mention of any number, except No. 5, being issued separately.

Custody of the Society's marbles.

The marbles brought home by the members of the Ionian expedition had been at first entrusted by the Society to the care of one of its members, Mr. Brand. On his death in 1771, it was ordered

'That the Secretary do write a Letter to Mr. Brand to desire him to deliver the Antiquities belonging to the Society of the

Dillettanti which were deposited at his Father's House (our late worthy member) to the care of Lord Clanbrassil :'

and in May, 1771, it was reported

'That Mr. Revett received the Antiquities belonging to the Society from Mr. Brand and delivered them to the care of Lord Clanbrassil.'

In December, 1775, they were again transferred, this time to the care of Lord Bessborough. In May, 1778, the Secretary reported to the Society

'That in consequence of their orders he had waited on Ld. Bessborough and receivd from him the Marbles belonging to the Society, which he had deposited in his own house; that Ld. Bessborough had presented 3 marble heads to the Society which the Secretary had deposited with the rest of the marbles of the Society, that a peice of the principall inscription was wanting when the Secretary receivd it.'

The Secretary at this date was Sir Joseph Banks, who seems from this to have received them into his own house. On May 11, 1783, an interesting minute occurs.

'Resolvd that Mr. Flaxman have permission to modell a Bass Releif of a mans and a horses head the property of the Society in the Secretary's house.'

This appears to have been the fragment of the frieze of the Parthenon, brought home by Chandler, and now in the British Museum. On April 6, 1784, Mr. Colman moved and Lord Mulgrave seconded

'That the marbles formerly a part of the Frieze of the temple of Minerva Parthenon the property of this Society be deposited in the custody of the Royal Academy, until reclaimd by us their owners, the President of the Royal Academy signing a receipt in the name of the Royal Academy Binding the President and Members of the said Royal Academy to return the said Marbles whenever they are Demanded by order of the Dilettanti Society signified through their Secretary for the time being.'

Marbles and drawings presented to the British Museum.

These fragments of the frieze from the Parthenon appear to have remained in the custody of the Royal Academy until 1817, when they were handed over to the British Museum. On May 22, 1784, Mr. Peachey moved, Mr. Windham seconded,

'That all Marbles the Property of the Dilettanti Society, on which are inscriptions, be presented to the British Museum which motion being put was carried on condition that they are placd in such situations as the Members of the Dilettanti Society who are Trustees of the British Museum shall approve and proper inscriptions be affixed to them Commemorating the gift of the Dilettanti Society.'

On March 13, 1785, the secretary read a letter from the Trustees of the British Museum by the hands of their secretary, the Revd. Mr. Harper, as follows:—

British Museum, January 7/1785.

SIR,

I am orderd by the standing Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum to request the Favor of you to return their respectfull Thanks to the Society of Dilettanti for the very valuable present of Marbles with which they have been pleasd to enrich this Collection and to assure them of their readiness to comply with the conditions annexd thereto.

(Signed) J. HARPER, Sec.

Sir Jos. Banks, Bart.
Sec. to the Society of Dilettanti.

At a later date all the drawings made by Revett and Pars were deposited by the Society of the Dilettanti with the Trustees of the British Museum. They were entrusted to the care of the Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities, but were transferred to that of the Keeper of the Prints and Drawings until 1893, when they were, with the exception of certain selected water-colour drawings by Pars, retransferred to the department of Classical Antiquities.

CHAPTER V

Personal changes in the Society—New members—Deaths of Founders—New spirit among their successors—J. C. Crowle—Sir Joseph Banks—Charles Greville—Sir William Hamilton—Sir Richard Worsley, Mr. Peachey, and Sir George Beaumont—Charles Townley—Richard Payne Knight—Sir Henry Englefield—Hamilton and the ritual of Isernia—D'Hancarville—The 'Priapeia'—Reception of the volume—Retrospect: work of the Dilettanti in Italy—Work in Greece and Asia Minor—Further enterprises: new Publication Committee—'Specimens of Antient Sculpture'—Mode of publication—Proposed second volume—Opportunities lost meanwhile—Sir William Hamilton's notes and drawings—Letter from Lord Elgin—The Parthenon Marbles since Carrey—Thomas Harrison—Action taken by Lord Elgin—Lord Elgin and the Dilettanti—Influence of Payne Knight in discrediting the Marbles—Champions on the other side: West, Fuseli, Haydon—Progress of the Controversy—Crown Prince of Bavaria, Visconti, Canova—The Select Committee—Final result.

Personal changes in the Society.

IN narrating the circumstances attending the long-delayed publication of *Ionian Antiquities*, vol. ii, we have passed somewhat beyond the proper limits of the last chapter, which deals in the main with the period in the Society's history comprised between 1750 and 1790. During this interval the personal changes arising from the election of new members and the disappearance of old had naturally

been many. We have seen how, about the beginning of the period, fresh blood was introduced in the persons of several artists and scholars engaged in the practical labours of exploring and publishing the remains of ancient art in Greece and Asia Minor. At the same time the original character of the Society was kept up by the admission of a steady flow of new members, recruited chiefly from the governing families of the country, and including many names well known in political and social life.

New members.

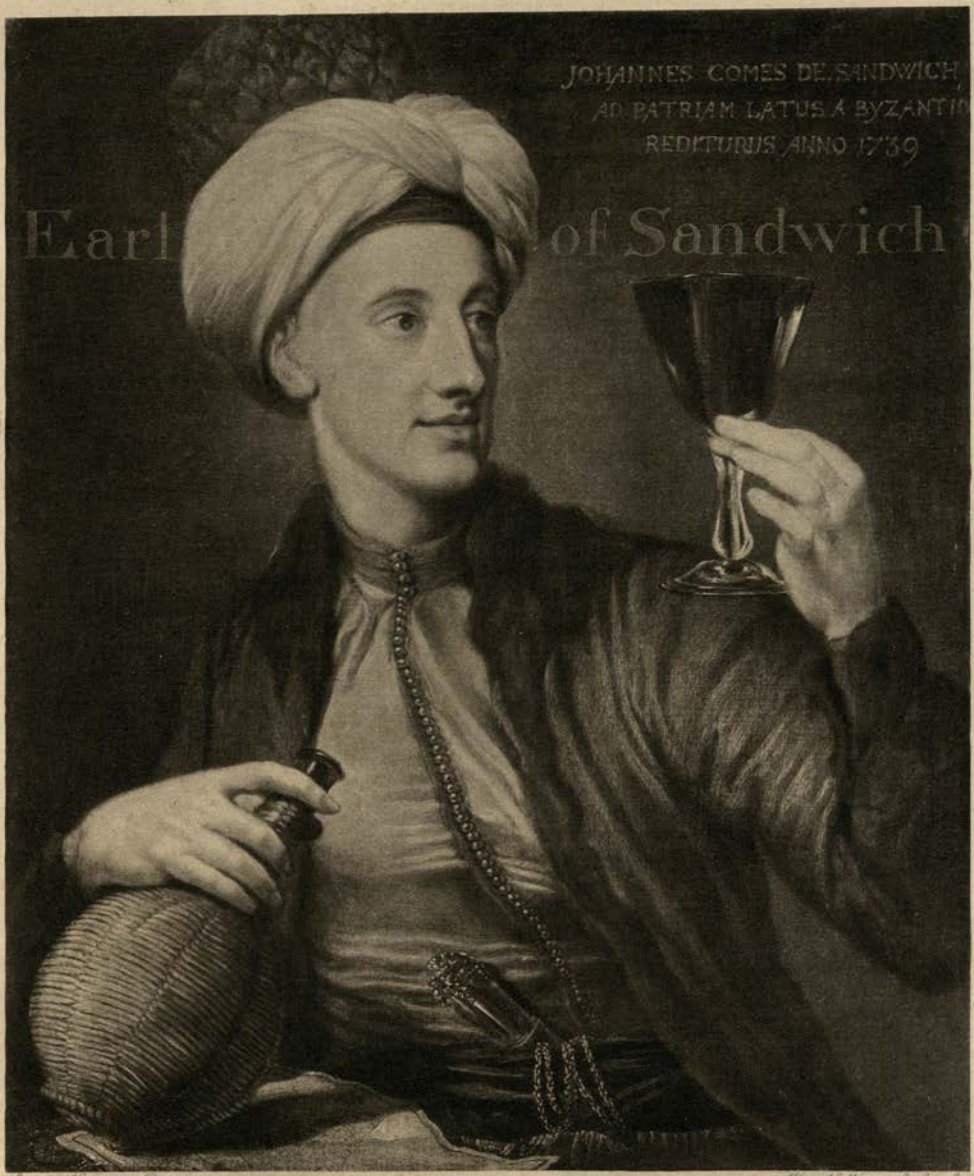
Such were Charles Watson-Wentworth, Marquess of Rockingham, the Whig Prime Minister and friend of Burke, who was the fourth of his family to join the ranks of the Dilettanti; the Dukes of Richmond, Roxburghe, Buccleuch, and Marlborough; the Earls of Charlemont, Upper Ossory, Clanbrassil, and Earl Spencer; Sir Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham; and Viscount Palmerston. Charles James Fox was elected at the age of twenty: and there appear on the list some members of the family of Pitt, but not those either of the Great Commoner himself or of his father. The army sent Lord Ligonier and Colonel Henry St. John; the navy, Augustus Hervey, the original husband of the bigamous Duchess of Kingston, and his nephew Constantine Phipps, the Arctic explorer, afterwards Lord Mulgrave. Other sections of society and fashion were represented by such men as the Honourable Charles Greville, George Selwyn, the famous wit, with Bennet Langton and Topham Beauclerk, the friends of Johnson. One member earned distinction of a fortunately unique description; Robert Fitzgerald, by birth and marriage connected with the best families in the land, was found guilty of murder of a very atrocious description, and suffered the just expiation of his crimes upon

the gallows. The bar was represented by John Charles Crowle, of whom more hereafter. Commerce sent Luke Scrafton, who was for some years governor of Bengal, and being sent out with Governor Vansittart to inquire into the affairs of India was lost at sea in the *Aurora* frigate in 1770. Science furnished a powerful representative in the person of Sir Joseph Banks, who was destined, as we shall see, to take a very prominent place in the affairs of the Society. The drama and dramatic literature contributed David Garrick and George Colman. From the ranks of art came first and foremost Sir Joshua Reynolds (who was elected in 1764 and appointed Painter to the Society in 1769, an office which he continued to hold until his death), as well as Nathaniel Dance, and (coming down to a date a few years later than the limit mentioned at the beginning of this chapter) Sir Thomas Lawrence and Benjamin West, who were both elected in 1792. At the same time it happened that antiquaries and dilettanti properly so called, the professed lovers, collectors, and connoisseurs of art, began to hold an increasingly prominent place in the Society's ranks. Distinguished among these were Sir William Hamilton (unless he is rather to be counted in his other capacity as a diplomatist), Sir Richard Worsley, Sir George Beaumont, the Honourable John Peachey, afterwards Lord Selsey, Philip Metcalfe (one of the executors of Sir Joshua Reynolds's will), Joseph Windham (a member of the Norfolk branch of that family), Richard Payne Knight, Charles Gore, Charles Townley, Sir Henry Englefield, Dr. Ash, and in the last years of the century the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. To most of these names we shall presently recur: four at least of them, viz. Hamilton, Payne Knight,

Townley, and Cracherode, will be held in permanent remembrance on account of the great collections of works of art which passed by bequest or purchase from their hands into those of the nation, and between them compose no inconsiderable proportion of the public treasures at the British Museum.

Deaths of Founders.

In the meantime most of the founders of the Society, and not a few men of those who may be regarded as belonging to the second generation of its members, had in the course of nature fallen out of its ranks. Mr. Harris, its first Treasurer, was one of the earliest to go in 1764, followed in the next year by the gay Sewallis Shirley. In 1769 died Mr. Howe and the Duke of Dorset, better known to the Society as the Earl of Middlesex; in 1771 Daniel Boone, the Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Robert Wood, the explorer and first director of the Society's archaeological ventures. In 1773 both the brothers Gray, who may be ranked among the true founders of the Society, followed each other quickly into the grave; Sir James first, leaving the baronetcy to be held for a few months only by his brother, the General. Both died past the years of the Psalmist, but, curious to say, left a mother to mourn their loss. Earl Harcourt died in 1777, Knapton the painter and the Earl of Holdernesse in 1778, Earl Temple in 1779, 'Athenian' Stuart in 1780. In 1781 Lord le Despencer (under which title the conspicuous name of Sir Francis Dashwood was somewhat obscured) paid the debt of nature after a long and varied, not wholly infamous, nor even wholly inglorious career. Fauquier the banker, who had been Treasurer to the Society for a few years, died in 1788. The Earl of Sandwich succumbed in 1792, dying, as he lived, hard, and



EARL OF SANDWICH

leaving a name to be battened upon by literary and historical scandal-mongers. With all his vices, he was a man of unquestionable ability, and a true and industrious servant of his sovereign and his country. The last survivor among the original members was William Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, who did not quit the scene until 1793.

New spirit among their successors.

The leading place which had at first been held in the councils of the Society by such men as these was gradually assumed by successors of a somewhat different stamp. The first Dilettanti had been a company of gay and brilliant carousers, animated both by the passion and the fashion for art, but professing no special knowledge of their own. They wrote no essays and delivered no oracular opinions upon the subjects in which they took a common interest. What they did was to select the best men they could to carry out the work they desired to see accomplished, and in most instances to testify to their sense of the workers' merits by electing them in due course members of the Society—a highly coveted social distinction. The work done, they presented it to the world at large in as handsome and complete a form as they could, displaying thereby not only their true enthusiasm for the subject, but a generous and honourable public spirit. But from the beginning of the period on which we are now entering (about 1780–1820) the guiding spirits of the Society were chiefly drawn from the special group of cultivated amateurs whose accession to their ranks has just been mentioned. Some of these gentlemen were not content to be merely patrons and collectors, but must needs take the tone of *savants* and professors. To their minds the pursuit of antiquarian knowledge was a perquisite of wealth and influential position,

and under their guidance the Society was sometimes induced to pose as the oracle and arbiter of taste and learning, pronouncing judgement with dogmatic authority, and not always according to wisdom. In some directions they did excellent work; in others they were betrayed into errors of judgement which will have to be recorded in the present chapter. The names of members on whom we have to dwell as taking a special prominent place in the records of the Society, after the gradual disappearance of its founders, are John Charles Crowle, Sir Joseph Banks, Charles Greville and his uncle Sir William Hamilton, Sir Richard Worsley, the Honourable J. Peachey, Sir George Beaumont, Charles Townley, Richard Payne Knight, and Sir Henry Englefield.

J. C. Crowle.

In 1774 Mr. Fauquier, who had succeeded Lieutenant-General Gray in 1771 as Secretary and Treasurer, resigned his post, and, as entered on the minutes of February 6, 1774,

'Mr. Fauquier desiring to quit the post of officiating Secretary the Society accepted of the same, and Mr. Crowle was desired by the Society to accept of the said post, and He was pleas'd to consent to the wishes of the Society.'

John Charles Crowle was a barrister, who earned some notoriety at the time of the Westminster election in 1749, which resulted in a scrutiny being held that lasted for five months. Crowle, who was counsel for Sir George Vandeput, was accused of having unduly prolonged the scrutiny, and also of having spoken of the orders of the House of Commons as *brutum fulmen*. For this misdemeanour he was ordered to appear at the bar of the House of Commons, and solemnly reprimanded upon his knees by the Speaker. On rising Crowle wiped his knees, and said that it was the dirtiest place he

WILLIAM FAUQUIER, ESQ.

had ever been in. Crowle was the owner of Fryston Hall in Yorkshire, the seat in the present century of another well-known Dilettante, Lord Houghton. He was a noted joker and boon companion, and left a tangible proof of his interest in art and antiquity in the illustrated and interleaved copy of Pennant's *History of London* which he bequeathed to the British Museum. He was the hero of a duel with Lord Hervey, celebrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams in some satirical verses entitled 'The Merry Campaign; or, the Westminster and Green Park Scuffle, a New Court Ballad.... To the Tune of "Chevy Chase."' Crowle seems to have been somewhat irregular in his business habits, for on January 22, 1775, it is recorded:

'Nothing more done, Mr. Secretary Charles John Crowle being absent without leave, having neglected to prepare the Books, and having appointed a Deputy totally incapable.'

Crowle held office until March, 1778, when

'Mr. Crowle Having desired to resign the Office of Secretary He was permitted so to do and Mr. Banks was desired to accept the same which he accordingly did.'

Sir Joseph Banks.

Sir Joseph Banks holds so high a position among the ranks of English worthies that it is hardly necessary to give any account of him here. His succession to the family estate of Revesby in Lincolnshire put him in a position while still young to satisfy his passion for botanical science and for travel; and his indomitable strength of character carried him victoriously alike through the adventures of his earlier and the conflicts of his later career. Through the influence of Lord Sandwich, Banks and his friend Dr. Solander were enabled to accompany Captain Cook's first famous voyage in the *Endeavour*, which lasted from 1768 to 1771. It is noteworthy that whereas a former prominent member of the Society,

the Earl of Sandwich, gave his name to the Sandwich Islands, the once famous Botany Bay owed its name to the field for successful research which it afforded to Banks and his companion Solander. Banks was proposed as a member of the Society of Dilettanti by 'Athenian' Stuart and elected on February 6, 1774. In November, 1778, he was elected President of the Royal Society, a post which he held—for a while in the face of vehement opposition—until his death in 1820, when he bequeathed his valuable library to the British Museum, thus becoming a second founder, after Sir Hans Sloane, of what is now the Museum of Natural History. Banks was one of the most distinguished and honoured members of the Society of Dilettanti. In spite of his numerous occupations elsewhere, he continued to act as Treasurer and Secretary of the Society until June, 1794, when he resigned the former office to Mr. Philip Metcalfe, and as Secretary alone until February 19, 1797, when the following entry was made in the minutes:—

'A letter was received this day from Sir Jos. Banks to the great Regret of the Society, expressing his intention of resigning the office of Secretary (which he has performed so much to their satisfaction & advantage for eighteen years).

'Order'd That a Letter be written to him by the Treasurer conveying in the Strongest terms their regret at losing so good & usefull an officer, & hoping shou'd he persist in his determination that he will attend the Call on Sunday 5th March & to hope that he will retain the office, till a successor be appointed.'

Charles Greville.

Charles Greville, who on the promotion of Banks to be Secretary of the Society succeeded him in the office of Very High, was a younger son of the Earl of Warwick and nephew of Sir William Hamilton. He was one of the best-known men in the England of his day, a leader of *haut ton*, member of Parliament, and well-known amateur and collector of coins,

gems, and engravings. He has earned a niche in the temple of history less for his wit and culture than for the circumstances of his connexion with the beautiful Emma Lyon. She had lived with Greville for four years as his mistress and received from him a kind of education before he passed her on to the protection of his uncle. Moreover, it was through Greville that the famous Emma received her introduction to Romney the painter, the results of which have perhaps done more to recommend her to the favour of posterity than any of the other adventures of her life. A portrait of Greville appears in Zoffany's picture of Charles Townley in his gallery of antiquities, and another in one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's famous groups of Dilettanti portraits, reproduced in the present volume.

Sir William Hamilton.

Sir William Hamilton, K.B., was a diplomatist of distinction, and rendered important services to his country and to the kingdom of Naples during the twenty-six years that he acted as British envoy and plenipotentiary to that court. He was more fortunate than his nephew Greville, in that his connexion with the woman who eventually became his wife and Nelson's mistress did not obscure the considerable and not to be forgotten services which he contributed to the cause of classical archaeology. His earliest studies were chiefly connected with the volcanic phenomena of Vesuvius and the excavations then in progress at Pompeii and Herculaneum, which he supported both by his enthusiasm and his purse. In 1766 Hamilton commenced his famous collection of Greek vases, terra-cottas, bronzes, and gold ornaments, which he sold to the nation in 1772. This collection formed the nucleus of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum. While it was still in Hamilton's hands, he caused it to be illustrated

and described in a great work of four volumes with text by D'Hancarville, a French antiquary and scholar then in undeserved repute; but deeply as the world of art is indebted to Sir William Hamilton for his collections of Greek vases, it is rather from the vases themselves that the modern student acquires information than from the splendid and ponderous folios on which Hamilton lavished so much time and expense. A second collection formed by Hamilton passed—at least as much of it as was rescued from shipwreck—into the collection of Mr. Hope of Deepdene. Elected a member of the Dilettanti in 1777, Hamilton was prevented by his residence at Naples from being more than a rare attendant at its meetings.

Sir Richard Worsley; Mr. Peachey; Sir George Beaumont.

Sir Richard Worsley, who, like Sir James Gray, was for some time British Resident at Venice, made a tour through Greece and the islands and coast of Asia Minor in 1785–6. He formed a large and valuable collection of classical antiquities on the spot, and was fortunate enough to succeed in bringing his collection safe back to England. He spared no expense in following the examples of Stuart and Revett and of the Society of Dilettanti in causing the most important specimens of his collection (and with them some drawings done for the Dilettanti by Pars) to be engraved and published in two important and valuable volumes, known as the *Museum Worsleyanum*. His collection, formerly stored at Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, passed to his niece Miss Simpson, afterwards wife of the Earl of Yarborough, and is now housed at Brocklesby Park[1]. The Hon. John Peachey, who afterwards succeeded his father

[1] A new catalogue of this collection has by desire of the present Earl of Yarborough been prepared by Mr. A. H. Smith, of the British Museum.

as second Lord Selsey, was another young English nobleman who had been captivated in Rome by the remains of classic antiquity, and had formed a small collection of marbles under the auspices of Jenkins and Gavin Hamilton. Sir George Howland Beaumont, Bart., was a well-known figure in the history of art in England. His name is more closely connected with the art of painting and the foundation of a National Gallery than with the antiquities of Greece and Rome, and will perhaps be longest remembered by reason of his friendship with the poet Wordsworth; but there was no branch of art in which he did not take a genuine and a liberal interest.

Charles Townley.

Charles Townley, of Townley in Lancashire, is perhaps the most conspicuous figure among those amateurs of art in the eighteenth century who devoted zeal and money almost entirely to the acquisition of the remains of classical antiquity which were being yielded up by the golden soil of Italy. A Catholic and a Jacobite by family, he was brought up on the Continent, and lived at Rome from 1765 to 1772. He was an intimate friend of Sir William Hamilton, and associated himself with Gavin Hamilton and Jenkins in promoting the excavations at Rome and partaking of the fruits thereof. Many of the chief prizes fell to Townley's purse, in spite of the rivalry of the potentate collectors at the Vatican. These included bronzes, vases, gems, and coins, as well as marbles. In 1772 Townley brought his collection to London and fitted up a gallery at 7 Park Street, Westminster, losing no opportunity of adding to it any treasures from private collections in England which came within his reach. His house was the centre of an artistic circle, which

included many members of the Society of Dilettanti, but was by no means confined to those who were amateurs of his own particular line of art. A well-known painting by Zoffany shows Townley in his gallery with D'Hancarville the writer, Charles Greville, and Thomas Astle. In 1791 Townley was made a trustee of the British Museum. The purchase of Sir William Hamilton's collection in 1772 had laid, as has been said, the foundation of a Department of Classical Antiquities. In order to further this object and to create a public collection which could compete with that which was rapidly being formed in the Vatican at Rome, Townley decided in 1802 to bequeath his collection of marbles to the British Museum. After his death in 1805 circumstances prevented his wishes from being carried out; but the nation were enabled to purchase the marbles for the very moderate sum of £20,000, and with this purchase the history of the Department of Classical Antiquities in the British Museum may be said to commence so far as concerns the acquisition, in any considerable quantity, of ancient sculptures.

Richard Payne Knight.

A third Englishman of this time who may be ranked with Hamilton and Townley among pioneers of classical archaeology, enrichers and benefactors of the British Museum, and guiding spirits of the Society of Dilettanti, was Richard Payne Knight. A member of a well-known family in Herefordshire, Payne Knight went to Italy in 1767 at the age of seventeen, and paid repeated visits there of more or less prolonged duration for about twenty years, in close association with Townley, Hamilton, and other amateurs. In company with Charles Gore, an enthusiastic artist and antiquary, and Johann Philipp Hackert, a well-known German landscape painter at Rome, he

R PAYNE KNIGHT. ESQ.

made in the spring of 1777 a three months' tour in Sicily, visiting the great temples of Agrigentum, Selinus, Egesta, and other spots famous for their remains of antiquity and art. Knight kept a careful diary of this journey, and Gore made several important drawings, some of which are now in the print-room at the British Museum. Knight and Gore were elected members of the Society of Dilettanti on May 6, 1781. Gore's connexion with the Society was terminated a few years later by his taking up his final residence at Florence, but Knight became the ruling spirit of the Society so far as concerned the study of classical archaeology, and remained so until his death in 1824. Knight's Sicilian diary gained for him an unexpected immortality. It came into the hands of no less a person than Goethe, who was so deeply interested in it that he translated it into German, and published it under the title of *Tagebuch einer Reise nach Sicilien.* This was the second time that a treatise by an individual member of the Dilettanti had the good fortune to act upon the general mind and culture of Europe, producing effects out of proportion to any critical or scientific value of its own. First the *Polymetis* of Spence, the elegant compilation of an old-fashioned scholar on whom a sense of the true methods of archaeological study had not yet dawned, provoked from Lessing the chief part of the arguments in his immortal *Laocoon*; and now the travelling diary of Payne Knight helped to awaken and stimulate in Goethe that deep and luminous appreciation of classical art which became so large a part of his intellectual endowment. Knight posed as the arbiter of taste in London society; he delivered his opinions with somewhat the air of an oracle, and published various essays

on ancient art, literature, and antiquities, written with a genuine enthusiasm for his subjects, but with a love of strained interpretations and a somewhat unsound and fantastic quality of erudition. Posterity therefore has inclined to rate him perhaps below the value of the influence which he undoubtedly exercised on the culture of his time. It was as a collector that he was chiefly and really eminent. His cabinet of antiquities included marbles, gems, coins, and bronzes, and was strongest in the last three departments, in which he had real discrimination, although little, as the sequel will show, in sculpture. He was also an energetic collector of drawings by the old masters, especially Claude; and his acquisitions in both kinds formed a very important addition to the treasures of the British Museum, to which they were bequeathed on his death.

Sir Henry Englefield.

Yet another enthusiastic antiquary among the Dilettanti was Sir Henry Englefield, Bart. He joined the Society in the same year as Payne Knight (1781); but his most active participation in its affairs took place after 1808, when he was appointed Secretary. He was a Catholic gentleman of cultivated tastes and charming conversation, the owner of an important collection of Greek and Etruscan vases, a Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, who contributed to the Transactions of both bodies, writing and speaking with claims to authority on subjects so diverse as botany, astronomy, church architecture, English topography and landscape, and Catholic practice and doctrine.

Hamilton and the ritual of Isernia.

On May 22, 1784, it was resolved

'That the Committee of publication be requested to undertake to Print Sir William Hamilton's letter concerning the great toes of the Holy Martyrs S. Cosmo & Damiano with such illustrations

as they think proper & to cause the drawing annexed to be ingraved for the use of the members of the Society and that the expence of doing it be not considered as part of the original grant.'

This somewhat cryptic minute is the first record of what proved an unfortunate error of judgement on the part of the Society. Sir William Hamilton, in the course of his long residence as envoy at Naples, lost no opportunity of searching the kingdom of Naples for any remains of classical antiquity which could be discovered. In the course of these investigations he discovered that at a small town in that kingdom called Isernia a curious ritual still survived, in which the ancient phallic worship of the Romans was maintained in all its primitive simplicity, in combination with and under the shadow of the rites paid at the shrine of the two martyrs, St. Cosmo and St. Damian. Struck by the curiosity of this direct survival from classical times, Hamilton communicated an account of what he had witnessed to the Society of Dilettanti in a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks from Naples on December 30, 1781. This letter is the one alluded to in the above minute.

D'Hancarville.

In 1784 Pierre François Hugues, better known by his assumed name of D'Hancarville, came to London on a visit to Townley in Westminster. He had, as has been already mentioned, been associated with Sir William Hamilton in the production of the famous work illustrating Hamilton's first collection and entitled *Antiquités étrusques, grecques, et romaines*, (1766–7). Since then he had been engaged for many years in compiling a vast work, entitled *Recherches sur l'Origine, l'Esprit et les Progrès des Arts de la Grèce*, which was published in London in 1785. The work in question has been appropriately described as 'a fantastic farrago of mystico-symbolical revela-

tion and groundless hypotheses.' At this date there was nothing approaching to an exact or scientific appreciation of the symbolic rites observed in the worship of their deities by pagan or Oriental races. D'Hancarville, in spite of the gross absurdities which abound in his work, must be regarded as one of the earliest writers to attempt any such solution of these difficult questions, which in the course of the next hundred years have furnished matter of research and speculation to so many more competent minds. Among the subjects treated by D'Hancarville was that of phallicism in ancient religious rites. His theories and arguments completely fascinated the minds of Townley and Payne Knight, and this infection was communicated by them to the Society of Dilettanti. The Society therefore, as recorded above, decided to print and illustrate Hamilton's letter on the curious rites which he had witnessed at Isernia.

The 'Priapeia.'

The work was entrusted to Payne Knight, who added an essay of his own composition. The work was ready for publication in 1786, and bore the title of *An Account of the Worship of Priapus, lately existing at Isernia in the Kingdom of Naples: in Two Letters; One from Sir William Hamilton, K.B., His Majesty's Minister at the Court of Naples, to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., President of the Royal Society; and the other from a Person residing at Isernia: To which is added, A discourse on the Worship of Priapus, and its Connexion with the Mystic Theology of the Ancients by R. P. Knight, Esq.* (London. Printed by T. Spilbury, Snowhill, 1786.) It was known shortly as the *Priapeia.* On March 3, 1787, it is recorded in the minutes that

'Mr. Windham on the part of the Committee of publication reported that the Priapeia ordered by the Society to be printed is Finishd & ready for delivery.

'Ordered, motion made by Ld. Bessborough, Father of the Society, That the Thanks of this Society be given to R.P.Knight Esqre. for the able & elegant manner in which he has investigated the interesting & dificult subject of this valuable work & that they be delivered to him at the next meeting he shall attend by the arch-master or his deputy appointed by the Society, dressd in his Crimson Taffety Robe & other insignia of his office.

'That the Copies be lodg'd in the custody of the Secretary & one of them deliverd to each member of the Society, & that except these he do not on any Pretence whatever part with any other copy without an order made at a regular meeting.'

'That each member be allowd once & no more to move the Society recommending by name a Friend to whom he wishes the Society to present a copy.'

And again on April 1, 1787,

'Mr. Wilbraham as Deputy Arch-Master Dressd in all the insignia of office returned the Thanks of the Society to R.P.Knight Esq^r. for his able work of the Priapeia.'

'Ordered that the Secretary do inscribe on the back of the title-page of each the name of the Person to whom it is presented & the circumstances of its being a Present from the Society of Dilettanti.'

Copies of the work were presented under the above orders to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the British Museum, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Royal Academy, the Royal Library, Copenhagen, &c. Six extra copies were presented to Sir William Hamilton, and twenty-five others to be distributed among foreigners. The names of about eighty noblemen, gentlemen, clergymen, antiquaries, and others occur in the minutes as recipients of presentation copies, including those of Horace Walpole, Dr. Combe, D'Hancarville, the Duke of Portland, Lord Thurlow, Mr. Planta, Charles James Fox, Mr. Astle, Mr. Malone, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Wilkes, the Duke of Roxburghe, Caleb Whitefoord, and other notable persons, including distinguished foreigners.

Reception of the volume.

It is evident that the Society in issuing this work had no intention of publishing anything calculated to

give offence or to be considered a breach of morality. Its spirit is meant to be truly antiquarian: if the result is both dull and grotesque, that is due partly to the far-fetched mythological fancies which passed for learning at the time, partly to a failure of tact and humorous perception in the authors. Offence at any rate the publication did give, and Payne Knight, whose name was chiefly identified with the publication, was vehemently assailed on its account. Mathias, a satirist of a violent and reckless description, dubbed 'a miserable imp' by Dr. Wolcot, and branded by De Quincey for 'much mean and impotent spite' and 'systematic pedantry,' made a severe attack on him in the work known as *The Pursuits of Literature*. These and other attacks affected Payne Knight so much that he did his best to call in all the copies he could of the offending work, which is consequently of great scarcity and especially in an unmutilated condition.

Retrospect: work of the Dilettanti in Italy.

At the close of the eighteenth century the Society of Dilettanti, notwithstanding such a slip in taste and judgement as this, might well look back with satisfaction upon the work done by its members, both collectively and individually, in the cause of classical archaeology. Sixty or seventy years earlier, the study of classical antiquities could hardly be said to exist, while the collection of specimens and the description of ancient buildings and sites were left to a few casual travellers. The foundation of the Society of Dilettanti brought together all the rich young travellers of British birth in a kind of healthy competition towards a single goal. Under the spur of this competition purses were opened freely, and with the help of English gold the soil of Rome and the Campagna yielded up its long-buried treasures. Without the zeal and perspicacity of such men as

Gavin Hamilton, Byres, Fagan, and Jenkins the excavations might have been fruitless or barren, and without the money of the Dilettanti they might have been indefinitely postponed. The exertions of the earlier English excavators, dealers, and collectors had a further good effect in stimulating native rivalry. Prelates like Cardinal Albani, popes like Clement XIV and Pius VI, becoming alive to the value of the treasures that the foreigner was exporting from under their very eyes, were aroused to greater energy in the formation of those marvellous collections of marbles which are now displayed in the galleries of Rome. In other countries the leaven of classical enthusiasm worked more slowly. France, despite the zeal of an amateur like Caylus and an artist like Cochin, took little share in the classic revival of the eighteenth century until after the storms of the Revolution. Germany, it is true, produced in the person of Winckelmann an archaeologist of far greater power and insight than any of his English contemporaries; but in historical order the fame and European influence of Winckelmann follows and does not precede the efforts of the earlier English Dilettanti.

Work in Greece and Asia Minor.

More important and more vital to the future of the study than the recovery and export to this country of classical remains from Italy, had been the work of the Society in exploring, measuring, and publishing the antiquities of Greece itself and of Ionia. It is to the credit of the Dilettanti that at the outset they recognized the true and guiding principle in classical archaeology, that the numberless monuments of sculpture, architecture, or painting which were continually being dug up in Rome, Naples, or the surrounding districts, were in the main but imperfect reflections of the pure light of

Hellenic art and culture, the true source of which was to be found alone on the soil of Greece, the Greek provinces of Asia Minor, or the islands of the Archipelago. The great works of Stuart and Revett, which the Dilettanti encouraged and assisted, the *Ionian Antiquities* of Chandler, Revett, and Pars, for which they were entirely responsible, remain as the basis from which all classical archaeologists have since worked.

Further enterprises: new Publication Committee.

Together with this honourable record of work accomplished, the Society, as the century drew to an end, found themselves in possession of an incentive to new exertions in the shape of a comfortable balance of about £10,000 in hand. Accordingly they decided to embark on further ventures in the domain of classical archaeology. On Feb. 10, 1799, a motion was made and seconded

'That a New Committee of Publication be appointed.'

At a ballot held on March 3 the new committee was constituted, its members being Mr. Knight, Mr. Windham, Mr. Peachey, Mr. Townley, and Sir Henry Englefield. It promptly commenced work on a publication of a new kind, the object of which was to illustrate and make known the choicest specimens of ancient sculpture which had been acquired by members of the Society abroad, and now adorned their private mansions in England.

'Specimens of Antient Sculpture.'

On May 10, 1799, the committee resolved

'That Mr. Townley and Mr. Knight do inquire for proper engravers, and put a certain number of the drawings now selected into their hands to be engraved during the summer; and also do employ draughtsmen to make additional drawings from the different collections of antiquities in London, giving draughts upon the Treasurer of the Society for the work as it is executed, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £200 till further orders.'

The undertaking thus set on foot took shape in due course in the beautifully executed work entitled *Select Specimens of Antient Sculpture preserved in the several Collections of Great Britain.* It was, as might be expected, mainly promoted and carried out by Payne Knight and Townley. The engraving of the plates occupied eight years, from May, 1799, to May, 1807. The sixty-three works of art selected were chiefly taken from the collections of these two gentlemen, twenty-three being from Mr. Knight's collection, and twenty-three from Mr. Townley's. Of the remainder, four came from the Marquess of Lansdowne's collection, nine from the Earl of Egremont's, two from Mr. Hope's, and one each from those of the Earl of Yarborough and the Earl of Cork. The volume contained seventy-five plates, exclusive of head and tail pieces, and was entrusted to the best draughtsmen and engravers of the day. During its progress the Publication Committee had been strengthened by the addition, on February 10, 1805, of Lord Northwick and Mr. Thomas Hope, and later of the Earl of Aberdeen, 'Athenian Aberdeen.'

Mode of publication.

The *Specimens* were ready for publication in 1808, about £2,300 having been expended upon the plates. The Society took a new departure in determining to issue the volume to the public. In March, 1808, an agreement was made with Mr. Thomas Payne of Pall Mall and Mr. John White of Fleet Street, booksellers, to publish the work on the following terms. Messrs. Payne and White agreed to purchase the work and the engraved copperplates for 2,000 guineas, and to print it in Colombier folio in the most magnificent style; and the Committee of Publication agreed to purchase fifty-five (afterwards

increased to sixty) copies at fifteen guineas each for distribution among the members of the Society, these copies to be printed on paper of a larger size than those to be issued by Messrs. Payne and White for sale to the public. A copy was presented to the King through Mr. F. A. Barnard, the royal librarian, another to the Prince of Wales through Colonel MacMahon, and a third to the British Museum. The expense borne by the Society amounted therefore merely to the value of the copies purchased by them; but they retained no copies for distribution to subsequent members, a motion being made in April, 1808, by the Earl of Aberdeen, seconded by Sir H. Englefield, and carried unanimously, 'That no member elected into the Society after March 21, 1808, shall be entitled to receive the work now about to be published,' a rule modified on March 4, 1810, in favour of Mr. F. Foster and Mr. Wilkins the architect, the only two members who had been elected during this interval. The full title of the book as published was—

Specimens
of
Antient Sculpture,
Aegyptian, Etruscan, Greek,
and
Roman:
selected from
Different Collections in Great Britain,
by
The Society of Dilettanti.
Vol. I.
Τ' αρχαι' ὀτ' οισθα, και τα καιν' εισει σαφως.
London:
Printed by T. Bensley, Bolt Court,
For T. Payne, Pall Mall; and J. White and Co., Fleet Street.
1809.

The book commences with a 'Preliminary Dissertation on the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Antient Sculpture' from the pen of Payne Knight. A second volume was in immediate contemplation, some of the plates even having been engraved before the publication of the first; but this sequel was in point of fact not completed until many years later. *Proposed second volume.*

During the years when the leading spirits among the Dilettanti were thus engaged in preparing the first volume of the *Specimens*, they unfortunately turned a deaf ear to other, and what in one instance at least ought to have been far stronger, claims on their attention. Such neglect was due partly, no doubt, to pre-occupation with their own chosen task, and partly also, it may perhaps be feared, to some touch of that spirit of jealousy and prejudice from which the pursuits of the collector and connoisseur are not always exempt. *Opportunities lost meanwhile.*

One example occurs in the spring of 1803, when it is recorded under date March 6 that *Sir William Hamilton's notes and drawings.*

'The Right Hon^ble^. Sir William Hamilton, K. B., offered to this Society a collection of the original Notes and Drawings relative to the Discoveries in the City of Herculaneum made during the course of the excavations in that City by the Padre Antonio Piazzi & by the Padre himself given to Sir W^m^. Hamilton, in order that the Society might publish the same in such manner as they may think Proper.

'Resolv'd That the Society do accept from their worthy member S^r^ W^m^. Hamilton this most valuable present & do return their sincere thanks for the same.

'Secondly That the Papers presented by S^r^ William Hamilton be referred to the Committee of Publication, who on inspection of them shall report to the Society their sentiments with respect to the most eligible mode to be pursued in their publication.

'3rdly. That the next ordinary meeting of the Society shall be on Sunday April 17th on account of the Easter Holidays and that an open Committee of this Society shall meet on Sunday, March 27th to consider of the Publication of the Manuscripts communicated by Sir W^m^. Hamilton.'

In spite of the above minutes and of Hamilton's own anxiety about these papers, which he described in a letter to the President, dated March 25, 1803, as 'a favourite child of mine,' the records of the Society contain no further mention of the subject. It cannot but be regretted that the Dilettanti did not take advantage of this opportunity of identifying themselves with the introduction to the world of the long-buried treasures of Herculaneum, treasures which, though for the most part of the late Roman date, possess both from the artistic and the antiquarian points of view so profound and many-sided an interest. Hamilton himself had been too ill to attend the meeting where his offer was made, and died within a month afterwards.

Letter from Lord Elgin.

Another and far more regrettable mistake was made about the same time by the Society under the guidance of Payne Knight. The minutes for 1803 contain the following entry:—

'1803, Feb. 13. Read a Letter from Ld. Elgin to Th^os. Harrison, architect & from him to Mr. Townley on the subject of his collection from Athens & other parts of Greece.

'Ordered, that the said Letters be referred to the Comm^ee of Publication for them to report their opinion on the said papers.'

The Parthenon Marbles since Carrey.

Before narrating the sequel it is necessary to revert for a moment to the history of the sculptured decorations of the Parthenon at Athens from the point where we left it in Chapter IV. Allusion was there made to the drawings from those sculptures executed in 1674 for the Marquis de Nointel by Jacques Carrey. While Carrey was engaged on these drawings, Spon and Wheler made their expedition to Greece and the Levant, during which Spon made hasty notes of the sculptures of the Parthenon and other buildings of

the Acropolis. In one of these notes Spon hazarded the opinion that two of the figures of the west pediment resembled the Emperor Hadrian and the Empress Sabina, and from this cursory note deduced a theory that the sculptures, at least in the pediments, were a later addition to the temple. In 1687 came the bombardment of Athens by the Venetians under Morosini and the partial destruction of the Parthenon. From this date onwards the sculptures were exposed to constant injury from the ravages of time and still more from the hand of man, Venetians, Turks, and even Frenchmen having their share in the work of spoliation and destruction. Many portions of the sculptures noted by Carrey had disappeared before 1751, the year of the visit to Athens of Stuart and Revett. The appearance of the successive volumes of Stuart's *Athens* revealed to the world the beauty and value of the portions which remained, and the Society of Dilettanti may fairly claim some credit for the part which they had taken in assisting that revelation. Meanwhile the work of decay and destruction at Athens progressed slowly but steadily.

Thomas Harrison.

In 1796 Thomas Harrison, a Yorkshire architect of eminence, was employed to build the house of Broom Hall in Fifeshire for Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin. Harrison had studied in Rome, and was a proficient enthusiast in the classic style which had been revived by the publications of Stuart and Revett and the Society of Dilettanti. When in 1799 the Earl of Elgin was appointed to the embassy at Constantinople, Harrison suggested to him the possibility of obtaining casts and drawings of the remains of ancient sculpture at Athens for his new mansion of Broom Hall.

Action taken by Lord Elgin.

Fired by Harrison's suggestion, and undeterred by the discouraging attitude of Government, Elgin consulted Sir William Hamilton in Sicily, and on his advice sent a Neapolitan painter, Lusieri, with two draughtsmen, two modellers, and a Calmuck figure-painter to carry out this work at Athens. Difficulties however occurred with the local authorities, so that in 1801 Elgin obtained from the Porte a firman not only to mould casts of the figures, but also to take away any pieces of stone with old inscriptions or figures thereon. Shocked by the deliberate destruction which went on almost before his eyes, Elgin determined to use the firman to remove as many of the marbles as he could from Athens with the view of preserving them from further ravages. Into the detailed history of his operations it is unnecessary to enter here.

Lord Elgin and the Dilettanti.

When they were completed, he addressed to the Dilettanti through Thomas Harrison the letter of which the receipt is acknowledged in the minute above quoted. Here was an opportunity for the Society to take the lead in recognizing the deserts of the man whose action has in truth done more than that of all others together to further the knowledge and love of Greek art throughout cultivated Europe. But the opportunity was deliberately missed. A chilling silence conceals what the real feelings of the Society were concerning Elgin's 'collection from Athens and other parts of Greece,' and not even the text of his letter has been preserved. No answer is recorded, and no steps whatever appear to have been taken. Very soon afterwards Elgin was recalled, and the greater part of his collections were shipped to England, the first part reaching London, after undergoing shipwreck

and other adventures, about 1805. His desire at the beginning was that the marbles should be handed over unconditionally to the British Government.

Influence of Payne Knight in discrediting the marbles.

But presently the silent neglect of the Dilettanti turned into active hostility. Townley was dead; Payne Knight ruled supreme over the Society, and in cultivated circles generally was regarded as a kind of dictator in the domain of antiquarian knowledge. Busied as he was upon his cherished *Specimens of Antient Sculpture*, he may have thought that the Greek marbles would endanger the reputation of the Graeco-Roman works which formed the bulk of his and of his late friend Townley's collection. At any rate, without even seeing them, Payne Knight declared war upon the marbles, boldly appropriating Spon's original and perfectly futile suggestion that they were Roman works of the time of Hadrian. In his Preliminary Essay to the first volume of the *Specimens* he goes out of his way to cast discredit on them. The Dilettanti, including men like Aberdeen and Englefield, followed him, although it is by no means clear that they really agreed with his opinion. That the Society cannot, at any rate, have been wholly unanimous on the point we may gather from the known opinions of one member, Mr. Morritt of Rokeby, as well as from the fact that Elgin's former secretary, William Richard Hamilton, who had superintended the removal of the marbles to England and published a memoir upon them, was proposed and in the end received as a member. He was indeed twice rejected in spite of the influence of his proposers—first Sir H. Englefield and the Earl of Aberdeen, and next Sir H. Englefield and Mr. Symmons; but on January 6, 1811, he was elected, his proposers being Sir William

Drummond and the Marquess of Douglas. Meantime the corporate attitude of the Society continued hostile to Elgin and his treasures. Largely in consequence of this attitude, the unfortunate marbles languished in unmerited neglect, severe attacks being made not only on them, but on Elgin's private character and behaviour in the matter of their acquisition; and eventually Elgin determined to offer the collection for sale.

Champions on the other side: West, Fuseli, Haydon.

But by degrees the marbles began to find powerful champions in the art world, including the President of the Royal Academy, Benjamin West; the Keeper of the Royal Academy, Henry Fuseli; and most important of all, the ill-starred genius Benjamin Robert Haydon. Few chapters in the history of art are so picturesque and thrilling as that which narrates the campaign carried on by Haydon, almost single-handed, in favour of the Elgin Marbles against the whole weight of opposition brought by Payne Knight, Aberdeen, and the Society of Dilettanti. Payne Knight was no craven fighter, but it must be confessed that in the controversy with Haydon he, and through him the Society, came off decidedly second best and with greatly impaired reputation.

Progress of the controversy.

In 1811, when the marbles were first offered to the Government by Elgin in return for some compensation for his expenses and recognition of his services to his country in this matter, the Premier, Spencer Perceval, returned an answer as contemptuous and insulting as if it had been dictated by Payne Knight himself. Lord Byron in his impassioned poem, the *Curse of Minerva*, threw into the attack on Elgin, West, and others a touch of real warm-hearted sentiment for Greece, which was entirely

wanting in the shallow and pedantic criticism of Payne Knight. But before long authoritative foreign opinion came to declare itself on the side of Elgin's English champions. A *Deus ex machina* appeared in the person of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, who lately had purchased the pedimental sculptures of Aegina, and during a visit to London in 1814 made no concealment of his admiration for the Elgin Marbles and his desire to acquire them. The Government, impelled by W. R. Hamilton, who had become Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at last showed some signs of moving in the matter, but during the excitement that preceded and followed the Battle of Waterloo no action was taken.

Crown Prince of Bavaria, Visconti, Canova: the Select Committee.

Meanwhile, however, Haydon had not relaxed his efforts to convince his countrymen of the value of the marbles both by his pen and by oral and practical exposition. He was now strongly reinforced not only by the Bavarian Crown Prince, but also by the great Italian archaeologist Visconti, Director of the Musée Napoleon, and the great Italian sculptor Canova. These were regarded in England as better prophets than any person of British birth and education, and their estimate of the marbles gradually permeated society and converted polite opinion. At last a Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire 'whether it be expedient that the collection mentioned in the Earl of Elgin's petition, presented to the House on the fifteenth day of February last, should be purchased on behalf of the public; and if so, what price it may be reasonable to allow for the same.' The evidence given before the Committee shows individual members among the Dilettanti in a more favourable light than that in which they had hitherto appeared by their

corporate action or inaction. Payne Knight stood almost alone in his unflinching condemnation of the marbles, and it is impossible to withhold some sense of admiration for the courage with which he maintained what was obviously a losing cause. Wilkins the architect and the Earl of Aberdeen both deserted him, and admitted, though somewhat ungraciously, the value of the marbles. Another distinguished member, Mr. Morritt of Rokeby (of whom more hereafter), was an enthusiastic supporter of Elgin throughout. The sculptors Nollekens, Flaxman, Chantrey, and Westmacott, the painters West and Lawrence, with Alexander Day, the art collector and dealer, were all on the same side. Only Haydon was not examined by the Committee, probably in view of the intense personal animosity which he had shown to Payne Knight and Knight to him. Haydon, however, fulminated in the press with an article 'On the Judgement of Connoisseurs being preferred to that of Professional Men.' Eventually the Elgin Marbles were acquired by the Government for £35,000, not much more than half of the expenses incurred by Elgin in their acquisition and removal. Payne Knight had enjoyed for several years a temporary triumph, but in this triumph his reputation as a connoisseur and critic was for ever engulfed.

CHAPTER VI

Internal changes—The Ballot—Abolition of Forfeitures—Removals: Parslow's: the Thatched House—Researches in Greece and the Levant—Zeal of new members—Colt Hoare, Long, Ainslie, Hawkins—Morritt of Rokeby—Hope of Deepdene—Lord Morpeth, Lord Northwick, Earl of Aberdeen—Wilkins, Leake, Gell—New Ionian Committee—Its report on Gell's proposed Expedition—Instructions to the Expedition—Researches at Eleusis—Work at Samos, Miletus, Magnesia, &c.—Work at Rhamnus, Thoricus, and Sunium—The Aegina Marbles—Risks from pirates and privateers—Return of mission—John Peter Gandy—Resolutions as to publication—Congratulations to members of mission—Details of scheme—Sir Henry Englefield's appeal—Its results—'The Unedited Antiquities of Attica'—New Edition of 'Ionian Antiquities'—Further activities: second volume of the 'Specimens'—Difficulties and delays—Mode of meeting expenses—Deaths of Englefield and Payne Knight—Sir T. Lawrence as Secretary—A German scholar's tribute—Distinguished members.

Internal changes.

AT this point it becomes desirable briefly to interupt our account of the Society's doings in the fields of antiquarian research, publication, and controversy, in order to give some account of certain changes which were made in its internal economy. These changes coincide in

date with the period chiefly occupied with the preparation of the *Specimens of Antient Sculpture.*

The ballot. The ballot for the election of members seems to have been a source of difficulty. Whereas in former days the non-election of a candidate duly proposed and seconded by members of the Society was a matter of rare occurrence, for a few years following 1799 it became much more frequent, the same candidate being proposed and rejected meeting after meeting under circumstances which argue some want of unanimity among the members of the Society. In April 3, 1796,

'It was moved and seconded that the 6th Rule respecting the Election of Members be rescinded. Resolved in the affirmative.

'It was moved and seconded that in future ballots for the election of a member 2 black balls do exclude. Resolved in the affirmative.

'It was moved and seconded that in future the name of every candidate for election at this Society be Proposed at the meeting previous to his being put to the Ballot. Resolved in the affirmative.'

The new rules appear for the next few years to have been exercised with some severity. We even find, in certain of the opening years of the century, the number of the rejected exceeding that of the successful candidates. This appears to have produced some feeling in the Society. On January 30, 1804, it was resolved

'That no Ballot for a new Member take place but in the presence of either the Mover or the Seconder of the motion for his admission,'

implying that a candidate proposed at one meeting was in danger of being blackballed if his supporters were not present to speak for him. A more serious state of things is suggested by the following minute of June 7, 1807. It was moved by Mr. Wilbraham and seconded by Mr. Windham,

'That in future when there are more than one Candidate to be ballotted for the ballotting box be not opened till the ballott for each Candidate be finished & that Quilted Balls of different Colours be provided by Parslow a different Colour to be appropriated to each Candidate.'

A further indication of feeling upon the subject is shown by a minute of March 3, 1811:

'Moved by Ld. Borringdon & seconded by Ld. Dundas That in future when only two Negative Balls shall appear in a Ballott the Ballott shall be repeated.'

Abolition of Forfeitures.

The collection of forfeitures for non-attendance and of the debts of members who abdicated either of their own will or by compulsion began to prove an irksome business. On March 11, 1797, it was resolved in committee

'That it being a Rule of the Society to dine together the first Sunday in every month from the 1st Sunday in December to May, Every Member absent on such days shall forfeit ½ guinea & no letters of excuse to be admitted. That any member incurring twelve forfeitures & not paying his Arrears in one month after they are demanded be considered, as excluded from the Society & such notice to be put by the Secretary in the accustomed form.'

This arrangement, however, does not seem to have worked very much better, the sending of 'Medusas' and the collection of forfeitures still proving an irksome business. On February 14, 1808, a lengthy list of alterations in the rules relating to forfeitures and abdications was resolved upon by the Society.

'Resolved that the law which enacts that no letter shall in future excuse the forfeit for nonattendance not being generally known to those members of this Society many of whom have continued in consequence of their ignorance of it, to write letters of excuse thereby showing their respect for the Society & their desire to continue Members thereof; no member shall on account of his having incurred more than six forfeitures under the above recited circumstances, be considered as having abdicated, & that no more than 6 forfeitures shall be demanded of any member for non-attendance up to the present day.

'Resolved That the Secretary shall write to those Members, who

have incurred six forfeitures, informing them of the Law abolishing letters of excuse, & likewise of the Vote of indulgence now passed in their favour, & requiring their personal attendance at the next Meeting under pain of Abdication unless they can show such cause for their Absence as shall appear satisfactory to the Society.

'Resolved, That the Secretary shall write letters to all such members as shall have incurred five forfeitures, admonishing them of their danger, & communicating to them the law abolishing letters of Excuse.

'Ordered That the Abolition of letters of excuse shall be announced by the Secretary at the Six next Meetings of the Society.

'Resolved That it having been the antient usage of this Society to grant leave of absence for a limited time, to such of their Members as have asked in writing for the same, either on account of business of importance detaining them in the Country, or ill-health confining them to their houses in London, the Secretary having on due consideration of such request judged that sufficient reason appeared for granting the same; and it being evident that such indulgence to their Members is by the abolition of letters of excuse rendered more Necessary & that it will tend much to the welfare of the Society to grant it, as thereby the abdication of many Valuable members may be prevented, That any Member desirous of Leave of Absence on account of business detaining him in the Country or ill-health confining him to his house in London, shall request the same by a letter addressed to the President of the Soc. of Dilettanti at Parsloes or wherever the Society may in future hold their Meetings stating the cause of such his request; which shall be taken into consideration at the meeting when such letter is received; and on leave of absence being granted, the members shall be excused from forfeitures for non attendance; but not from the Payment of Dinner or Face Money: and that the Secretary shall inform him by letter of the grant or refusal of his request. But that his leave of absence shall ipso facto expire on proof being given to the Soc. of his having been seen in town or if absent for illness of his having gone into Publick. And that nothing in this resolution shall be understood to relate to members of this Society absent in foreign parts on the Publick Service; who have ever been exempted from the payment of all sums due to the Society, during such their absence, the same having been duly notified by them to the Society by a letter addressed to the President.

'Resolved That all new Laws or Orders and all alterations in the now Existing laws or orders shall be read by the Secretary at the Six meetings following such enactment or alteration; that no member may plead ignorance thereof.'

An important step was therefore taken by the Society on February 4, 1810, when it was moved by the Secretary

'That the collection of forfeitures being very inconvenient to the Society and productive of much labour to the Secretary it would be advantageous to the Society to adopt the following regulations,

'First That every member do pay to the Society four guineas annually as dinner money.

'Secondly That from this day all forfeitures for non-attendance do cease and be abolished.

'Thirdly That no Reckoning shall be collected from the Company but that the Bill shall be paid by the Secretary out of the Dinner Money. Tea & Coffee not to be included in the Bill.

'Fourthly That the dinner shall be ordered at 10/6 pr. head, the number provided for to be as formerly at the discretion of the Secretary.

'And the above 4 Resolutions being severally put from the Chair & seconded were unanimously carried and recommended for confirmation at the next meeting.'

And on March 4, 1810,

'The four Resolutions of the meeting of Feb. 4 relative to the Change of the Dinner Money & abolition of Forfeitures were put & confirmed.'

The new regulations thus removed the difficulties of forfeitures and the collection of the dinner-money at the table itself, providing also for the contribution of absent members to the expenses of the Society's dinners. This annual payment for dinner-money, with the subscription for the building and face-money, from this date constituted the liabilities of members of the Society.

Removals: Parslow's: the Thatched House.

A change also took place in the meeting-place of the Society. In 1800 it was decided to transfer the meetings of the Society from the Star and Garter Tavern in Pall Mall to a great room in a tavern owned by Mr. Parslow in St. James's Street. This, it will be remembered, had been for some years also the meeting-place of another famous dining society,

the Literary Club founded by Johnson and Reynolds and known by custom as 'The Club.' The following minutes record this removal:—

'Feb. 16, 1800. Ordered that a Committee do meet on Sunday 2 March to settle a place for the permanent meetings of the Society.'

'March 2, 1800. Ordered That the Very High Steward be desired to enter into an agreement with Mr. Parslow for the use of a Room for the pictures belonging to the Society for their meetings exclusively.'

'Feb. 8, 1801. Ordered that the Very High Steward do pay Mr. Parslow's bill for removing their pictures from the Star and Garter & putting them in his room. £8 14 4.'

'Nov. 2, 1801. Ordered That the Very High Steward do pay Mr. Parslow Ten guineas for one years use of his great Room. £10 10 0.'

This arrangement lasted till 1810, when it was terminated by Mr. Parslow's death, and the Society had to seek for quarters elsewhere.

'January 21st, 1810. The Society met in the Rooms in Argyle Street to consider of the future place of their meetings Parsloes Tavern being shut up in consequence of his decease. The Secretary did not attend being confined by gout. The meeting was considered as a Committee the Duke of Norfolk in the Chair. Mr. Windham acted as Secretary.

'It was resolved that the next meeting be at Willis's Tavern in St. Jame's Street called the Thatched House on Sunday Feb. 4th.'

'Feb. 4, 1810. The Society met at the Thatched House for the first time, when Mr. Knight informed the Society that Hy. Greville Esq. had offered the use of his Rooms in Argyle Street gratuitously to the Society for their meetings, at the same time stating that it would not suit his convenience to provide the Dinner for the Society but that they must in the event of their acceptance of his offer employ their own servants for the dinner & wines etc. The Society were of opinion that it would be more eligible to meet at a Tavern but voted their unanimous thanks to Mr. Greville for his very liberal offer and desired Mr. Knight to convey to him the same.

'Ordered that the ensuing Meeting of the Society be held on the 4th March at the Thatched House.'

'April 1, 1810. It was proposed by the Duke of Norfolk & seconded by Mr. Dickinson that a Committee of five be appointed to examine into the particulars of the Premises late Parslows as to their Value & eligibility for the future use of the Society and that

they do report on the subject to the next meeting of the Society. Ordered unanimously.

'Mr. Gore then proposed that the following five members be the Committee:

The Earl of Aberdeen
The Earl Cowper
Viscount Morpeth
Mr. Wilkins
and the Secretary. Ordered unanimously.'

'Jan. 6, 1811. It was ordered on the Representation of the Secretary that the future meetings of the Society should be at the Thatched House and that the pictures of the Society shall be moved from the house late Parslows to the Thatched House and all expenses relative thereto shall be paid by the Secretary out of the Funds of the Society.'

The Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, contained a well-known large room for meetings of all sorts, from the days of Swift until its destruction about 1843, when the Conservative Club was erected upon its site.

Researches in Greece and the Levant.

Returning to the learned activities of the Society, it must not be supposed that they were confined, during this period of Payne Knight's ascendency, entirely to the two works with which the name of that gentleman is identified, or to the mistaken aim of seconding his attempts to discredit the marbles collected by Lord Elgin. The honourable and useful object of ambition and expenditure which the Society had set before itself, that of promoting original research in Greece and the Greek provinces of Asia Minor, was never abandoned.

Zeal of new members.

The Society was reinforced during the period in question by the election of new members who threw themselves vigorously into every scheme of this nature that might be brought before them. Most of these recruits had before their election travelled in Greece, benefiting largely from the impulse given to classical archaeology by the previous publications of

the Dilettanti. The fact that they supported Payne Knight in the unfortunate position which he adopted, does not diminish the credit otherwise due to them for receiving and handing on the torch of enthusiasm in the cause of Greek archaeology. Among the members joining the Society between 1789 and 1815, whose names are most connected with the study of classical antiquities, were Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Sir Charles Long (afterwards Lord Farnborough), Sir Robert Ainslie, John Hawkins, John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, Thomas Hope, Lord Morpeth, Lord Northwick, the Earl of Aberdeen, William Wilkins, William Gell, and Colonel W. M. Leake.

Colt Hoare, Long, Ainslie, Hawkins.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., the eminent Wiltshire antiquary, made two tours in Italy and Sicily for the study and discovery of classical antiquities, and published two works upon the subject, based upon journals and notes made during his travels. At his house, Stourhead, a perfect museum of antiquities and works of art, he possessed among his collections a great number of books and drawings relating to the antiquities and topography of Italy, a great part of which he presented to the British Museum. Sir Charles Long, a well-known if not very prominent Government official, inherited a large fortune with his wife, one of the heiresses of the Earl of Bridgewater, and at the close of his life, after being raised to the peerage as Lord Farnborough, devoted himself to forming a collection of paintings and sculpture. Long and his brother-in-law, Sir Abraham Hume, who was also for a short time a member of the Society of Dilettanti, were in their day recognized in London society among the leading authorities on the fine arts, and as true scions of the old 'Dilettante' stock. Sir Robert

Ainslie was appointed ambassador to the Ottoman Porte in 1775, and resided at Constantinople from 1776 to 1792. Having gained the confidence of the Sultan, Ahmed IV, Ainslie found himself in a peculiarly advantageous position for assisting and promoting the work of the Dilettanti. He formed a large and important collection of Oriental coins, of which a description was published by the Abbate Domenico Sestini in 1789. John Hawkins, F.R.S., a distinguished naturalist, resided for a considerable time in the island of Zante, and from thence travelled frequently throughout Greece, acquiring occasionally objects of great value and beauty, especially at Janina in Thessaly. Some of these he ceded to Payne Knight, and a few he retained at a house, Bignor Park, which he purchased for himself in Sussex.

Morritt of Rokeby.

John Bacon Sawrey Morritt inherited at the age of nineteen the estate at Rokeby, which his father had purchased from a former member of the Society of Dilettanti, Sir Thomas Robinson. His own name has been made memorable through his intimate and affectionate friendship with Sir Walter Scott, as has that of his home through Scott's poem, to which it gives the title and of which it is the scene. After taking his B.A. degree at Cambridge in 1794, Morritt travelled for two years in Greece and Asia Minor, accompanied by the Rev. James Dallaway, the art historian, and others. He made a special study of the plain of Troy and the various localities connected with the *Iliad*, and, having been at Athens in 1795, was thereafter a consistent supporter of Lord Elgin, both on account of his high opinion of the Parthenon Marbles as works of art, and of Lord Elgin's wise policy in removing them from the risks to which they were

exposed in their original situation. Morritt was elected a member of the Society of Dilettanti on June 2, 1799, and became one of the leading and most popular spirits of the Society. He was also one of the foundation members of the Travellers' Club.

Hope of Deepdene.

Thomas Hope was a member of a rich family of bankers at Amsterdam, which contributed more than one amateur to the ranks of art. Nurtured in his father's house at Haarlem on a superb collection of pictures, Hope travelled for eight years early in life in Egypt, Greece, and the East, mainly for the purpose of architectural study, and on his return settled in England. He acquired a valuable collection of marbles, which was at first deposited in his London house in Duchess Street, Cavendish Square, and later removed to his seat at Deepdene, near Dorking. Hope was an enthusiastic amateur of the fine arts, of classical antiquities, and of literature, his taste for furniture causing him to be dubbed by Sidney Smith as 'the man of chairs and tables, the gentleman of sofas.' These tastes were illustrated in his two well-known works, *On the Costume of the Ancients,* and *Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Greek.* Hope was elected a member of the Society of Dilettanti in 1800. His younger brother, Henry Philip Hope, was elected in 1807, and the family connexion was kept up by the election of his two sons—Henry Thomas Hope in 1834, and Alexander J. B. Beresford-Hope in 1855.

Lord Morpeth, Lord Northwick, Earl of Aberdeen.

George Howard, Lord Morpeth, afterwards sixth Earl of Carlisle—eldest son of the well-known amateur and collector, the fifth earl, and grandson of the fourth earl, who had formed a collection of marbles at Castle Howard—was better known in political than in artistic circles, but he continued the family tradition of interest in art and antiquities,

J. B. S. MORRITT, ESQ.

and eventually became a trustee of the British Museum. Sir John Rushout, afterwards Lord Northwick, was noted for a very remarkable collection of Greek coins and for a fine collection (since dispersed) of paintings by the old masters. George Hamilton-Gordon, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, after succeeding to the title in 1801, travelled for some years on the Continent, spending a long time in Greece. So imbued was Aberdeen with his Hellenic studies, that on his return to England he founded a society known as the 'Athenian Society.' He formed a small collection of marbles and bronzes, which were afterwards presented by his son to the British Museum, and was elected a member of the Society of Dilettanti on March 9, 1806. Aberdeen, who was satirized by Byron as

'The travell'd thane, Athenian Aberdeen,'

was a friend and strong supporter of Payne Knight, and did not escape from the influence of D'Hancarville. Into his subsequent career as Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister, it is unnecessary to enter here. A portrait of Aberdeen, painted by Partridge and now in the National Portrait Gallery, shows him engaged in his favourite pursuits as a student of Hellenic art.

William Wilkins, the architect, after graduating as sixth wrangler at Cambridge, travelled in Italy and Greece as a student of architecture. He is well known for the numerous buildings designed by him in the 'Grecian' style, although he seldom had a free hand in completing them after his original design. Wilkins published several works on classical architecture. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Dilettanti on April 2, 1809, and was, as a professional man, a member whose word carried much

Wilkins, Leake, Gell.

weight with the Society. Another distinguished traveller and collector was Captain (afterwards Lieut.-Colonel) William Martin Leake, who, being sent on a mission to Turkey for military purposes, took the opportunity of travelling in and exploring Asia Minor. He was associated with William Richard Hamilton in conveying the Elgin Marbles to England. Leake had a special genius, as well as an indefatigable zeal, for topographical research, and in spite of the multifarious researches of later scholars, his works relating to his explorations in Greece and Asia Minor, and to classical topography in general, still retain their position as standard authorities. He had a small collection of marbles, which he presented to the British Museum, and one of bronzes, vases, gems, and coins, which were purchased by the University of Cambridge and are now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was elected a member of the Society of Dilettanti in 1814. On March 1, 1807, the Society elected Mr. William Gell, proposed by Sir Henry Englefield and seconded by Lord Northwick. Born in Derbyshire and educated at Cambridge, Gell had in 1801 visited the Troad, of which, in 1804, he published an account as the *Topography of Troy*. According to Byron, who satirized him in the 'English Bards' as

> 'Of Dardan tours let dilettanti tell,
> I leave topography to classic Gell,

Gell 'topographized and typographized King Priam's dominions in three days.' In 1803 Gell was sent on a diplomatic mission to the Ionian Islands, for his conduct of which he was knighted[1], and from 1804 to 1806 was travelling in Greece and the neigh-

[1] It would appear that Gell's knighthood was of foreign bestowal, since for years afterwards he was commonly spoken of as 'Mr. Gell.'

bouring islands. It was on his return from this journey that he was elected to the Dilettanti.

New Ionian Committee.

In the summer of 1811 the Dilettanti found themselves possessed of sufficient funds in hand to enable them to continue their much-cherished schemes for a further expedition for archaeological research, directed especially towards the remains of classical architecture in Greece and the Levant. In April of that year a committee had been appointed to report on the condition of the Society's two great portrait-groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds (see below, p. 227); and on June 2, 1811, it was moved by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. Knight,

'That the Committee of Painting appointed on April 7, 1811, shall in conjunction with the Committee of Publication be a Committee empowered to take measures for sending persons into Greece or Asia Minor, should an opportunity offer, & that the Committee shall be empowered to engage for payment to such persons in any sum not exceeding £1000 & that four members be a quorum.'

Its report on Gell's proposed expedition.

The opportunity offered itself at once, Mr. Gell being both willing and anxious to start on a third expedition. A full and succinct account of the arrangements for this new 'Ionian Mission' is to be found in the minutes of the joint committee appointed as above recorded (and thereafter known as the Ionian Committee) under date January 5, 1812.

'The Committee report that soon after their appointment they made enquiry relative to some Gentlemen already in the Turkish Dominions, and employed in Architectural Pursuits, whose co-operation with the views of the Society it was hoped might have been obtained; but their Enquiries in this line proved fruitless. Early in the month of August William GELL Esq^e^. a member of this Society whose learned Researches in different parts of Greece, the fruits of two Voyages into those countries, are already well known to the public, informed the Secretary that he was desirous to make a third voyage into any part of Greece or Asia Minor which might suit the views of the Society, should they honour him

with their confidence. Those of the Committee who could be assembled were called together without loss of time, and those who were too far distant were informed of Mr. Gell's proposal. They were unanimous in their wish that a person so eminently qualified for the Undertaking should be without delay enabled to proceed upon this business; and the Committee having agreed with Mr. Gell as to the pecuniary arrangements which will be hereafter specified, proceeded to chuse Draftsmen to accompany him. Mr. Wilkins whose professional Skill rendered him a most perfect Judge of the qualifications of the numerous Artists, who offered themselves, kindly gave his assistance to the other members of the Committee, and Mr. Francis Bedford was selected as Draftsman; but Mr. John Gandy, brother to the eminent Draftsman & architect, & who himself is a Draftsman of great excellence; having expressed a great wish to be of the Party, your Committee thought that it would be for the evident advantage of the Mission to employ him, and as two artists were sent on the former Voyage, they had that precedent to guide them on the present occasion.

'The Committee confided the whole and uncontroul'd command of the details of the Expedition to Mr. Gell, in whom they can place the most entire confidence. The whole Expenditure is entrusted to him, and he is to receive as a Salary over & above his expenses the very moderate sum of fifty pounds per month. Each of the Artists is to receive £200 per annum—all his expenses being paid. Mr. Gell is empowered to draw from time to time on the Society for such monies as he may want, and will keep an account of the whole Expenditure.

'It is expressly stipulated with the Artists that everything they do, whether as to Journal notes or Drawings, of every kind, is to be the sole property of the Society, and they are desired to keep Journals of all that appears worthy of their notice.

'The Mission besides all instruments and materials requisite for Drawing and Measuring, are likewise furnished with Instruments proper for Geographical Observations, and it is hoped that much valuable Information may be obtained in that line, though it is not the primary object of their Researches: They will also not be unmindful of the Natural History of the Countries they visit.

'Mr. Gell also suggested the propriety of carrying out with him an assortment of such Articles as would be acceptable to the men in authority in the countries they were about to visit. Bacchish under different names has a great degree of influence in every country yet known, but in the East it is indispensable, as it would be an actual affront to appear before a Superior empty handed. Presents therefore if not provided beforehand must have been purchased in the Country at an advanced price, & inferior in quality; a circumstance, which the Turks now well know how to appreciate.

'Telescopes, Pistol barrels and Locks, some articles of cut Glass, and some Shawls of British Manufacture, compose the assortment, and it may be observed, that the articles carried, are such as may be at any time sold to advantage, should they not be wanted as presents.

'It is to be considered as a fortunate circumstance, that an intimate friend of Mr. Gell's, the Hon. Keppell Craven, accompanies the mission at his own expense. In case of any Accident, whether by illness or other misfortune, the addition of a man zealous in the pursuit of knowledge and of the most amiable manner must be at great advantage, and at all time his co-operation may be depended on.

'Fortunately for the expedition a Turkish Ship of War commanded by a Man of Science far superior to most of his countrymen, had last year arrived in the Thames, and had been there completely refitted at the expense of the English Government, in the best style of a Sloop of War of 24 guns. Her commander Captain Ismael Gibraltar was particularly well known to Mr. Gell, and on hearing of his Intention, immediately offered a passage to Rhodes to himself & his party in the handsomest Manner. It would have ill suited the Dignity of the Society to have accepted this offer without some Retribution; the Artists and Mr. Gell's servant were to pay the Sum usually taken by the Packets to Malta, & Mr. Gell makes him a present nearly of the same value. It may be observed that by this mode of conveyance, the party is for the same expense carried over 700 miles further; and as Captain Gibraltar is a native of Rhodes & is extremely well acquainted with the contiguous parts of Asia Minor, he cannot only furnish information, but valuable Recommendations to the Travellers.

'His Majesty's Ministers, who were applied to for letters to the British Ministers and Consuls, most readily forwarded the Views of the Society, and Mr. Liston, just now appointed Ambassador to the Porte, gives every assistance in his power.

'Our venerable Father Lord Dundas ever desirous to promote the Interests of Science and Art in general, and actuated by paternal Affection for this Society, stated the circumstance of our Mission to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who with his well known love for the fine arts, and his constant desire to promote their progress in this Country, honoured the Undertaking by every attention, which it was in his power to show.

'The written Instructions delivered to Mr. Gell were principally drawn up by the Earl of Aberdeen, following as far as appeared desirable those which had been formerly given to Dr. Chandler. A copy of them is annexed.

'Under these favourable Auspices the party went on board the Turkish frigate "The Africa" the 5th day of October 1811, and

reached Portsmouth on the 8th. An unusual continuance of westerly winds and stormy weather detained them after two fruitless attempts to sail, till the 20th of November, when in company with near 400 sail they left the Mother Bank.

'A letter received from Mr. Gell on the 16th of January announces the safe arrival of the party at Gibraltar on the first of December—His letter bears date the 2nd of that month, and states that as "the Africa" was to touch at Sicily on her way to Malta, he proposed to obtain, if possible, measures of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum of which recent Excavations have discovered many curious parts hitherto unknown; and also to measure, if time would permit, that Temple at Selinus, which is not given by Mr. Wilkins.

'For the ultimate Success of an Expedition like this, no human prudence or foresight can answer. Pestilence may render the access to many places too dangerous to be attempted; Insurrection, so common in the countries subject to the Sway of the Porte may completely shut up at once a great tract of country; but it appears that the present Ruler of Asia Minor, principally the object of our Researches, Kara Osman Ogli, is a man of great talents and singular probity—and possessing an authority far beyond what the Pashas generally have. He has also been considered as very friendly to the English nation, and as we may be assured that the Spirit and perseverance of Mr. Gell are such as no common difficulties or dangers will terrify, or subdue, we may indulge the fair hope that he may return to his brethren fraught with such Information as may at once be a Honour to the Society, and an Advantage to the Country.'

Instructions to the Expedition.

The instructions referred to by the committee in their report were drawn up by the Earl of Aberdeen, and forwarded to Sir Henry Englefield, the Secretary to the Society, on September 15, 1811. They were as follows:—

'Instructions for Mr. Gell, Mr. Gandy and Mr. Bedford.

'Whereas the Society of Dilettanti have resolved that a person or persons properly qualified be sent with sufficient appointments to some parts of the East, in order to collect information, and to make observations relative to the ancient state of these countries, and to such Monuments of antiquity as are still remaining, we the Committee, intrusted by the Society with the care and management of this scheme, have agreed upon the following instructions for your direction in the discharge of that duty to which you are appointed:—

'1. You are forthwith to embark on board such ship as may be found most eligible for your purpose, and to proceed to Smyrna. Our principal object at present is, that fixing upon Smyrna as your head-quarters, you do from thence make excursions to the several Remains of antiquity in that neighbourhood, at such different times and in such manner as you shall, from the information collected on the spot, judge most safe and convenient; and that you do procure the exactest plans and measures possible of the Buildings you shall find, making accurate drawings of the basreliefs and ornaments, and taking such views as you shall judge proper, copying all the inscriptions you shall meet with, and remarking such circumstances as they contribute towards giving the best idea of the ancient and present state of those places.

'2. As circumstances, best learnt upon the spot, must decide the order in which you shall proceed in the execution of the foregoing article, we shall not confine you in that respect, but shall only enumerate, for your information, the principal objects of your research in the order in which they are most interesting to the Society:—Samos, Sardes, Aphrodisias, Hierapolis, Tralles, Laodicea, Telmessus, Patara, Cnidus.

'3. We cannot too strongly urge you to exercise the utmost accuracy of detail in your architectural measurements; recollecting always that it is the chief object of the Society to promote the progress of architecture by affording practical assistance to the architects of this country, as well as to gratify a general curiosity respecting the interesting monuments of antiquity still remaining in those parts.

'4. You are hereby requested to correspond with the Secretary of the Society, stating at length from time to time, your own proceedings; and although the principal view of the Society is directed towards the ancient state of those countries, it is not intended to confine you to that province; on the contrary, it is expected that you transmit together with such drawings as you shall have made (all of which shall be considered as the property of the Society), a full narrative of occurrences, with all the information you may be able to obtain, accompanied by such observations as you may consider to be worthy the perusal of the Society.

'5. Having entire confidence in the knowledge and zeal of Mr. Gell, we hereby declare that the direction of the whole of the expedition is intrusted to his care, and state implicitly, that it is our intention he should be vested with the sole management of the undertaking as well in the necessary expenses to be incurred as in the manner and time of carrying into effect the general objects of the Society.

'6. In addition to the expense of the undertaking (the accounts of which Mr. Gell will from time to time transmit to the Secretary) the Society engages to pay to Mr. Gell the sum of £50 per month, which in case of his decease, shall be paid up to the time of his death to such person or persons as he may appoint to receive it. The Society further engages to pay both to Mr. Gandy and to Mr. Bedford the sum of £200 per annum, on condition that they shall accompany Mr. Gell and follow his directions and instructions relative to the objects of the mission.

(Signed) ABERDEEN. HARDWICKE.
BENJ. WEST. THOS. LAWRENCE.
H. C. ENGLEFIELD, Secretary.'

These conditions were accepted by Mr. Gell as follows:—

'I, William Gell, accept the conditions specified in the six preceding articles, and engage to fulfil to the utmost of my powers the instructions contained therein, and generally to act in such a manner as in my judgment shall most conduce to accomplish the purposes of the Society. (Signed) WILLIAM GELL.'

Researches at Eleusis.

From an abstract of this voyage it appears that the party arrived early in 1812 at Zante, from whence they repaired to Athens, and being there delayed by the difficulty of procuring a safe passage to Smyrna, they employed themselves in excavations at Eleusis, where the temples, although of a high importance, had never yet been examined by reason of the depth of soil under which their ruins were buried. The result of their labours was the discovery of the great mystic temple of Demeter, consisting of a *cella* about 180 feet square, with a portico of twelve magnificent Doric columns of white marble more than six feet in diameter.

Work at Samos, Miletus, Magnesia, &c.

From Athens the mission proceeded to Asia. The plague, the most dangerous enemy to explorers, prevented them from exploring the temple at Sardis. June, 1812, was spent in examining the temple of Juno at Samos and other remains of classical buildings in that island. From thence they proceeded to the

temple of Apollo Didymaeus, near Miletus, and added some valuable information to that already published in the *Ionian Antiquities*. They then proceeded by Halicarnassus to Cnidus, where they explored and measured the principal buildings of classical date. From Cnidus they visited Telmessus, and thence to Patara. In Lycia they visited the cities of Myra and Antiphellus. The plague proved an insurmountable obstacle to their visiting Laodicea and Hierapolis, but they made a successful exploration of Aphrodisias, which produced valuable results. They measured the temple of Diana Leucophryne at Magnesia, which had been discovered by Mr. W. R. Hamilton in 1803, and they also visited Priene. They thoroughly surveyed the regions at the mouth of the Maeander.

Work at Rhamnus, Thoricus, and Sunium.

From Asia Minor the expedition returned to Athens about the end of 1812, and during a second delay there excavated and measured the temple of Nemesis at Rhamnus, and examined Thoricus and the promontory of Sunium. During all these researches Gell carried out his instructions to the entire satisfaction of the Society, sending home regular letters and batches of drawings.

'The plans and elevations,' as the subsequent report says, 'of all the Edifices were correctly ascertained and detailed in the most elegant Drawings by the Artists of the Mission, it being the Intention of the Society of Dilettanti to Engrave and offer them to the Public for the Improvement of National Taste.'

The Aegina Marbles.

On May 17, 1812, it was resolved

'That the Earl of Hardwicke be requested to lay the letter and Drawings sent by Mr. Gell relative to the Aeginetan Marbles before the Trustees of the British Museum & to inform them of the wish of the Society to encourage by any means in their power the acquisition of the same for the Publick[1].'

[1] The letter here referred to, together with tracings of the drawings (which are by Foster), is preserved in the British Museum.

The temple of Aegina had been just excavated in 1811 by an expedition including Barons Stackelberg, Haller, Kestner, Mr. Linckh, and the zealous young English architect and explorer, Charles R. Cockerell. Negotiations were at once commenced through Mr. W. R. Hamilton to secure the admirable archaic sculptures of the pediments for England; but the German authorities succeeded in outwitting the British Government, and the marbles were purchased at Zante by the Crown Prince of Bavaria, who deposited them at Munich.

Risks from pirates and privateers.

On September 17, 1812, at a meeting of the Ionian Committee a letter was read from Mr. Gell dated Smyrna, May 14, setting forth the risk the mission ran from privateers and pirates in the seas near Asia Minor, and praying for an application to Government for assistance. The Earl of Hardwicke accordingly drew up a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, which being signed by the members present was by the Earl of Hardwicke transmitted to the Admiralty, together with a note from his lordship to the First Lord, and a note from the Secretary to Mr. Barrow, Secretary of the Admiralty, enclosing Mr. Gell's letter. In May, 1812, a further credit of £1,500 was required for the mission, in connexion with which an interesting incident is worth recording.

'Jan. 3, 1813. Upon a letter being read from Sir Henry Charles Englefield to Lord Dundas as well as another from the same to the President of the day Mr. Dickenson expressing that he had received from Mr. Gell some time since a draft for between nine hundred and a thousand pounds and being at that time in the country and not being certain of the amount of the balance of the money belonging to the Society in the Bankers hands he had paid this draft from his own pocket. The whole Society appeared extremely sensible of the handsome proceeding on his part and Lord Morpeth immediately got up and moved that the thanks of the Society be given to Sir Henry Charles Englefield our

Secretary for his liberal conduct, which motion being seconded by Mr. William Spencer was carried unanimously and with applause.

'A vote of the further credit of £1,500 was moved and carried. It was also ordered that the first payment from that sum should be employed in repaying Sir H. C. Englefield the sum he had so liberally and kindly advanced.'

The first instalment of drawings and measurements sent home by Mr. Gell, comprising the antiquities of Eleusis, was put in hand for engraving at once.

Return of mission.

The travellers returned in the summer of 1813; and the Dilettanti at their next meeting, on February 6, 1814, unanimously voted their thanks to Mr. Gell for his great services to the Society and to learning in general during his late voyage. It was further moved by Mr. Knight, seconded by Mr. Wilbraham,

'That the Secretary do direct Mr. Lawrence painter to the Society forthwith to paint the picture of Mr. Gell at the expence of the Society and that the picture when finished be hung up in the Room of the Society.'

The thanks of the Society were also voted to Messrs. Gandy and Bedford, draughtsmen to the Society, for their constant attention to the objects of the mission and their very meritorious exertions of skill and talent in making measures and drawings of the several remains of antiquity met with in the course of their voyage. It was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Gell,

'That the Secretary do enquire what mark of the sense the Society entertain of their Merits as an honorary memorial of their sentiment would be most agreeable to Messrs. Gandy and Bedford & that the Ionian Committee do prepare such present to be presented to them.'

At a committee of the Ionian Committee on March 14, 1814, it was ordered

'That 50 Pounds be given to the two Draftsmen of the Society Mr. Gandy and Bedford viz. £25 to each of them & that they shall lay out the same in the purchase each of them of a piece of Plate

according to their own wishes, on which shall be engraven an Inscription to be furnished to them by the Committee expressive of the satisfaction the Society feels at their successful and laborious exertions during their late voyage.'

John Peter Gandy.

John Peter Gandy, one of the draughtsmen in question, was a younger brother of Joseph Michael Gandy, a well-known architect. On his return from Greece he was patronized by Lord Elgin, and afterwards associated in further works by Gell and Wilkins. He inherited from a friend, a Mr. Deering, an estate in Buckinghamshire, and assumed his name. He became M.P. for Aylesbury, and was elected a member of the Society of Dilettanti in May, 1830.

Resolutions as to publication.

The expenses of this mission to Ionia had proved rather heavy, and as it was not the only matter which the Society had in hand, the funds available for the purpose of publication proved insufficient. It became necessary therefore to appeal to the liberality of the members to further this important sequel to the mission. It was resolved by the joint Committee

'1. That it will be impossible to proceed with any despatch in the publication of the Drawings Measures & Inscriptions, collected by the Gentlemen employ'd by the Society in the late expedition to Greece & Asia Minor, without some aid from the members of the Society.

'2. That it will be proper to print for the use of The Members (and the information of the public) A short report of the proceedings of the Mission.

'3. That this report do consist—1. of the Abstract of their Journies published by them in the Zante Newspaper & 2^{ly} of a List of the Drawings plans and maps made by the Mission, 3rd of the Report drawn up by Mr. Wilkins on the value & importance of these Drawings, 4^{y} of a general Estimate of the expenses necessary for the publication in a manner worthy of them, & suitable to the honour of The Society; 5^{y} Of the Report read by the Secretary at the last meeting of the Society on that subject.'

Congratulations to members of mission.

It was further resolved by the said committee (or Ionian Committee) at a meeting in 1814, at which Mr. William Gell was present,

'That the Committee do most sincerely congratulate the Society of Dilettanti on the Result of the Ionian Mission, which owing to the Talents of the Artists employed, and the Judicious measures of the Leader, who so ably directed their Researches, has been successful beyond their most sanguine Expectations.

'That every Individual Member of the Ionian Mission is entitled to the warmest Approbation of the Society, for the Enthusiasm displayed, and the diligence exerted by each in his separate capacity; by which more numerous and important Documents, relating to Grecian Architecture, have come into the possession of the Society, than have been produced by the united efforts of all Europe for the last forty years.

'That the elaborate and accurate Drawings from the Buildings of Attica alone, hitherto unknown, and brought to light thro' the exertions of the Ionian Mission, are abundantly sufficient to form a volume; which in point of Interest, would be surpassed by no Architecture publication extant and equalled only by the second volume of the "Antiquities of Athens," which derives no inconsiderable portion of its interest from the contributions of the Society of Dilettanti.

'But the Excavations of the Eleusinian territory, made by the Agents of the Society at a very considerable Expence, and upon a scale of unrivalled extent, have afforded facilities of investigation to the Travellers of every European Nation; amongst whom some one might be found, who jealous of the honor resulting to the English Nation from the Spirit & Enterprize of the Society of Dilettanti, might endeavour to anticipate the appearance of the publication, already in progress, if it be not pursued with promptitude and vigour, that the apprehension of Anticipation is founded on the fact of the actual publication of the work of Le Roy, which was undertaken with the view of claiming for his nation the merit of having been the foremost in making known to the world the beauties of the Grecian Architecture, before the pre-conceived & published Intentions of Revett and Stuart could be carried into effect.

'That the Cause of Grecian Architecture, no less than the Vindication of the Claim of the Society of Dilettanti to the honor of the important Discoveries lately made, demand that no delay should occur in publishing the beautiful Drawings, already laid before them, in a manner equally splendid with the former publications of the Society.'

Details of scheme.

The work was accordingly put in hand early in 1814. On February 2 the Ionian Committee passed a series of resolutions approving of the plates of the

Temple of Eleusis engraved under the superintendence of Mr. Wilkins, and ordering other drawings of Eleusis to be put in hand under the superintendence of Mr. Wilkins and Sir H. C. Englefield, and that this section of the work, viz. that on Eleusis, 'as soon as completed shall be offered to the Publick under the title of *Antiquities of Eleusis.*' Mr. Wilkins undertook to give a written explanation of the architectural plates, Mr. Knight to draw up an account of the mysteries at Eleusis, and Mr. Gell to give an account of the mission and their transactions at Eleusis. On June 3 Mr. Knight undertook to draw up an abstract of the voyage and mission to be prefixed to the publication of the *Antiquities of Attica*, Lord Aberdeen to examine and correct the account of the Sacred Way by Mr. Gell, and Mr. Wilkins to superintend the description of the plates, and to obtain from the artists full accounts of the circumstances attending the excavations made at Eleusis and elsewhere in Attica. Of these projected essays only one by Mr. Wilkins on the Sacred Way was completed, and that in a greatly condensed form.

Sir Henry Englefield's Appeal.

Acting further under the influence of the financial apprehensions expressed in the resolution already quoted, the committee instructed the Secretary, Sir Henry Englefield, to draw up the following appeal to the Society, the terms of which are interesting as giving a *résumé* of the position which the Society claimed to hold with regard to the promotion of the study of classical architecture:—

'Resolved, That the valuable and extensive Collection of Measures and Drawings of Ancient Buildings in Greece and Asia Minor, brought to this country by Mr. Gell in his late voyage, undertaken by him under the auspices of the Society of Dilettanti, cannot be given to the public without a very considerable further expense, of which, though the sale of the works,

if published, may be expected to repay a part, yet an entire reimbursement can scarcely be hoped for; and, at all events, such money must be laid out before any return can be made. It is, however, by thus incurring risk of ultimate loss in giving to the world valuable information, that the Society render themselves most useful to the cause of literature. Individuals cannot in general incur the expense necessary for the publication of great works on the arts; and persons engaged in publication in the way of trade are not to be expected to publish, without pretty nearly a certainty of profit. It has been highly to the honour of this Society, that without any support from the public, or any funds but what have arisen from the liberality of its Members, the only two literary expeditions which, during a period of eighteen years, have been sent from England for the purpose of investigating the remains of Grecian taste and splendour, have sailed at their expense.

'Whilst, however, we justly claim to ourselves great merit from this, we ought not totally to forget, that, although this employment of our funds is highly creditable to ourselves, we are in fact merely disposing of what we have had very little share in collecting, and that the spirited liberality of our predecessors, and the fortunate purchase and re-sale of a piece of ground in Cavendish Square, have put it in our power to do what perhaps has not ever been done by any private society of individuals in Europe.

'As the Society now stands, we can scarcely be said to have given anything towards the Promotion of these noble ends. Our annual subscriptions just defray our annual expenses. No one has paid more than £10 10*s.* as his contribution on admission, the great majority only £5 5*s*: and the guinea which most of us pay as face money is all that can properly be said to be our annual contribution to the promotion of the arts; except the occasional contributions on marriage or increase of income, which form a very inconsiderable branch of our revenue. Is not this the moment to do something more? The African Association, the Palestine Association, have had the Merit of contributing essentially to the great cause of literature by the annual contributions of their Members, and it would be a sort of insult to this most respectable and illustrious Society to doubt of their readiness to complete the work, of which the most difficult part is already so happily done, and diffuse the information now in our own private possession. It must also be remembered, that, as life is frail, if we neglect to employ and arrange what has thus been collected, the common lot of mortality may deprive us of those distinguished talents, so absolutely necessary to their being reduced to a complete readiness for publication; and that, if that publication be as slow as without further aid from

ourselves it must necessarily be, few of us can hope to have the honour and credit, which will certainly result to us from their being spread over Europe.

'The Committee does therefore unanimously recommend to the Society that they do annually subscribe ten guineas each for the next five years, for the purpose of promoting the publication of the drawings collected by the Ionian Mission, over and above the other payments made to the Society; and further, that any Member choosing to pay the whole fifty guineas in one payment, shall receive from the Society his copy of the works published within the five years, with the plates taken off on Indian paper; and that should any Member having so subscribed his fifty guineas die before the expiration of the five years, his heir, or any person appointed by him, shall receive the work in the same manner as he would himself have received it, if he were still living.

'The Committee also beg leave to inform the Society, that the First Part of the Antiquities of Eleusis, containing general views and plans, and the details of the Temple of Diana Propylaea, are so far advanced, that it will be ready for delivery to the Members early in the next winter; and that the Second Part, which will give the details of the Doric and Ionic Propylaea, is in hand, and considerably advanced; and they beg leave to observe, that it is important that the engravers engaged by them should be, as far as is possible, kept constantly employed, or otherwise they may be induced to seek other engagements, which may materially delay the publications of the Society.'

Its results. This earnest appeal to the memory of former achievements, with its reflections on mortality and the effects of procrastination, seems to have produced a deep effect on the members of the Society. On May 1, 1814, it is recorded

'That the Report of the Ionian Committee drawn up & printed & distributed to the Members in consequence of the Orders of the Meeting on March 6 was read & taken into consideration. It was unanimously agreed by the 26 members present that the proposed subscription of ten guineas each for five years certain for the purpose of forwarding the publications of the Society be adopted. Eleven votes by letter or Proxy were also given in favour of this measure making on the whole 37 affirmatives, and only one negative letter has been received. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Duke of Somerset for his Grace's proposed donation of fifty pounds made previous to the proposal of the subscription now voted, to which he has added his assent to the

proposed Annual Subscription and the Secretary was ordered to communicate the same to his Grace.'

Later it was ordered that the payment of ten guineas annually should begin with the year 1814, any member being entitled to pay the fifty guineas down at once if he chose. This order was to apply to all members elected within the five years, who would thereby be entitled to the publications; and the proposals of the committee with regard to members who might die during this period of their subscription were adopted. The portion of the work in hand was then continued. During its progress the idea of a separate publication of the discoveries at Eleusis was abandoned, and it was resolved to incorporate the whole in one volume, which should include also the other Attic sites of Rhamnus, Sunium, and Thoricus.

'*The Unedited Antiquities of Attica.*'

On March 8, 1816, Mr. Wilkins, into whose hands as editor had in the end been placed all the drawings, journals, measurements, &c., prepared during the expedition, reported to the committee that the plates were ready, but that the booksellers would not engage for the publication. It was therefore decided that the committee should print the work themselves, in a volume of the same size as the *Ionian Antiquities*, employing Mr. Bulmer as printer of the text and Mr. Cox of the plates, 300 copies to be printed, 100 being on India paper for the use of the Society, and 200 on white paper for the public. The copies on India paper were, however, never executed. And the volume did not reach its final form until 1817, when it was issued to members and to the public as *The Unedited Antiquities of Attica*; comprising the Architectural Remains of Eleusis, Rhamnus, Sunium,

and Thoricus. By the Society of Dilettanti. London: Printed by W. Bulmer and Co. Cleveland-Row, St. James's. Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster-Row; and John Murray, Albemarle-Street. MDCCCXVII.' The book was reported to the Society as ready for delivery to the members on April 13, 1817. Copies were presented to H.R.H. the Prince Regent, the Duke of Somerset, the heirs of the late Mr. Horner, the Honourable Mr. Trevor (late a member), and Mr. Drummond (late a member). The copy presented to Mr. Horner's family bore the inscription,

'Franciscum Horner, integrum, humanum, clarum
Quem fatis asperis abreptum
Senatus populusque Britannus
Maestitia et honore unanimi decoraverunt,
Et Chorus φιλομουσων amissum deflens
Pietate fratris superstitis Leonardi Horner
Hoc desiderio mnemosynon committit.
H. C. ENGLEFIELD.'

New edition of 'Ionian Antiquities.'

As a collateral result of Gell's expedition, it should be stated that with the help of the new material brought home by him and his colleagues, the first volume of the *Ionian Antiquities*, originally published in 1769, was by-and-by entirely revised and re-edited, the new edition being issued to the members of the Society in 1821. The remainder of the results relating to Ionia were put in hand for a third part of the same publication, which did not, however, see the light until 1840.

Further activities: second volume of the 'Specimens.'

During the years thus occupied by the labours of the New Ionian Committee, the expedition of Sir William Gell, and the publication of the *Unedited Antiquities of Attica*, the Society had been further busied in a desultory way, under the direction of Payne Knight, with the preparation of a second

volume of *Select Specimens of Antient Sculpture.* Some of the plates, as has been mentioned, had even been executed before the issue of the first volume. Part of the proceeds of the augmented or Ionian subscription was diverted to the purpose of this publication. But the work made very slow progress, and was not completed by 1824, when the death of Payne Knight interposed new delays. He had not only been its principal editor and promoter, but many of the plates and drawings remained in his possession, and it was many months therefore before the Society could recover them from among his effects. Before the volume was ready, not only Townley's collection, but Knight's also, passed into the British Museum. Stimulated by the success of the Dilettanti publications, the authorities of that institution had commenced a rival publication of their own, the well-known *British Museum Marbles,* described by Taylor Combe, Cockerell, and E. Hawkins, and engraved by Corbould and others. This was a formidable rival to the publication of the Dilettanti, and its appearance may perhaps have helped to account for the want of success which attended the candidature of Taylor Combe, the Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, for membership of the Society.

Difficulties and delays.

At last the projected number of plates, fifty-six, for the new volume of *Specimens* was completed, the text provided, and the ornamental engravings chosen. Then the Society wished to prefix to the volume an essay on Classical Art. For this purpose Payne Knight had prepared 'An Inquiry into the Symbolical Language of Ancient Arts and Mythology': tired, however, of waiting, he had published the essay in a different form; and had then quitted the scene himself. The Society next invited an essay from

among its own members. Two responded to the invitation, namely, Mr. Morritt and Mr. James Christie, the latter an antiquary of cultivated taste, and second of the name in the great house of auctioneers in St. James's. Both these gentlemen prepared essays, and the Committee of Publication had great difficulty in deciding which of the two to accept. In the end they preferred that of Mr. Morritt, as 'the least liable to any objection that might arise from the individual sentiments of the several members of the Society, and from the consideration that in a Society large and constituted as this is, it is desirable rather to promulgate and illustrate general notions than to attach their name to any particular hypothesis'; a somewhat ambiguous way of expressing that they thought Mr. Morritt's essay better than Mr. Christie's. Mr. Christie's essay was privately printed after his death by his son. Finally in March, 1833, the Committee of Publication decided after all to add Payne Knight's essay, in spite of its having already appeared in two different forms. The difficulties in producing the volume were not, however, at an end, for the publishing trade were unwilling to enter into any arrangement such as that made with Messrs. Payne and White concerning the first volume of *Select Specimens*. Then the copperplate printer, Mr. Barnett, became bankrupt, and the Dilettanti had great difficulty in recovering their property from the lawyers' hands. They had therefore to print and publish the volume at their own expense, and did not succeed in bringing it out until 1835.

Mode of meeting expenses.

The annual subscription known as the Ionian subscription having lapsed at the close of the prescribed period in 1819, it became necessary to review

the funds of the Society available for the completion of the second volume of the *Specimens*, the second edition of the *Ionian Antiquities*, and a proposed third volume of the latter which was recommended by the Committee of Publication, and which, says the report,

'Will embrace a Variety of new and highly interesting matter; consisting of the Antiquities of Cnidus, Patara, Myra, and the Coast of Caramania; amongst which are the excavated and insulated Tombs at Myra and Telmessus, hitherto unnoticed, as we believe, by any traveller.'

At a meeting of the Society on April 25, 1819, the following resolutions were adopted:—

'1. That the Annual Subscription for Dinners be increased from Four Guineas to Five.

'2. That an Annual Subscription of Five Guineas be collected from each Member to be exclusively applied to the purposes of publishing the Collection of Drawings in possession of the Society, or other works connected with Literature and the Arts.

'3. That in future every new member do pay a contribution of Sixty Guineas on his admission.

'4. That every future Member do receive a copy of the Antiquities of Attica, and the two volumes of Ionian Antiquities, so long as any copies of either or both of the said publications remain at the disposal of the Society.

'5. That every Member of the present Society who has been admitted since the publication of the Second Volume of the Ionian Antiquities, or since that of the Antiquities of Attica, be presented with a copy of either or both works, on payment of all arrears due to the Society, provided he has not already received them.'

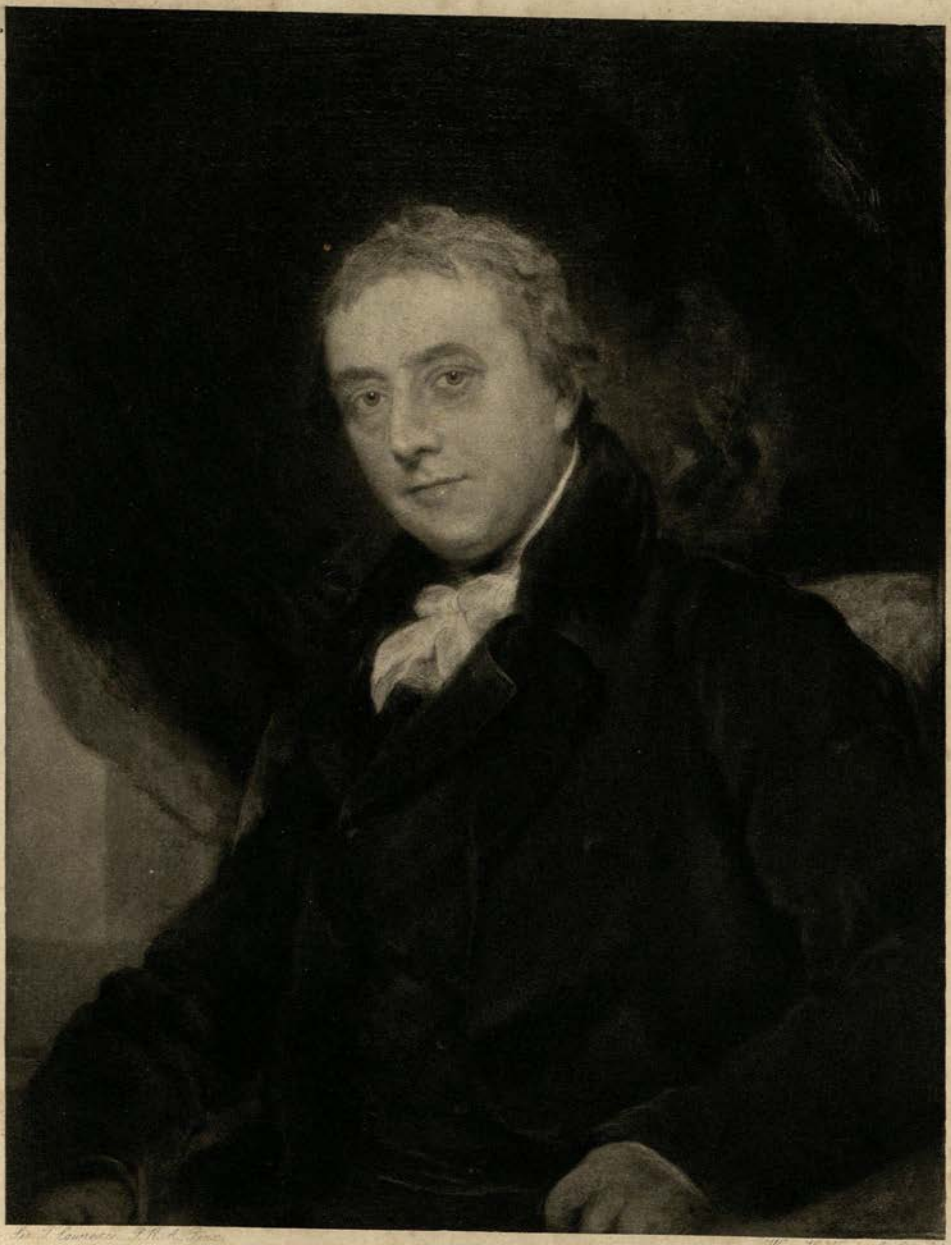
At this same meeting it was proposed by Lord Dundas, and seconded by Mr. Symmons, that the Society of Dilettanti shall not exceed the number of seventy members, which was ordered at the next meeting of the Society on May 30, 1819. In May, 1824, the Committee of Publication reported that there was ample means at the disposal of the Society for completing the works in progress. The

Society therefore resolved to abolish the special Ionian subscription, and to revert to the ordinary annual subscription, limiting the fee on the admission of new members to ten guineas. It was also resolved to accept an offer from Messrs. Priestley and Weale to purchase the remaining copies of the *Unedited Antiquities of Attica* for seven pounds a volume. As stated before, however, the second volume of the *Specimens* did not see the light until 1835, while the publication of the third volume of the *Ionian Antiquities* was delayed until 1840; partly owing to the illness and eventually the death of Mr. Wilkins, one of the principal editors of the text, and to the absence from England of Colonel Leake, who also had a large share in superintending the work. To meet the expenses of this volume the admission fee was again increased from ten guineas to twenty.

Deaths of Englefield and Payne Knight.

Reverting to the general history of the Society: in March, 1822, the members suffered a great loss by the death of their genial, learned, and indefatigable Secretary, Sir Henry Englefield, whose zeal for the Society's affairs had been unremitting. His intimate friend, William Sotheby, a cultivated scholar and poet of society, and one of the most enthusiastic of the Dilettanti, read a panegyric on Englefield at the first meeting held after his death, which was subsequently printed and dedicated to the Society. In this Sotheby says—

'The functions exercised by him were virtually those of a perpetual President; not restricted solely to methodise the plans, and regulate the proceedings of others, but eminently calculated to enlighten and lead, and (as we have frequently experienced), to originate measures which have made the elegant pursuits of a private society important to the State, by promoting the cultivation of Arts, eventually connected with the Improvement of Manufactures, and tending to the refinement and elevation of



SIR HENRY ENGLEFIELD, BART.

morals by multiplying the sources of intellectual pleasure, by supplying adequate objects for the excitement of talent and rational gratification for the superfluity of wealth.'

This passage, though merely an extract from a personal panegyric, seems to give the Society of Dilettanti some claim to have anticipated, and even initiated, that impetus of public taste and opinion which led on to the Great International Exhibition of 1851, and to all its consequences in connexion with the application of the fine arts to the industry of the kingdom. Englefield's death was followed by that of Payne Knight in 1824. Each of these two had been for more than forty years a member of the Society, and during successive periods each had been conspicuous, as our narrative will have shown, as its most prominent and most characteristic figure.

Sir T. Lawrence as Secretary.

Englefield was succeeded as Secretary by Sir Thomas Lawrence, the famous portrait-painter and President of the Royal Academy, who spared what he could of his time from his profession and his manifold engagements to administer the affairs of the Society. During the latter part of his secretaryship, a large part of the administration of the Society's affairs was carried out by Mr. Wilkins, R.A., who was afterwards presented by the Society with a silver inkstand bearing an inscription recording their gratitude for his various services.

A German scholar's tribute.

In 1825 an unexpected tribute to the work of the Society of Dilettanti was paid by Dr. F. C. H. Kruse, Professor of History and Geography at the Universities of Halle and Wittenberg in Germany, who in a work entitled *Hellas, or Geographical and Antiquarian Researches into the State of Ancient Greece and her Colonies, with special Reference to*

Modern Discoveries, divided his history into five periods—the first period being from the earliest days to the conquest of the Romans; the second, that of the Dominion of the Romans; the third, that of the Byzantine Empire and the conquest of the Turks; the fourth, from the fall of Constantinople to the foundation of the Society of Dilettanti; and the fifth, from that event to the date of publication. With the foundation of the Society of Dilettanti, says the learned historian, 'begins a new period of the discovery of Greece, in which the greatest geographical and topographical accuracy was combined with the most accurate measurements of the antient buildings,' and he proceeds to eulogize many of the members of the Society by name[1].

Distinguished members.

Among members of special literary, social, or political distinction elected during the secretaryships of Englefield and Lawrence, whose names have not hitherto been mentioned, or only mentioned in passing, may be cited the brilliant scholar, poet, and diplomatist, John Hookham Frere, ὁ καλοκἀγαθὸς ὁ φιλόκαλος, as Coleridge styled him; John Nicholas Fazakerly, a well-known amateur; Henry Gally Knight, who published poems now justly forgotten, as well as works, which still have their value, on the architecture and history of the Normans; George Watson-Taylor, whose collection of pictures was afterwards famous; Henry Hallam, the historian; William John Bankes, of Kingston Lacy; Francis Horner, the well-known politician and economist; Sir Robert Peel, afterwards Prime Minister; Richard Heber, the celebrated book-collector; Sir Richard

[1] A correspondence between Kruse and Gell referring to these matters is preserved in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum.

Westmacott, the sculptor; George Villiers, afterwards famous as Earl of Clarendon and Foreign Secretary; Frederick Robinson, better known as Lord Goderich and eventually Earl of Ripon; and the Dukes of Norfolk, Sutherland, and Bedford. It may be noted that at one time during the period under consideration there belonged to the Society members representing three generations of one family—Lord Dundas, for many years the venerable father of the Society; his son, Sir Lawrence Dundas; and his grandson, Mr. Thomas Dundas, afterwards Earl of Zetland. The limitation of the Society to seventy members was now adhered to, and a few well-known personages failed to gain admission. The repeated rejection of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., was due probably to the desire of the Society to avoid an excess of the professional element at their board, their list already numbering three members from the Royal Academy, Wilkins, Westmacott, and Shee. A similar reason, as has been said, apparently helped to cause the exclusion of Taylor Combe, the Keeper of the Antiquities at the British Museum; and the question of nationality was probably fatal to the claims of the well-known Prince Esterhazy.

CHAPTER VII

Secretaryship of W. R. Hamilton—Reparation to Lord Elgin—Correspondents abroad: the Hon. W. R. Spencer—Sir W. Gell—Mr. Edward Dawkins—The Chevalier Bröndsted—The Bronzes of Siris—Subscription for their purchase—Proposed continuation of 'Ionian Antiquities'—Application from Mr. Penrose—Mr. Penrose supported by the Society—'Investigations of Athenian Architecture'—Latter years of Hamilton's secretaryship—Members elected under his régime: Shee, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Hobhouse, &c.—Eastlake, Ryan, Munro of Novar, &c.—Mr. Penrose, Monckton Milnes, Watkiss Lloyd, Panizzi, Cockerell, &c.—C. T. Newton: his correspondence from Syra and Mitylene—The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus—Proposal from the Arundel Society—Dedications of Cockerell's volumes.

Secretaryship of W. R. Hamilton.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE died in 1830, and was succeeded in the office of Secretary to the Dilettanti by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the friend and former secretary to Lord Elgin. Hamilton had served the State from 1809 to 1822 as Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and from 1822 to 1825 had resided as Minister at the Court of Naples. His share in the proceedings which led up to the acquisition of the Elgin Marbles by the nation has already been described. It is also

to his credit that during his tenure of office he took a considerable part in compelling Louis XVIII to return to Italy the treasures of art of which that country had been despoiled by Napoleon. His combination of antiquarian with diplomatic experience enabled him to be of good service to the Dilettanti in the period of upwards of a quarter of a century during which he had the chief management of their affairs, although the period was, it must be admitted, not a very eventful one in their annals.

Reparation to Lord Elgin.

In the year following Hamilton's election (1831), we find the Dilettanti, no doubt under his influence, offering to Lord Elgin a tardy reparation for their past misjudgement by conferring on him the unsought honour of election to their body. In the following letter dated from Leamington, July 25, 1831, Elgin declined the compliment in words which, strictly polite as they are, can hardly have failed to recall to the Society bitter remembrances of the error into which they had been led by Payne Knight, and for which they now sought to make amends :—

'On coming here on the score of health, I have been obliged to abstain from any business which I could possibly defer; and among the rest, I am sorry to have to acknowledge, is my answer to the communication you made me, of the Dilettanti Society having been pleased, in the most agreeable manner, to propose that I should be admitted as one of their members. I have been a good deal embarrassed by this communication; I have a peculiar interest in the pursuits of the Society, and feel much gratified by this act of kindness from many to whom I look with friendship and respect. But my case is this: no one knows more intimately than you do, that the impulses which led me to the exertions I made in Greece were wholly for the purpose of securing to Great Britain, and through it to Europe in general, the most effectual possible knowledge, and means of improving, by the excellence of Grecian art in sculpture and architecture. My success, to the vast extent it was effected, will never cease to be a matter of the utmost gratification to me. If, when it was made known to the public,

twenty-five years ago, or at any reasonable time afterwards, it had been thought that the same energy would be considered useful to the Dilettanti Society, most happy should I have been to have contributed every aid in my power. But as such expectation has long since past, I really do not apprehend that I shall be thought fastidious if I decline the honour now proposed to me at this my eleventh hour.'

Lord Elgin, though his health had already begun to fail, survived for ten years the date of this letter, and, dying in 1841, was succeeded by his second son, the eighth earl, afterwards successively Governor of Canada and Governor-General of India.

Correspondents abroad: the Hon. W. R. Spencer.

Two of the leading members of the Society had about 1820 taken up their residence permanently on the Continent, but were in the sequel persuaded to remain honorary and corresponding members of the Society. One of these, the Honourable William Robert Spencer, who settled in Paris, was among the most refined and cultivated men in the society of his day; and of his many poems, which were at one time highly esteemed in fashionable circles, a few have survived with hopes of permanency, such as his pathetic verses of 'Beth Gelert,' 'The Emigrant's Grave,' &c. On July 4, 1830, a resolution was passed by the Society

'That it be notified to Mr. Spencer that in consideration of his able and distinguished conduct during the time that he had attended the Meetings of the Society, he be released from all annual payments to the Society during the time that he shall continue his Residence abroad, that he be requested to communicate to the Secretary from time to time such matters of Information, as may fall under his notice, wherever he may be resident, as he may judge likely to interest the Society or contribute in any way to promote the general purposes of the Society.'

Sir W. Gell.

The other exile was Sir William Gell, who settled in Italy in 1820, residing partly in Rome, but chiefly, and in the end permanently, at Naples.

Here he became a worthy successor of Sir William Hamilton, without, however, the brilliant glamour and romance which surrounded his predecessor's name. He devoted himself especially to the newly discovered antiquities at Pompeii, and his book, the *Pompeiana*, in which he was aided by J. P. Gandy, his fellow-traveller, remains a standard work upon the subject. In the year 1830, when there took place a complete revision of the Society's rules, a special reservation was made in favour of Gell in the following terms:—

'That the Secretary be directed to write to Sir William Gell that in consideration of his long residence in Italy, for the benefit of his health, and of his former distinguished service to the Society of Dilettanti, they have been graciously pleased to appoint him their Resident Plenipotentiary in Italy; and that in virtue of that appointment he be enjoined to keep the Society regularly informed, by letters addressed to the Secretary, of such discoveries of literary or archaeological interest as may be made from time to time in the vicinity of his residence, whether relating to objects of ancient art, or serving to illustrate the ancient history or topography of Italy; and that Sir William Gell be relieved from all payments to the Society, in consequence of his being thus employed on the public service.'

To this invitation Sir William Gell responded with great readiness, and he regularly corresponded with the Secretary until within a short time of his death, giving an account of the archaeological researches on which he or his friend, Mr. Dodwell, was continually engaged. These letters, copies of which have been preserved, are exceedingly interesting from their relation of the discoveries of classical art, especially Etruscan and Pompeian, during the few years which preceded Gell's death in 1834. One result of the correspondence of the Society with Gell was that they agreed to assist him in the publication of a valuable work on the topography of Rome,

a kind of a gazetteer accompanied by a map[1]. The Society had this map re-engraved in England at their expense, voted him £200 as a gift towards his expenses, and finally arranged for the publication of the work by Messrs. Saunders and Otley, and for the sale of the copyright of the book and map to the publishers for £300, to be paid to Sir William Gell.

Mr. Edward Dawkins.

In 1833 the Society, having received some valuable communications from Mr. Edward Dawkins, the British Minister at Athens, resolved

'That it is the opinion of this meeting that it would tend to add considerably to the Interest of the Meetings of this Society, if means could be found to establish regular correspondence with some Persons at Athens and at Rome or Naples from whom the Society might receive regular monthly communications of the nature of these just read, but more in details and comprehending a consecutive Report of all such Events occurring there, as would interest the Lovers of Antient Art and Archaeology—That an application be forthwith made to Sir W. Gell to invite him to do his utmost to meet the Views of the Society by writing at regular Intervals from Rome or from Naples & that a similar suggestion be made to Mr. Dawkins—or some other Person at present residing or travelling in Greece or who may be about to proceed thither. That such an arrangement would be entirely within the objects for which the Society of Dilettanti was originally formed, and which have never ceased to occupy their attention. The purport of this Resolution be at an early period brought before the Committee of Publication and that they do advise such measures as may seem to them most expedient for carrying this Resolution into effect.'

The Society thereupon wrote to Mr. Crowe, the British Consul at Patras, and to Baron Bunsen at Rome. Nothing however came of it, for Gell, who had been corresponding with the Society on the lines here laid down, as stated above, died in the following year, and Mr. Dawkins, leaving the Greek legation, soon after returned to England. He was elected a member of the Society in 1836.

[1] *The Topography of Rome and its vicinity*: 2 vols., with separate map; London, 1834.

Hamilton, from his former residence at Naples and his work as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was in communication with many correspondents abroad, especially on subjects connected with classical archaeology; among his correspondents was Chevalier Philip Oluf Bröndsted, Counsellor of State to H.M. the King of Denmark. Bröndsted had been for many years a devoted student of ancient Greek architecture, and had published a volume of *Travels and Researches in Greece*. On February 6, 1831, he forwarded a copy of his work as a present to the Society. On May 4 following, Hamilton called attention to this gift, and to the fact that Bröndsted was contemplating the publication of an essay on the sculptures of the Parthenon, of which he had made a special study. It was suggested that this work was worthy of the patronage of the Society, and that it might be published separately or included as an appendix to the prefatory note in the still uncompleted second volume of the *Select Specimens*. The Committee of Publication agreed to recommend the Society to purchase and publish Bröndsted's memoir, and to pay the cost of engraving the six plates to accompany the work. Bröndsted continued to correspond with the Dilettanti. On February 5, 1832, he forwarded as a gift to them a copy of a memoir on Panathenaic vases and the holy oil given as prize to the victors in those games. On March 4, 1832, the Society exhibited a Greek Etruscan vase, the property of the Chevalier Bröndsted, in the form of a ψυκτήρ, or double vessel for cooling wine or other liquor, and read a description of the same, written by the owner of the vase for the information of the Society.

The Chevalier Bröndsted.

Among the various objects acquired by the Chevalier Bröndsted were two beautiful bronzes which

The Bronzes of Siris.

had been found in 1820 near the river Siris in Lucania. They consist of two groups, *repoussés* and chased in high relief, each representing a combat between a Greek and an Amazon. They had served as the shoulder-ornaments of a cuirass, and are now generally accepted as the finest Greek bronze work of the fourth century B. C., although at first they were supposed to be relics of the first battle of Pyrrhus against the Romans, which took place near the spot where they were found. These exquisite specimens, afterwards justly extolled by Thorwaldsen and other artists, were put up to public auction in 1832, but found no purchaser. They were then offered to the Society of Dilettanti, and were deposited at the Secretary's house at 22 Grafton Street. On March 2, 1833, the Committee of Publication recorded that

'A Proposal from the Chevalier Brönsted respecting the purchase of his Bronzes found on the banks of the Siris in Magna Graecia together with his description and Historical Essay and engraved copper plates of them, being brought before the consideration of the Committee—It was resolved that the Committee of Publication do not recommend to the Society the effecting such a purchase on the terms proposed by him—nor indeed on any terms likely to be accepted by him—by the Society as a Body—But as it was certainly a very desirable object that the Bronzes in question, which are undoubtedly of the highest Interest, as works of Greek Art, should if possible be preserved to this country—It may be worth while to make some exertions to effect this purpose—and the Committee were therefore of opinion, that an Arrangement might be attempted, by which the Government could be induced to give as far as £500 towards their purchase for the British Museum; (there being good Reason for believing that an offer to at least that Amount was made on the part of the Museum, when they were put up to public auction last year)—if a subscription to be set on foot among the late and present Members of this Society could raise such additional sum, as might induce the Chevalier to part with them. It being understood that in case of the purchase being thus effected the Bronzes would become the property of the Trustees of the British Museum, and the Plates and Essay reserved to the Society—these to be forthwith published by the Society together with that

Gentleman's Memoir on the Marbles of the Pediments of the Parthenon for which the Society are already under an engagement with him.'

Subscription for their purchase.

The Dilettanti, having ascertained that the authorities of the British Museum could not provide a sum of £600 or £700, but were willing to contribute £50 to such a subscription as they proposed, determined to set it on foot, their intention being accelerated by a letter from Bröndsted, in which he said that although he was anxious for the bronzes to remain in England, one-half of the purchase-money (£500) must be paid during the ensuing June, as he could get 25,000 francs for them in Paris any day he might choose to bring them over. During the progress of the subscription the Society agreed as a body to deposit a sufficient sum of money, if possible, as a guarantee to ensure the bronzes not going out of England. When the subscription was started, it was responded to by thirty-four members of the Society, whose contributions amounted to nearly £500. The Society then printed a circular and distributed it among 'the friends of Virtù.' During the remainder of 1835 the subscriptions amounted to over £800, and at their meeting on February 2, 1834, the Secretary was able to announce to the Society that the £1,000 had been completed by the contribution of £200 on behalf of the British Museum. The sum of £1000 was thereupon paid over to the Chevalier Bröndsted, and the bronzes were handed over to the trustees of the British Museum, where they had been deposited on September 10, 1833. A sum of £23 4*s.* 6*d.*, which remained over, was devoted to the purchase of a suitable case in which to exhibit them. The credit of this subscription must be given entirely to

the Society of Dilettanti. The Society then proceeded to acquire the memoir written by Chevalier Bröndsted upon the bronzes and the copperplates engraved for the publication. They printed the work and issued it at their expense in 1836. The memoir on the pediments of the Parthenon was never completed by Bröndsted, who in April, 1840, asked to be allowed to resume possession of the two copperplates which had been prepared to illustrate it, in return for his engagement to deliver to each member of the Society one copy of the work in question. The Society acceded to this request, but Bröndsted died in 1842, without having received the plates from H. Corbould the engraver (who died about the same time).

Proposed continuation of 'Ionian Antiquities.'

When the third volume of the *Ionian Antiquities* was at length published (see above, p. 168), the Society of Dilettanti had already in contemplation a fourth volume of the same series, for which some of the plates were actually ready. The death of Mr. Wilkins, R.A., who was to have been responsible for the text, put a stop to further progress with the volume.

Application from Mr. Penrose.

On June 7, 1846, a fresh opportunity presented itself to the Society, when the Secretary read to the meeting a paper prepared by Mr. Penrose, architect, which had been previously submitted to the trustees of the British Museum. The object of this communication was to explain that the author, during a recent visit to Athens, had ascertained the existence of certain alleged anomalies in the construction of the Parthenon, but had not been able for want of adequate means to particularize their precise extent and purpose with the mathematical accuracy which was desirable. He now made known to the Society his readiness to repair again to that city,

and apply himself to verifying these irregularities with the utmost precision which circumstances would allow: for which object Mr. Penrose requested the countenance of the Society, an advance or credit to the amount of £50 for the scaffolding which would be required, and an official introduction to Sir Edmund Lyons, our Minister to the Greek Government, which might ensure him facilities in the prosecution of this very desirable object. Mr. Deering having intimated his conviction that his colleague in the Ionian mission, Mr. Francis Bedford, had already sufficiently ascertained the bearings of this question, and having represented that it might be advisable to refer to that gentleman for his notes on the subject, the Secretary further explained the particular scope of Mr. Penrose's proposed investigations.

Mr. Penrose supported by the Society.

At their next meeting, on July 5, 1846, the Society unanimously agreed

'That application should be made to the Secretary of State for foreign Affairs for a letter of Introduction & Recommendation to our Minister at Athens, with a view to facilitating Mr. Penrose's operations, particularly permission to erect a scaffolding against the Walls or Columns of the Temple, and that the Society should contribute £50 towards the Expense of such scaffolding—that if within these limits Mr. P. was enabled to extend his operations to the Temple of Theseus also & other buildings at Athens of that age, he would be at liberty to do so.'

Application was therefore made to Lord Palmerston, who furnished Mr. Penrose with the requisite letter for Sir E. Lyons, and on February 7, 1847, the Secretary was able to report that Mr. Penrose had already commenced his operations. Mr. Penrose communicated the results of his investigations in letters to the Society, and after his return, towards the close of the same year, a portfolio of drawings was submitted to the Society, which

Mr. Penrose was willing to place at the disposal of the members, if they should be inclined to publish them.

'Investigations of Athenian Architecture.'

The Committee of Publication reported on March 6, 1848,

'That they have examined in company with Mr. Penrose the plans & working Drawings made by that Gentleman at Athens and since he left that City which were submitted to the Society at their last meeting, and which related to certain recently verified principles in the construction of the Parthenon, & other Greek buildings, to which subject his attention had been drawn by the Society when he left England last summer.

'That they have been much gratified by the evidence, which these Drawings offered of the labour and zeal, which Mr. Penrose has applied to the object of his Researches, and he seems to them to have satisfactorily proved his positions by the accuracy of his observations, & by mathematical calculation. That they are of opinion that it will reflect honour and credit on the Society, if they undertake the publication of these Drawings, or a sufficient portion of them, which Mr. Penrose has very liberally placed at the disposal of the Society.

'If the Society should adopt their proposals the Committee recommend that the List of Drawings appended to this Report, should be selected for publication.

'That each of these Drawings should be accompanied by a page or half-page of letterpress explanatory of its contents, and Mr. Penrose could prepare a short account of his proceedings during the progress of his labours on the Parthenon and the few difficulties he had to surmount, the facilities supplied to him, and any particular details, which occurred at the time, illustrative of the subject he had in hand, & which may serve to give to the Public a more comprehensive View of the Construction of Greek Temples in the most flourishing period of the arts in Greece, especially in reference to the newly advanced principles which have been more or less alluded to, or obscurely indicated by antient writers.

'The Committee have been given to understand that the prepared Plates being twenty-six in number, may be engraved on an average expense of from six to ten pounds each: the letterpress would comprize about thirty pages of the usual size of the Society's publications: Say nine sheets at £5 15 0 per sheet, paper included, i.e. £51 15 0.'

The Society unanimously resolved that the above report be approved and adopted. A notice of the

proposed publication was therefore printed and distributed to the members of the Society. The work was at once put in hand, and was originally intended to form a second volume to the *Unedited Antiquities of Attica*. This idea was however abandoned, and in May, 1850, it was decided to issue the work as a separate volume, under the title of *Investigations of Athenian Architecture*. Proofs of the plates and text were laid on the table at various meetings of the Society, and in February, 1852, the volume itself was at last laid on the table. The usual number of presentation copies was distributed, and each member received a copy with an accompanying portfolio of prints, the remaining copies being offered to the public at £4, afterwards raised to £5 5*s*. 0*d*. apiece.

Latter years of Hamilton's secretaryship.

After the publication of Mr. Penrose's work, the energies of the Society of Dilettanti slackened for some years. It would seem that the repeated infliction of additional subscriptions, in order to defray the expense of successive publications, not only proved irksome to members, even when they bore their share ungrudgingly, but also had a deterrent effect on obtaining fresh candidates, as the members of the Society from this time fell far short of the seventy to which number its circle had been limited. The Secretary, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, occupied some of the leisure of his declining years in compiling a list of the members of the Society from its foundation, which was finished in 1854 and printed for the use of members shortly afterwards, as well as a compendious history of the Society, which was completed and distributed to members in 1855, under the title '*Historical Notices of the Society of Dilettanti*. Printed for Private Circulation only. *Seria Ludo.*

πολλοὶ δε μέμνανται, καλὸν εἴ τι ποναθῇ. Pindar, *Ol.* vi.' To this work, which was printed by John Bowyer Nichols of Parliament Street, a portrait of the author, lithographed by R. J. Lane, A.R.A., from a portrait by H. Phillips, was prefixed by order of the Society. The present work is based upon Hamilton's brief history, largely supplemented and amplified from a study of the original records of the Society and its committees. Hamilton, in spite of repeated offers to resign owing to his increasing age, continued to act as Secretary to the Society until the month before his death, which took place in June, 1859. Sir Edward Ryan at once took over the management of the Society's affairs, but at first only in the capacity of acting Secretary, and it was not till the beginning of 1863 that he was finally confirmed in the appointment.

Members elected under his régime: Shee, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Hobhouse, &c.

During Hamilton's régime of all but thirty years, the *personnel* of the Society had naturally undergone many changes. The new members elected in the first years of his secretaryship included Mr., afterwards Sir, Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A., who succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence as titular Painter to the Society; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, one of the most gifted and far-seeing of the great succession of Indian commanders and administrators under the Company, who on his return home from office as Governor of the Bombay Presidency in 1829 had travelled and studied to good purpose in Greece and Italy; Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, H.B.M.'s ambassador to Berlin and Vienna; the Marquess of Northampton, afterwards President of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries; Sir Alexander Baring, afterwards Lord Ashburton, the well-known politician, diplomatist, and amateur

of art; Lord Heytesbury, another diplomatist of varied experience who was also an amateur and collector; the aforesaid Mr. Edward Dawkins, fresh from the legation at Athens; and Sir John Cam Hobhouse, well known as the intimate friend and companion of Lord Byron. Hobhouse's incautious expression of his radical opinions in politics once brought him within the gates of Newgate; but he afterwards served his country honourably in successive cabinets as Secretary of War and President of the Board of Control, and eventually entered a haven of repose by being called up to the House of Lords as Lord Broughton of Gyfford in 1851. Hobhouse was elected in 1839, and continued for many years to be a leading spirit among the Dilettanti. The next ten years were a period of quietude in the history of the Society, only broken by the publication of Mr. Penrose's important work on the Principles of Athenian Architecture. Among the few members elected some well-known amateurs and collectors found a place, such as Sir John Hippisley, M.P., and Beriah Botfield, M.P., the bibliographer and antiquary, who was for some years one of the most regular attendants at the Society's meetings.

Eastlake, Ryan, Munro of Novar, &c.

In 1848 the post of Painter to the Dilettanti again fell vacant, through the death of Sir Martin A. Shee, and descended to the next holder of the presidential chair at the Royal Academy, Sir Charles Lock Eastlake. In the same year the Society gained a valuable recruit in the person of Sir Edward Ryan, lately returned from his position as Chief Justice of Bengal, and about to serve his country still more usefully as head of the Civil Service Commission during a prolonged period of transition and reform.

During the fifties there came in a number of wealthy amateurs and picture-collectors (the fashion of forming private collections of ancient marbles had by this time passed away), foremost among whom were Mr. R. S. Holford; Mr. H. A. Johnstone Munro, of Novar; Mr. William Stirling, afterwards Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, of Keir; Mr. Henry Danby Seymour, of Knoyle, M.P.; Mr. George Tomline, M.P., of Orwell Park; the Hon. Francis Charteris, best known for many years as Lord Elcho, now Earl of Wemyss; Mr. Wells of Redleaf; and the Hon. Charles Hardinge, afterwards Viscount Hardinge, in later life an active trustee of the National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery. Some of these long remained active members of the Society; others resigned (the word 'abdicated' had by this time fallen out of use) within a few years of their election.

Mr. Penrose, Monckton Milnes, Watkiss Lloyd, Panizzi, Cockerell, &c.

In 1852 the Dilettanti were joined by a professional member, Mr. F. C. Penrose the architect, whose labours in elucidating the subtler principles of Athenian architecture they had already encouraged and given to the world, as above narrated, and who still survives as father of the Society (1897). In the same year the Society elected Mr. Richard Monckton Milnes, afterwards so well known as Lord Houghton, the most genial and accomplished of men of society, politicians, and poets, than whom few men have ever seen more varieties of life, or taken their experiences with a gayer curiosity and zest. In 1857 Monckton Milnes contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* an article on Hamilton's *Historical Notices* of the Society, and up to the time of his death in 1885 remained one of its most active and devoted members. The more strictly scholarly group of Dilettanti was increased in 1854 by the election of

Mr. William Watkiss Lloyd, a gentleman of means who enthusiastically devoted his life to the study of ancient art, antiquities, and literature, and was the author of a large number of treatises, published and unpublished, on these and cognate subjects, as well as of two remarkable historical works, the *Age of Pericles* and the *History of Sicily*. Until his death in 1893 Mr. Lloyd was one of the principal guides and advisers of the Dilettanti in their archaeological undertakings. Subsequently to the publication of Mr. Penrose's book on *Athenian Architecture*, he elaborated and published a Theory of the Proportions of Architecture as used by the Ancients, which was adopted by Mr. Penrose in his revised edition of the above work. The year 1857 was marked by the election of Baron Marochetti, the Parisianized Piedmontese sculptor who in those days enjoyed in England a reputation and a practice beyond what now seem to us his deserts; of the naturalized Italian exile Panizzi, a man whose gifts of organization, force of character, and subtlety of brain might have made him the equal of the foremost statesmen of his time, but whom the chances of life caused to devote his extraordinary powers to the service of the British Museum, of which he had just been appointed Principal Librarian; and, finally, of a member still living, Sir William Augustus Fraser, afterwards M.P., author of *Poems of the Knight of Morar*, *Disraeli and his Day*, *Hic et Ubique*, &c., &c., and compiler of a list of members of the Society down to 1874, copies of which he presented to the existing members at that date. In 1858 was elected another member who is still active, Mr. W. Cornwallis Cartwright, long M.P. for Oxfordshire: and in the same year a veteran among professional architects and archaeologists in

the person of Charles Robert Cockerell, R.A. Thirty-seven years earlier Cockerell had been one of the most enterprising of students and travellers on classic soil, and had taken an active part in the expedition of Stackelberg, Haller, and the rest, for exploring the temples of Aegina and Phigaleia, by the results of which the museums of Munich and London respectively have been so memorably enriched (see above, p. 156). It was only now, after a professional career of great activity and success, that Cockerell found leisure to prepare for publication an account of those explorations of his youth.

C. T. Newton: his correspondence from Syra and Mitylene.

Meanwhile a comparatively young archaeologist, destined for many years to be the most distinguished of his calling in England, had entered into relations with the Society, without as yet having become a member. At the meeting held on February 5, 1854, it is recorded that

> 'Mention having been made of the very exemplary zeal, activity and intelligence in the Study and Investigation of Greek Antiquities in various parts of the Levant shown by Mr. Charles T. Newton, lately an Assistant in the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum, and who is now Her Majesty's Vice Consul at Mitylene, & has lately been Resident at Rhodes as H. M. acting Consul & Reference having been made to a correspondence between the Society and the late Sir Wm. Gell whilst residing at Rome... It was unanimously Resolved on the motion of Mr. R. M. Milnes seconded by the Secretary, that Mr. C. T. Newton be requested to allow himself to be named a correspondent of the Society of Dilettanti in the Archipelago, and in the Hellenic Cities bordering on the Coasts of that Sea; and that the Secretary do acquaint him that the Society will be extremely gratified if he will have the kindness from time to time to address to them thro' the Secretary, such notices of Archaeological Research, as he may be of opinion will be interesting and welcome to the Society; and that these communications be read to the Society at their Meetings.'

This invitation was gladly accepted by Mr. Newton. On July 2, 1854, the Secretary laid on the table a

letter from Mr. C. Newton dated Syra, June 8 preceding, and reported to the Society the general contents of the same, relating to the Museums of Classical Antiquities which the writer had visited at Paris, Nîmes, and Arles. On May 6, 1855, another letter was read from Mr. Charles Newton, dated Mitylene, March 22, in which he gave an account of the excavations which he had been carrying on for Lord Stratford de Redcliffe among the ancient tombs in the island of Calymnos. A further communication was received on May 11, 1856, from Mr. Newton, dated Budrum, February 1, announcing his discovery of the remains of the ancient city of Lagina, mentioned by Strabo, with a temple of Hecate, at Mughlah. On February 1, 1857, the Secretary reported that in consequence of Mr. Charles Newton, Vice-Consul at Mitylene, having been deputed by the Government to conduct several archaeological researches in the Levant, and particularly on the coast of Asia Minor, such researches being almost identical with those which had engaged for so many years the attention of this Society, he had taken upon himself to present to that gentleman, in the name of the Society, a copy of the Society's publications, which Mr. Newton considered would be of great use to him in the prosecution of his researches. The Society were pleased to approve of what the Secretary had done in their name.

The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.

In another letter dated Budrum, March 19, 1857, and read May, 1857, Mr. Newton communicated to the Society the progress of his important operations in excavating the site of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. The result of these operations was, as is well known, not only to solve a topographical and artistic problem of the highest interest, but at the same time

to enrich the British Museum with the most important series of original Greek marbles which had been recovered from any ancient site since the Phigaleian explorations of 1811–12. The consideration of Mr. Newton's letter led to an important step on the part of the Society, for on July 5 following,

'Mr. Penrose represented to the meeting that in consequence of the very interesting & important Discoveries lately made by Mr. C. Newton at Halicarnassus, by which the real site & general Disposition of the Mausoleum had been ascertained and several specimens of antient art belonging to that monument had been brought to light, It seemed to be an object well worthy of the character of the Society, and strictly consonant to its former pursuits, To send to Budrum a qualified Architect, with Instructions to note such designs & ornaments (sculptural as well as architectural) as would be sufficient to illustrate the Art of the period and to make out a perfect plan & elevation of this celebrated Structure. After some discussion, it was Resolved that the subject be forthwith referred to the Committee of Publication for their consideration & inquiry. Resolved also that considering the period of the year and that no meeting of the Society would take place before next February, That if the Committee should decide that such a measure was under all circumstances expedient & desirable, they have full authority to take steps to put it into immediate execution.

'Resolved also that the said Committee be instructed to limit the whole expense of the proposed Mission to a Sum not exceeding £250. Resolved also that the Committee do furnish the Architect so to be appointed, with full and proper Instructions for the guidance of his conduct.'

When the Society reassembled in February, 1858, the Secretary reported that an architect had been sent out by H. M. Government to assist Mr. Newton in his work at Halicarnassus, and that this architect was Mr. Pullan, the very man whom Mr. Penrose was prepared to recommend to the Society, so that there was no need for any expenditure on the part of the Society of Dilettanti for that particular object.

Proposal from the

The next question which occupied the attention of the Society was an invitation made to the Society

in March, 1859, by the Arundel Society through Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., to co-operate in a scheme for making reduced copies of the Elgin Marbles and other works of Greek sculpture, in order to facilitate their acquisition by artists and others, and to promote the study and appreciation of the finest works of Greek sculpture. Although the Society showed a disposition to assist in the matter, the scheme of joint action appears to have been abandoned by the Arundel Society. *Arundel Society.*

On June 3, 1860, the acting Secretary (Sir E. Ryan) called the attention of the Society to Mr. Cockerell's work on the temples at Aegina and Bassae, then on the eve of publication, and Mr. Penrose read to the members a description of its contents. In this important work the first part was dedicated to the Society's late Secretary, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, and the second to the Society itself, a sufficient tribute to the importance of the work done by the Dilettanti in the domain of archaeological exploration. The Society agreed to purchase seventy copies of Mr. Cockerell's work, distributing a copy to each present member of the Society and retaining the rest for the use of future members, and wrote to Mr. Cockerell *Dedications of Cockerell's volumes.*

'That this tribute to the Memory of their late Secretary whom the Society so highly valued & whose loss they so deeply deplored was most grateful to the feelings of the Society—That the Society most cordially accepted the honor of having the second Part of the work dedicated to them—That it is so perfectly in harmony with their own publications that they are anxious in some degree to identify themselves with this most valuable work, and are desirous of becoming subscribers for seventy copies, & if not attended with any inconvenience would be glad to have the names of the present members of the Society inserted after the dedication to the Society.'

CHAPTER VIII

Removals: new Thatched House Tavern; Willis's Rooms —State of the Society—Sir C. T. Newton, Sir F. Leighton, &c.—Art collectors and amateurs; country gentry, &c.; Bar and Bench—Pollock, Venables, Bowen — Learning; the Civil Service; Foreign Diplomacy—New antiquarian enterprise: Mr. Pullan and the Temple of Teos—The Smintheum—Temple of Priene—'Ionian Antiquities,' vol. iv—Time and mode of publication—Penrose's 'Athenian Architecture,' new edition—Appeals from various quarters: Temple of Ephesus; British School at Athens—Changes and removals since 1888—New members—Discussions and resolutions—Retrospect: changed conditions of archaeological study—Decline of classical enthusiasm in England—The Archaeological Institute of Rome; various foreign schools at Athens—Revival of the study in England, but in another shape—Part taken, or to be taken, by the Dilettanti —Conclusion.

Removals: new Thatched House Tavern; Willis's Rooms.

DURING the secretaryship of Mr. W. R. Hamilton the Dilettanti had been obliged to shift their quarters, as the premises occupied by Mr. Willis at the old Thatched House Tavern were disposed of in 1842–3 to make room for the Conservative Club. Mr. Willis, however, merely transferred his quarters to the

house next door, hitherto occupied by the Albion Club, taking the name of the Thatched House with him. There, in the new Thatched House Tavern, the Society was lodged for nearly a score more years until 1861, when Mr. Willis disposed of these premises, and the Society was obliged to move elsewhere. A proposal made in 1860 that a large room should be rented from the Bank of England in Burlington Street at £100 a year was negatived on account of expense. As Mr. Willis was able to provide at his other premises in King Street, St. James's, a room suitable for the meetings of the Dilettanti, their pictures and other effects were therefore transported thither. These premises, formerly famous as 'Almack's,' and by this time only less famous as 'Willis's,' continued to be the meeting-place of the Society, as of so many other of the chief dining societies and clubs of London, until they were finally closed in 1889. The premises then, through the foreclosure of a mortgage, passed into the hands of the executors of Lady Willoughby d'Eresby; they have since been reconstructed, and are divided, as readers are aware, between a new restaurant bearing the old name and the auction-rooms of Messrs. Robinson and Fisher.

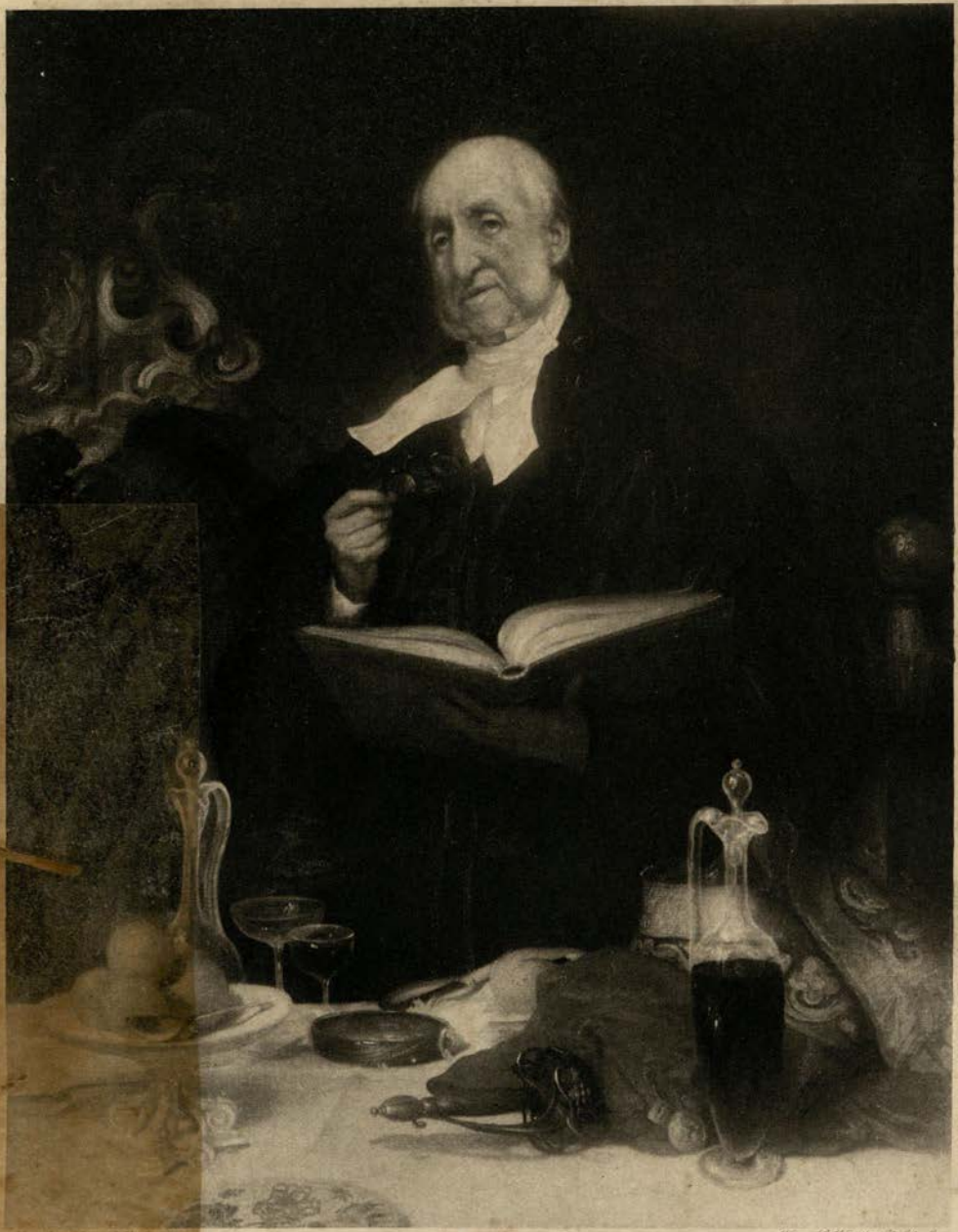
State of the Society.

During the first part of what may be called the Willis's Rooms period of the Society's history, the management of its affairs remained in the hands of Sir Edward Ryan (acting Secretary 1859–63, Secretary 1863–75); during the second part, 1876–88, in those of his successor, Sir W. F. (known as Sir Frederick) Pollock. Owing to causes to be mentioned later, the old energetic lead taken by the Dilettanti in the promotion and publication of classical researches had by this time to a great extent passed out of their hands. Neverthe-

less, as will be seen, they were not idle. Socially, they did not cease to flourish; and their ranks continued, as of old, to be recruited from every section of English cultivated society. They were also opened for the first time to distinguished members of the foreign diplomatic body, of whom the earliest representative was Massimo d'Azeglio, elected in 1861.

Sir C. T. Newton, Sir F. Leighton, &c.

In 1863 the election of Mr. C. T. Newton, already since 1854 a valued correspondent of the Society, gave new strength to the learned element in its ranks, and at the same time knitted closer the ties by which the Dilettanti had long been connected with the British Museum. For nearly thirty years, until the complete breakdown of his health, Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Newton filled at the meetings and in the business of the Society the place naturally due to his position and attainments. To the foundations laid at Shrewsbury and Christchurch he had added a unique experience of life and exploration in the Levant; and now, since his appointment as Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, stood as the acknowledged head of the practical archaeologists, epigraphers and antiquarian excavators of Europe. Distinguished alike as a scholar and a man of the world, and in looks resembling some rather weather-worn antique Jupiter from among his own marbles, his demeanour to strangers was marked by a touch of suspicious caution and reserve which caused him sometimes to be misunderstood; but to his friends no man bore a warmer heart, and in congenial society few had a greater charm, derived alike from scholarly breeding and a ripe and humorous experience of men and things. In 1865



SIR EDWARD RYAN. K.C.B.

he gained a powerful ally within the Society by the election of Mr. Frederic Leighton, afterwards President of the Royal Academy, who as Lord Leighton passed away but two years ago, to the universal sorrow of his countrymen. Leighton's brilliant artistic and social accomplishments, his enthusiasm for classical traditions and classical ideals, made him naturally a leading figure in the councils and at the board of the Dilettanti, until in his latter years the constantly increasing pressure of engagements made his appearances more rare. Occupying the chair at one of the last of these, at the time when Sir Charles Newton had just been made K.C.B. on his retirement from the British Museum, Leighton paid a characteristic compliment to his old friend by specially coupling his name (contrary to all regulation and precedent) with one of the standing toasts of the Society, 'Grecian Taste and Roman Spirit.' Other members elected during the same period (1860–88) who were professionally connected with the practice of art or the direction of art collections were Mr. James Fergusson, the learned traveller, architect, and historian of architecture; Sir F. W. Burton, Director of the National Gallery, who was appointed Painter to the Society when Leighton elected to become its Sculptor; and Mr. Sidney Colvin.

Art collectors and amateurs; country gentry, &c.; Bar and Bench.

During the same period there came in, from the ranks of art amateurs and collectors, the late Earl Somers, the late Earl of Warwick, Mr. Brinsley Marlay, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley, Mr. George Howard (now Earl of Carlisle), Lord Powerscourt, Mr. Stewart Hodgson, and Mr. Cyril Flower (now Lord Battersea); from those of country gentry and politicians, Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., father of the present

Home Secretary, Mr. (now the Right Hon. Sir Richard) Paget, M.P., Mr. Milnes Gaskell, and Sir Robert Cunliffe; from the army, Colonel (now General Sir George) Higginson; from diplomacy, Lord Dalling and Lord Lytton; from the law, a profession hitherto scantily represented in the Society's ranks, a strong contingent, including Sir W. F. Pollock, Sir W. J. Farrer, Mr. George Venables, Q.C., Mr. Pember, Q.C., Mr. Charles Bowen (afterwards Lord Bowen), Mr. Elton, Q.C., the learned antiquarian and historian of his country's origins, Sir Robert Collier (afterwards Lord Monkswell), almost as proficient in landscape-painting as he was distinguished at the bar and in politics, Sir Horace Davey (now Lord Davey), and Sir Joseph Chitty.

Pollock, Venables, Bowen.

Among this legal group, three at least of those who are with us no more must claim from their survivors among the Dilettanti a special tribute of remembrance and regret. Sir Frederick Pollock, who filled for many years the office of Queen's Remembrancer, was not the least distinguished of a distinguished family. From Cambridge days and always an attached friend of Tennyson, of Edward Fitzgerald, of James Spedding, and of W. H. Thompson, late Master of Trinity, he lived all his life in intimate relations with the best spirits of his time, and was accustomed to hear pleasantries of his own—attributed often to far more famous wits—pass current in familiar quotation. He was one of the most instructed of Dante scholars, as his exact blank-verse rendering of the Divine Comedy testifies, and as editor of the *Reminiscences of Macready* and author of *Personal Remembrances* has left some interesting impressions of social experience. From the death of Sir Edward

Ryan in 1875 until a few months before his own in 1888, Pollock served the Society of Dilettanti as Secretary, conducting its affairs with tact and zeal, and keeping up its forms and ceremonials with the due mixture of solemnity and humour. Another Cambridge man, of a few years' senior standing to Pollock, was George Venables, the early and life-long friend of Thackeray, and reputed original of the 'Stunning Warrington' of *Pendennis*. A first-class classic of the famous year of Lushington and Thompson, Venables combined with successful parliamentary practice the industry and versatility of a brilliant journalist, and was one of the pillars of the *Saturday Review* throughout its best days, but never by acknowledged authorship sought recognition for his remarkable literary powers. His vigorous vein of conversation had something of a cynical quality, which imperfectly disguised the native kindliness of his heart. These two passed away in the fullness of age; while Bowen, a greater lawyer belonging to the sister University and to a younger generation, went prematurely, but lives, as the wittiest of the wise and the kindest of the just, in the affectionate remembrance of many as well as in the pages of one of the most judicious of recent biographies. The Dilettanti have in latter years had among them no personality more remarkable than his, with his athletic figure and countenance boyish to the end, and the serene utterance with which his modest and humorous, but none the less weighty, oracles were delivered.

Learning; the Civil Service; Foreign Diplomacy.

Historical and classical learning were in the same days represented respectively by Lord Acton and Professor Jebb; the Civil Service, of which Sir Edward Ryan was himself so distinguished a member, by the

Hon. Edward Twistleton (Landor's 'kind and accomplisht Twisleton'), and later by Sir Reginald Welby (now Lord Welby), and the Hon. R. H. Meade; politics, learning, and literature in combination by Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff; travel and botanical and geographical science, with a tincture of early political experience, by Mr. John Ball, F.R.S. The House of Lords sent for a time two who were destined to be among the most distinguished of its members, Lord Rosebery and Lord Lansdowne. The United States were represented by two successive ambassadors, Mr. J. R. Lowell and Mr. Phelps, the former also a famous man of letters: both of these were among the most constant and welcome attendants of the Society's meetings, and a letter of farewell from Mr. Lowell is among the more treasured of its recent archives.

New antiquarian enterprise: Mr. Pullan and the Temple of Teos.

Turning now to such activities as the Dilettanti were at this time able to exercise in the antiquarian field, in 1861 an opportunity presented itself for the completion, in fulfilment of the original intentions of the Society, of the long-looked-for fourth volume of *Ionian Antiquities*. On May 5 of that year it was proposed by Mr. Cockerell and resolved

'That a Committee be appointed to inquire & report upon the practicability of further explorations in the Temples of Teos, Branchidae and Priene, and that the Committee do consist of Lord Broughton, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Lloyd.'

This committee met on June 6, and considered a proposition from Mr. R. P. Pullan, the architect, who had been sent out by the Government to assist Mr. Newton at Budrum, to visit and examine the sites of Teos, Branchidae, and Priene, receiving for four months' work £150, or for six months' £200. The committee recommended and the Society re-

solved that £150 should be advanced to Mr. Pullan for this purpose, and that instructions should be drawn up for his guidance. The committee reported the instructions prepared by them in February, 1862; and extracts from letters addressed to Mr. Lloyd by Mr. Pullan were read at the next meeting, when £200 were advanced for his six months' work. Mr. Pullan had arrived in Smyrna in August, 1861, and had visited the ancient sites of the Smintheum in the Troad, Assos, Ephesus, Priene, Magnesia ad Maeandrum, Heraclea, and other cities. It was then decided that Mr. Pullan should be authorized to explore the temple of Bacchus at Teos at a cost not exceeding £500. A report of these explorations was presented to the Society at their meeting on February 8, 1863, when it was resolved

'That Mr. Lloyd & Mr. Penrose be requested to report upon the proposal of Mr. Pullan to prepare exact reductions & drawings requisite for illustration of the discoveries on the scale of the Society's previous publications and suitable for engraving, together with whatever notes may be thought desirable to accompany the same, and to state which would be the best mode of publishing the same and what would be the cost thereof.'

On February 7, 1864, a portfolio of Mr. Pullan's drawings was placed upon the table. On the same date Mr. Lloyd states that in his opinion the result of the enterprise has been most satisfactory, inasmuch as it amounts to the recovery of a fine Greek design that was celebrated in antiquity, and proves to be both beautiful and original, and that it must take its place when published in all illustrations of the History and Theory of Greek Architecture. Mr. Pullan also brought home two fragments of the sculptured frieze and an inscribed stele, which were afterwards presented by the Society to the British Museum. Thanks were returned to Mr. Crampton,

the constructor of the Smyrna railway, and to Vice-Consul Bruce for assistance given during these excavations. In 1864 Mr. Pullan's candidature for the post of Vice-Consul near Smyrna was supported by an acknowledgement of his services to the Society of Dilettanti.

The Smintheum.

On May 6, 1866, it was moved by Lord Houghton and seconded by Sir Charles Nicholson

'That Mr. Pullan be invited to dine with the Society at the meeting in June, for the purpose of communicating with them on the proposed excavations of the Temples of Apollo Smintheus and of Minerva at Priene'—

on which an amendment was moved, and carried by nine to three, that

'It is contrary to the custom of this Society to invite Strangers to dinner[1].'

The services of Mr. Pullan were, however, again employed by the Society, and he was dispatched to Asia Minor, the Foreign Office being requested to obtain firmans and to assist Mr. Pullan in his work. £500 was paid to Mr. Pullan for his work in excavating the temple of Apollo Smintheus in the Troad; and in March, 1868, he was authorized to prepare drawings similar in scale and style to those already prepared before by him of the temple at Teos. In the report on their proceedings, the Publication Committee stated that though, in consequence of the great destruction of the marbles of the Smintheum, the data for its restoration are not so exact or so complete as the evidence obtained by Mr. Pullan on the site of the temple at Teos, still the results of his researches in the Troad are a valuable contribution to the History of Greek Architecture.

Temple of Priene.

As the materials collected at Teos and the Smin-

[1] But see page 67 as to the admission of J. Russell, R.A.

theum did not seem sufficient to compose a volume on a scale with the previous publications of the Society, on May 3, 1868, a further proposal was made with regard to a renewed examination of the temple of Athene Polias at Priene, Mr. Pullan being present at the meeting. It was shown that the temple had not been thoroughly investigated by the earlier missions sent out by the Society. After some discussion at this and the next meetings, the Society adopted the report of the Committee—

'That the Secretary was authorized to accept Mr. Pullan's offer of making a complete Survey & of carrying out the Excavations at Priene on the same system as was adopted at Teos, within a year from the present date and for the sum of £500.'

This work was completed in the spring of 1869, and was assisted by a donation of £200 from an anonymous lover of Art. On Mr. Pullan's return he was requested to prepare drawings similar to those made for the temple at Teos and the Smintheum. The Society were also, through Mr. Pullan's agency, enabled to obtain a number of marbles and inscriptions from Priene, which were safely conveyed to England, and in March, 1870, presented by the Society to the British Museum. From a report made by Mr. Clarke of Sokoi, who visited the ruins at Priene and had assisted Mr. Pullan throughout, great destruction took place at the temple after Mr. Pullan's departure, so that the removal of these marbles may be credited to the Society of Dilettanti.

In May, 1870, the Publication Committee, which then consisted of Earl Somers, Lord Houghton, Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Frederic Leighton, R.A., and Mr. C. T. Newton, carefully considered the drawings made by Mr. Pullan, and other details, and finally recommended

'*Ionian Antiquities*,' *vol. iv.*

their publication in a style worthy of the earlier volumes of the *Ionian Antiquities*. Mr. Leighton further offered to redraw the sculpture or some of the friezes, and Lord Somers to prepare the landscape illustrations. Considerable difficulties, however, presented themselves to the Society. They had expended nearly all their available funds on Mr. Pullan's missions, so that the ordinary funds of the Society were insufficient to defray the cost of publication. An extra subscription, such as the former Ionian subscriptions, was unpalatable to the members, and likely to prove injurious to the Society's vitality. The state of the engravers' profession in England at this date rendered it difficult to find artists as excellent, laborious, and accurate in their work as those who had been engaged on the previous publications of the Society. Such work was only to be obtained in France, and the convulsions in that country, ensuing on the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870, rendered it impossible to place any work with security for execution in Paris, where alone at that date could engravers be found on whom reliance could be placed for accurate and intelligent work.

Time and mode of publication.

In July, 1874, the Publication Committee presented a report, in which they estimated the cost of producing one hundred copies of a volume, equal in bulk to the first volume of the *Ionian Antiquities*, at £810. It was not found possible, however, to raise the necessary funds, so on April 4, 1875, a special minute was drawn up, printed and circulated among the members, calling their attention to the danger of abandoning the publication in question, after expending nearly £2,000 in obtaining the drawings and letterpress. A special subscription was

therefore invited, and Sir Frederic Leighton was unremitting in his efforts to secure the execution of the work of engraving and publication in a manner consonant with the honour and dignity of the Society, and at the same time at the most reasonable expense. Sufficient response was made to this appeal to enable the work in question to be put in hand, and on February 1, 1877, it was announced that the work had been entrusted to M. le Chevalier Chevignard of Paris, and had actually been commenced. In April, 1879, the Publication Committee, represented by Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Mr. Knight Watson, Mr. Penrose, and Sir Frederick Pollock, reported to the Society that the whole of the artistic work had been brought to completion in Paris, the plates having been engraved by M. Pennel under the superintendence of M. le Chevalier Chevignard, and that the letterpress alone remained for completion. Over £600 had been subscribed by members of the Society, but a further sum was needed. In February, 1880, the Committee reported great progress with the completion of the letterpress, and that negotiations had been commenced with Messrs. Macmillan & Co., who were willing to undertake the publication of the work. On June 28, 1881, the Committee were enabled to announce that the work had been completed and arrangements made for its publication. The final expenses were assisted by a generous gift from Mr. Ruskin, and by the sale of the remaining stock of the Society's previous publications. Each member received a copy gratis, and each of the thirty subscribers to the special fund a second copy, if applied for; additional copies were to be supplied to future members at two guineas, and the price to the

general public through Messrs. Macmillan & Co. to be three and a half guineas. Copies were presented to the Royal Institution, in whose rooms the Publication Committee had been allowed to meet, the Institut des Beaux Arts at Paris, the French and German Schools of Archaeology at Athens, the Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica at Rome, and the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum. Also to Mr. Ruskin, Baron Heath the younger, M. le Chevalier Chevignard, Mr. Clarke of Sokoi near Smyrna (who had presented to the Society a valuable coin of Orofernes, King of Cappadocia, found on the site at Priene), to Mr. Falkener, architect, who had prepared a careful plan of the site of the temple at Priene, to Mr. Pullan, and to M. Waddington of Paris.

Penrose's 'Athenian Architecture,' new edition.

In June, 1883, it was proposed to reprint Mr. Penrose's treatise on *The Principles of Athenian Architecture*, and Mr. Penrose undertook to revisit Athens in order to obtain fresh material. In addition to the new Theory of Proportion advanced by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd and adopted by Mr. Penrose, successive visits of Mr. Penrose to Athens produced so much fresh material for the revision of the work that it was not until May, 1887, that the Publication Committee were in a position to report to the Society that Messrs. Macmillan had the material in hand for publication, and to invite fresh special subscriptions to defray the expense of the work. This was readily responded to, and Mr. Penrose was able to lay a specimen copy of the new edition of his work on the table at the meeting of the Society on July 1, 1888, although it was some time before the Society's account with Messrs. Macmillan for the expenses of publication could be defrayed.

Appeals from various quarters: Temple of Ephesus; British School at Athens.

While engaged on the two publications in question, the Society found it impossible to respond to various appeals made to their generosity in furtherance of schemes in which they took a deep and genuine interest. One of these, which seriously engaged the attention of the Society, was the important and valuable series of excavations carried out by Mr. J. Turtle Wood on the site of the temple of Diana at Ephesus in 1869–72. In the latter year the Publication Committee circulated a report on this subject, but in view of the limited resources of the Society they were unable to do more than address a memorial to Her Majesty's Government in favour of a further resumption and support of Mr. Wood's work. Another important scheme, the origin of which may fairly be attributed to the past influence of the work done by the Society of Dilettanti, was the establishment of the British School of Archaeology at Athens in 1883. On July 1 of that year the Secretary reported that he had been invited to attend the meeting held at Marlborough House, under the Presidency of the Prince of Wales, on June 25, to promote the establishment of a British School of Art and Archaeology at Athens, and it was resolved

'That the Society cordially welcomes the announcement of a scheme for a permanent institution on the soil of Greece for the promotion of objects so entirely in harmony with the best work and traditions of the Dilettanti Society.'

In June, 1885, in response to an appeal from the British School at Athens for the assistance of the Dilettanti Society, the Society was compelled to resolve

'That the Secretary be desired to express, in reply, the deep interest taken by the members of the Dilettanti Society in the success of the new institution of the British School of Archaeology

at Athens, in promoting the same objects as those for which the Dilettanti Society has so long been at work, and their regret, that for the present they are unable to undertake to offer any pecuniary support, the funds at their disposal being required for the preparation of the new edition of Mr. Penrose's *Athenian Architecture*, upon which the Society is now engaged.'

Changes and removals since 1888.

The new edition, therefore, of Mr. Penrose's work remains the last work which, in this 163rd year of the Society's existence, it has been able to carry through. The years succeeding its publication have been years of unsettlement and change, both in regard to the officers having charge of the Society's affairs and to the places appointed for its meeting. In the spring of 1888 Sir Frederick Pollock was disabled by ill health, and died about Christmas in the same year; Mr. Watkiss Lloyd officiating temporarily as Secretary and Treasurer in his place until March, 1889, when the Earl of Strafford was formally elected to those offices. Resigning in February, 1891, Lord Strafford was succeeded by Mr. Sidney Colvin, who held the double office alone until March, 1893, and afterwards in conjunction with Mr. E. H. Pember, Q.C., until February, 1896; when Mr. Colvin resigned, and Lord Welby was appointed joint Secretary and Treasurer with Mr. Pember. At the beginning of these changes, in 1889, the well-known establishment known as 'Willis's Rooms' was closed, the building soon afterwards changing ownership, as above narrated; and the Dilettanti were obliged to look for quarters elsewhere. In February, 1890, their meeting was held at Limmers' Hotel, and subsequently for upwards of three years they met at the Grand Hotel. Various places of meeting were suggested, Sir Charles Newton generously offering the use of his house in Montague Place, Bloomsbury. The pictures belonging to the

Society were, with the exception of the two great groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds, deposited under the care of one of the members, Sir William J. Farrer, at 66 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. At last the erection of the new Grafton Galleries in Grafton Street, Bond Street, afforded the Dilettanti exactly the home which they required, a large banqueting-room, convenient both for their meetings and the display of their pictures, having been constructed in that building. It was unanimously decided to make of this their new home, and all the portraits belonging to the Society were hung there, including the two groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds; a special vote of thanks being passed to the trustees of the National Gallery for the care which they had taken of them.

Meanwhile the flow of new members has continued as usual. In 1889 was elected M. Waddington, the Ambassador of France, who had been a Rugby and Cambridge scholar before he elected to adopt the French nationality, and was in later life a master of archaeological and numismatic science; as well as Lord Savile, an English diplomatist who revived the traditions of the eighteenth century by his love of art and antiquities, and his prosecution of excavations on Italian soil. In the same and the next following years the public service sent Mr. Spencer Walpole, Sir Ralph Thompson, Sir Nigel Kingscote, Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, Sir Charles Fremantle, and Lord Loch; the British Museum furnished two new representatives in the persons of its chief, Sir E. M. Thompson, and one of its family trustees, Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck; the Bench and Bar contributed Sir Francis Jeune, Mr. Underdown, Q.C., and Mr. Darling, Q.C., now Judge; the

New members.

Army, Sir Francis Grenfell; the Navy, Sir Anthony Hoskins; the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote; Sir F. W. Burton was succeeded as Painter to the Society by Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A., and from the ranks of amateur artists and art-lovers came Mr. Heseltine and Mr. Arthur Lucas; while airs from the Alps, the Caucasus, and the Himalayas were brought by two distinguished mountaineers and explorers who are also lovers and students of art, Sir Martin Conway and Mr. Douglas Freshfield.

Discussions and resolutions.

The state of their income and the uncertainty of their future have prevented the Dilettanti during these last years from doing any active work. In July, 1891, a proposal was made to raise a fund to aid the work of archaeological research at Salamis, in the island of Cyprus, but without success. In May, 1891, Mr. Penrose reported to the Society the result of further investigations made by him at Athens, especially in regard to the ancient Hecatompedon; and in 1896 the Society displayed a proper solicitude as to the effect of a somewhat alarming earthquake at Athens. In 1894 the Dilettanti took a prominent part in opposing the scheme for effecting the *barrage* of the river Nile at Philae. In the same year the Secretary was instructed, in the name of the Society, to sign the memorial to the Government of India on behalf of the better preservation of the ancient buildings and historic monuments of India. In June, 1895, the Society added what support they could to a renewed appeal, destined this time to be successful, for State assistance to the British School at Athens.

Retrospect: changed

Such has been the past history of the Society of Dilettanti, and such is its present position. In any

speculations as to its future, regard must be had to the greatly changed conditions under which the work of archaeological research is now carried on, as compared with those which prevailed in the days when the Dilettanti were its first pioneers. Foreign nations, especially the German, in course of time took up the cause of classical archaeology, and carried on the scientific and speculative parts of the pursuit, if not its practical and exploratory parts, with more system and more enthusiasm than the English. Partly the posthumous fame of Winckelmann (who died in 1768), partly the attractions of the Eternal City itself, together with its importance as a diplomatic centre, caused Rome to become the seat of a learned and cultivated cosmopolitan society, the members of which devoted themselves enthusiastically to the revival of the classic past in the light of antiquarian research. This state of things continued through the last quarter of the past and during a great part of the present century. Winckelmann's immediate successors, and the continuators of his work at Rome, were the Italian Ennio Quirino Visconti and the Dane Zoega, soon after whose death appeared another Dane, the afore-mentioned Chevalier Bröndsted. From among the group who in 1811–12, with the young Cockerell in their company, explored the temples of Aegina and Bassae—Stackelberg, Haller, and Kestner—several took up their residence for some time at Rome, and the last named for many years held there the diplomatic post of Hanoverian representative. The kingdom of Prussia was represented at the Vatican by three great scholars and historians successively, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Niebuhr, and Bunsen, and about

conditions of archaeological study.

these the learned men of their country gathered. Welcker, Gerhard, and Panofka were among the more famous German scholars the greater part of whose life-work was done at Rome. At the same time the illustrious Böckh was strenuously contending on behalf of a comprehensive or encyclopaedic method in the study of the classic past, which should give the researches of the archaeologist and the epigrapher their place beside those of the literary critic, the philologist, and the historian. The result of his teaching was shown in the conception of classical learning formed by such men as Carl Otfried Müller—cut off too soon in the first ardour of his researches on Greek soil—and a whole generation of scholars of similar aim and breadth of grasp. In the second and third quarters of the present century Graeco-Roman archaeology and art history had become recognized and vital branches of teaching in all the great Universities of Germany. Notwithstanding the fruitful initiative of the English Dilettanti, and the acknowledged success of their practical explorations and publications, no such recognition was for many years obtained for those studies in England. With very rare exceptions, such as that of Rose in the early and Donaldson in the middle years of the century, the attention of our great University scholars was for the most part rigidly confined to literary materials, and to textual and philological criticism. While every German University of note had its active and often brilliant school of classical archaeology, the subject was to all intents and purposes ignored in the curriculum and the class-lists at Oxford and Cambridge. The only academical recognition which it obtained was

the foundation, in 1851, of a meagrely paid chair of general archaeology at Cambridge through the gift of Mr. Disney.

Decline of classical enthusiasm in England.

Throughout this period—say roughly 1830–1880—the Dilettanti and the British Museum were the only two institutions which practically kept the study alive in this country; and even among the former the old zeal had to a great extent abated. The fashion of forming private cabinets of antiques in town or country houses had, as already noted, passed away, and those collectors who from time to time joined the ranks of the Society were almost exclusively collectors of pictures. A wave, moreover, of Gothic enthusiasm had succeeded the preceding wave of classical enthusiasm among the most cultivated circles in England. The influence of Pugin and his followers, the influence of Ruskin and the Prae-Raphaelites, told against the taste for Greek and Roman art. Again, among persons really interested in antiquarian explorations, the brilliant discoveries of Sir Henry Layard and his coadjutors on the sites of the ancient Assyrian civilization served for a while to divert attention from Greece and Rome. Amidst this general indifference of academic and cultivated circles, the few Englishmen who kept the torch of classical archaeology alight felt themselves for many years to be working in isolation and with scant encouragement. Such work as the Dilettanti, corporately or in the person of individual members, succeeded amid this general indifference in doing for the cause, under the régime of Hamilton, Ryan, and Pollock, has been above narrated.

The Archaeological

Meantime the exertions of Bunsen, Gerhard, Kestner, and their friends and fellow-enthusiasts of various nationalities at Rome, had succeeded in

Institute of Rome; various foreign schools at Athens.

founding and maintaining the famous Archaeological Institute in that city. Since 1839, the year of its foundation, that institute has remained the chief centre for the study and publication of the monuments of the classic past. It has had fluctuating fortunes, first as a cosmopolitan society supported entirely by the subscriptions of its members, then for a considerable period assisted by a subvention from the Prussian Government, and lastly, since the war of 1870–71, as a German imperial establishment; and has supplied training and opportunity of study to generations of European scholars. Other schools of classical study have since been founded on the soil of Greece itself: the French school of Athens in 1847—those of other countries much more recently; the German, as a branch of the Archaeological Institute, soon after the Franco-German War; then the American; and last of all, through private effort powerfully supported by the Prince of Wales, the English.

Revival of the study in England, but in another shape.

For it happened about twenty to fifteen years ago, in the early eighties, that a change came over the spirit of English academical scholarship. Partly from a growing knowledge of the value of the work done by continental and especially German archaeologists, partly through the efforts and the example of individual scholars, among whom Newton stood far the foremost, the claims of classical archaeology and the history of art to their place among the other classical disciplines began at last to be adequately recognized in this country. The admission of the study among the several branches of the highest classical honour examination at Cambridge; the establishment at the same University of an adequate museum of casts and an archaeological library,

followed by a similar provision on a more extended scale at Oxford; the foundation of professorships or readerships in the study at both Universities; the formation and prosperity of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies; and finally the establishment by private effort and initiative of an English school at Athens;—all these have been the signs and evidences of that change of spirit to which we have referred. At the opening of the Cambridge Museum of Classical Archaeology in 1884, Sir Charles Newton, whose career had been to some extent clouded by his sense of isolation among the English scholars of his own race and generation, uttered in welcome of such evidences a touching *Nunc Dimittis*, which those who heard it are not likely to have forgotten. The consequence is that the study of classical art and antiquity at this moment stands in one sense in a more flourishing position in this country than it has ever occupied before. But the new phase upon which the study has now entered is essentially different from that through which it was passing in the days when the Dilettanti took the chief part in promoting it. Classical art and antiquities were then a matter of more or less amateur interest to every leisured and cultivated gentleman. Now they are so no longer, but have become, on the other hand, a matter of special study and research to a not inconsiderable number of well-trained scholars, both men and women. The new societies and institutions for classical research, whether continental or English, have each their separate journal or organ of publication, in which the progress of work and discovery is recorded in a constantly increasing number of special essays and memoirs, and illustrated

at relatively small expense by one or other of the various modern means of mechanical reproduction. At the same time greater and more varied resources are forthcoming than ever before for the work of excavation and discovery. The German Government with its great undertaking at Olympia, the French with theirs at Delos and at Delphi, the Archaeological Society of Athens with its fruitful industry in the city and neighbourhood, the American school, and lastly our own school, which is the youngest of all, and whose resources have most need of reinforcement, have all been diligently at work on Greek soil; the foreign institutions disinterestedly so far as concerns the acquisition of the objects found, since export is forbidden by the new laws both of Greece and Turkey, but with none the less gain to knowledge.

Part taken, or to be taken, by the Dilettanti.

Under these circumstances and amidst these altered conditions, it is hardly to be supposed that the Society of Dilettanti can maintain or assume again its old lead along its old lines. Our narrative has shown, indeed, that the progress of all these changes has by no means found it idle or left it in the cold. When the Archaeological Institute was founded on cosmopolitan principles at Rome, the secretary of its English section was W. R. Hamilton, the Secretary also of the Dilettanti Society. When, nearly half a century later, a British school was at last established at Athens, the initiative was largely due to a famous scholar who is also a member of the Dilettanti, Professor Jebb; moreover, the first director for the school was found in the person of the father of the Dilettanti, Mr. Penrose. The good work done by the Society for so many years was amply acknowledged by one of the leaders of

classical archaeology in Germany, Professor Michaelis of Strassburg, in the monumental volume on English private collections of antiques which he published in 1882[1]. In that volume, as well as in a series of separate papers[2], Professor Michaelis told as much of the history of the Dilettanti as could be gathered from the historical evidences and notices of its activity without access to its private archives.

Conclusion.

At the present juncture of the Society's history, it has seemed to the members desirable that a fuller record of its past, alike from the social and personal and from the antiquarian and working points of view, should be drawn up from these archives, for the information primarily of members, and in the second place of so many of the general public as may be found to take an interest in the subject. The present narrative is the result of this decision. Let it close with the ancient toast of the Society—ESTO PRAECLARA, ESTO PERPETUA: an aspiration which will probably be fulfilled or otherwise in proportion as the Society may find a way, under the altered conditions above described, to persevere in pursuit of the ideals expressed in two other of its traditional mottoes, SERIA LUDO and GRECIAN TASTE AND ROMAN SPIRIT.

[1] *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, described by Adolf Michaelis. Translated from the German by C. A. M. Fennell, M.A. Cambridge: University Press, 1882.

[2] *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, vol. xiv.

CHAPTER IX

Portraits of members: George Knapton—Institution of face-money—Knapton's resignation—J. Stuart as Painter to the Society—Stuart superseded in favour of Reynolds—The two great portrait-groups—Nathaniel Dance—Various resolutions as to portraits—Death of Reynolds; Lawrence chosen successor—Motion as to portrait of Sir J. Banks—The Reynolds groups: steps for their preservation—The groups engraved in mezzotint—Portrait of Payne Knight—Lawrence on the question of fresh portrait-groups—Portraits and face-money: various orders—Portraits of Lord Dundas and Benjamin West—Lawrence succeeded by Shee—Portrait of Morritt—Inquiries into state of pictures—Shee succeeded by Eastlake—Proposed series of engravings—Applications for loan of pictures: Manchester, South Kensington, National Gallery, &c.—Eastlake succeeded by Leighton—Portraits of Lord Broughton and Sir Edward Ryan—Successive Painters to the Society: Sir F. W. Burton and Sir Edward Poynter—Further loans of pictures—Last portraits: Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Lord Leighton, Mr. Sidney Colvin.

Portraits of members: George Knapton.

NO history of the Society of Dilettanti would be complete without some descriptive notice of the interesting collection which it possesses of portraits of members from its foundation to the present day. On January 4, 174$\frac{0}{1}$, it was ordered (as already quoted, p. 64)

'That every member of the Society do make a present of his Picture in Oil Colours drawn by Mr. Geo. Knapton, a member, to be hung up in the Room where the said Society meets.'

Mr. Knapton, a painter both in oils and crayons of some merit, is best known to posterity through his part in preparing, from various sources, the drawings from which Houbraken produced the famous series of engravings published in Birch's *British Worthies*. In early life he had resided for some time in Italy, whence he sent home an account of the then newly discovered remains of Herculaneum. He was an original member of the Dilettanti, and was appointed Painter to the Society. The order above quoted was at once responded to by some of the original members. It is in accordance with a taste in portraiture common in the previous generation, and not yet extinct at the date of this order—it is also in keeping with the festive and jocose nature of the Society's proceedings—that the early portraits of its members are all in fancy dress, with accessories of a more or less emblematical character. In 1741 Knapton painted the portraits of Sir James Gray, the Earl of Middlesex, Mr. Howe, and Lord Hyde. These gentlemen are, as all those painted by Knapton in this series, shown in life size to the waist. Sir James Gray is represented as Don Quixote de la Mancha; Middlesex as a Roman consul returning from a campaign; Mr. Howe, perhaps as a magician, pours wine from a vessel shaped as a terrestrial globe; Lord Hyde holds a large glass inscribed RES PUBLICA. In 1742 Knapton painted Sir Francis Dashwood, Mr. Harris, and Sir Brownlow Sherard. Dashwood is represented as one of the sham Franciscan friars of Medmenham Abbey, holding a goblet inscribed MATRI SANCTORUM, in an attitude of devotion before a figure of the Venus de' Medici; the picture, the motive of which is both indecorous and profane, is

inscribed SAN FRANCESCO DE WYCOMBO. A somewhat similar portrait of Dashwood has been engraved as from a painting by Hogarth. Mr. Harris, the first Treasurer of the Society, holds in his hands the first list of subscriptions towards erecting or procuring a house for the more honourable and commodious reception of the Society, signed Thomas Watson, President, with the names of the subscribers and the date *Anno-Non. Soc. March* 7, 1741. Sir Brownlow Sherard, in a green gown and grey cloak, has no very defined accessories. In 1743 Knapton's series was continued by the portraits of Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Fauquier, Mr. Sewallis Shirley, and Lord Galway. Mr. Ponsonby (afterwards Earl of Bessborough) is represented in oriental costume, to denote his having travelled in the East; Mr. Fauquier appears as a musician with an immense black tie; Sewallis Shirley holds the lid of a casket, inscribed ET VIVAT; Lord Galway is represented as a cardinal. In 1744 followed the portraits of Colonel Denny, as a Roman standard-bearer; Major-General Gray, as Secretary to the Society, writing in the red morocco minute-book on a page inscribed *Soc. Dec.*; Mr. Savage in masquerade costume; and Sir Bourchier Wrey with a punch-bowl, on which is the inscription DULCE EST DESIPERE IN LOCO. All of these portraits are in kitcat size to the waist.

Institution of face-money.

On February 3, 174$\frac{4}{5}$, it was

'Ordered nemine contradicente that every member of the Society who has not had his Picture painted by Mr. Knapton, by the meeting in February next year, shall pay One Guinea per Annum till his Picture be deliver'd to the Society, unless Mr. Knapton declares that it was owing to his want of time to finish the same.'

This annual payment became known as 'face-money,'

and soon became a regular annual subscription, the custom of paying it in lieu of having a portrait painted being continued up to the year 1809. An attempt to abolish the tax as oppressive was made in 1781, but failed. Face-money was escaped in 1745 by Viscount Barrington, Sir John Rawdon (afterwards Earl of Moira), and the Earl of Sandwich, who all three sat to Knapton in that year. Barrington appears in classical costume with a dagger and a spear, Rawdon in furred robe, and Sandwich in oriental costume, with rapt gaze fixed upon his wine-glass. In 1747 the Duke of Bedford, who had twice been mulcted for face-money, was painted in scarlet uniform with the Order of the Garter; and in the same year the Earl of Blessington, playing a guitar. In 1748 Mr. Brand, who had paid face-money twice, was painted by Knapton; and in 1749 the Earl of Holdernesse, who paid face-money once, was also painted by Knapton, appearing as a gondolier, in allusion to his services as British Envoy to the Signory of Venice. One portrait, that of Baron Hochberg (or Hohberg), who was painted by Knapton as a flute-player, bears no date. Among the earliest members to pay face-money, whose portraits were never painted, were Mr. Boyle, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Boone, the Duke of Kingston, Mr. Welbore Ellis, Mr. Archer, Mr. Norborne Berkeley, Mr. Ross Mackye, Sir Henry Liddell, and Sir Henry Calthorpe.

Knapton's resignation.

On February 6, 1763, it was ordered

'That Mr. Knapton having signified his Resignation of the office of Painter to the Society, the said Resignation be accepted.'

Mr. Knapton was then about sixty-five years of age. At the same time it is recorded that

'A motion being made and the Question being put that James

Stuart Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., be appointed Painter to the Society in the room of Mr. Knapton, with the usual Sallary. It passed in the affirmative nem. con.'

J. Stuart as Painter to the Society.

James Stuart, although he had practised as a painter, was better known for his work in the field of Greek archaeology, as recorded above in Chapter IV. On May 1, 1763, it was ordered

'That Mr. Dawkins be requested to sit for his Picture to Mr. Stuart the Painter of the Society at their expense,'

and also that

'Mr. Dawkins be desired to Permit the Picture of his Brother to be Copy'd by the Painter of the Society.'

These orders were never carried out, for in April, 1766, it was ordered

'That the Secretary be desired to speak to Mr. Stewart the present Painter of the Society to know if He will undertake to paint the Portraits of such Members who have not already given their Pictures to the Society, and to Report his answer at the next meeting; and to acquaint Mr. Stewart that if he declines it, the Society will give leave to the members to present their Pictures painted by any other Painter, or pay a guinea a year to the General Fund for the article of Face-Money.'

At the next meeting in May, 1766,

'Mr. Stewart, the Painter of the Society, being present declared that He was ready to Paint the Portraits of those members that chose to sett to him.'

It was also on this date ordered afresh that

'All such Members as have not their Pictures finish'd by the meeting in Febr. next do pay one guinea to the General Fund and that they continue to pay the same annualy until they present the Pictures to the Society,'

and also that

'The Painter of the Society be desired to Paint the pictures of Mr. Harry Dawkins & to copy the picture of the late Mr. James Dawkins as ruled in the meeting in May, Ann. Soc. Trig^{mo}.'

No result was, however, obtained from Mr. Stuart. Either he could not, or would not, paint the portraits in question, or the members would not sit to him, for on December 7, 1766, it was ordered

'That the names of those Members who have been already painted be wrote on their Respective Pictures to be referred to the Committee.'

On January 17, 1768, it was ordered

'That the officient Secretary do write the following Letter to Mr. Stewart, Painter to the Society:—

'S^r^, at the next meeting of the Society viz^t^. 7th Feb^y^. when the Tax is to be paid by the Members, whose pictures have not been painted, You are desired by the Society to give an account by letter of the pictures of the two Mr. Dawkins's of which you was ordered to paint in May 1763, as yet painted, with any very forwardness, in order that the Members may judge whether they shall sett to you or any other Painter for their Pictures.'

Stuart superseded in favour of Reynolds.

Nothing, however, in the way of portraits could be extracted from Stuart, so on his declining to comply with the demand of the Society, they in March, 1769, declared Mr. (afterwards Sir Joshua) Reynolds to be Painter to the Society. The Society, however, tried to get Stuart at least to paint his own portrait, for in December, 1776, it was ordered

'Mr. Stewart to pay the forfeit if he does not present his Picture to the Society before this day six months.'

The portrait was, however, never painted. Reynolds was proposed by Lord Charlemont, and elected a member of the Society in May, 1766. There is no record of his having paid face-money, so that it is very probable that he presented his own portrait on becoming a member of the Society, as the portrait is dated in that year.

The two great portrait-groups.

In January, 1777, Lord Carmarthen, Lord Seaforth, Mr. G. Pitt, and Mr. Banks

'Agreed to set for their Pictures to Sir Jos. Reynolds for the

Dilettanti Soc. either separately or in a group, the size to be at Sir Jos. Reynolds' option.'

There is no record in the minute-books of the Society of the decision come to by the painter to paint the members of the Society, who were willing to sit, in two groups, the next mention being in December, 1778, when it was ordered

'That the Secretary do write to the Painter of the Society to attend the next meeting to shew cause why he should not be punish'd for having neglected so long to finish the two groups which he undertook to do and several members to suffer to be done.'

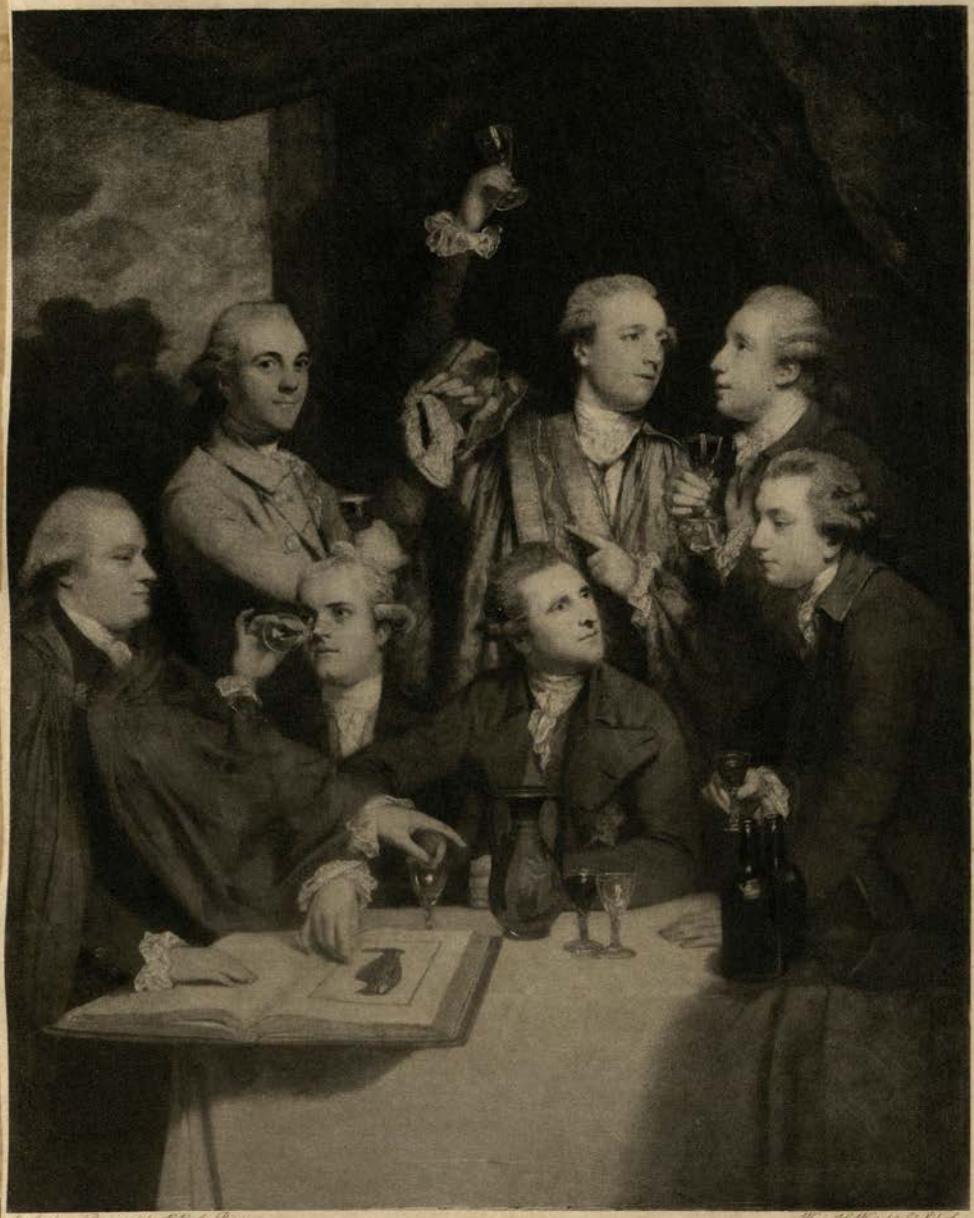
In the account-books of Sir Joshua Reynolds for this period the names occur as sitters of the various persons represented in the two groups, and the pictures were completed in 1779. On January 26, 1783, it was recorded that

'The Sec. having produced a Bill delivered to him by the executors of Mr. Vials deceased for Frames of the Groups painted by S^r^ Joshua Reynolds & presented to this Soc. amounting to £42 8*s* o*d*. Resolv'd that as no instance occurs in the Records of the Dill. Soc. of their paying for Frames of Pictures presented to them the gentlemen subjects of the said groups do pay for the Frames & that the executors of the said Mr. Thos. Vials be referred to S^r^ Joshua Reynolds Painter to the Soc. by whose order the Frames was made, whose duty it is to collect the requisite money for the said gentlemen & pay it to them, etc. etc.[1]'

[1] The bill in question is interesting and is as follows:—

The Hon. Gentlemen of the Dilettanti Society's Bill to the Executors of the Late Mr. Viall, Carver.

	£	s.	d.
1780, March 12—To two large (bold) burnished gold frames, carved with antique eggs, ribbon and water leaf outside, with a scrolling fluted frett, rich ornament tops, with shield and palm branches, for pictures painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds	42	0	0
To self and three men to fix up the two pictures over the chimnies		8	0
	£42	8	0



Sir Joshua Reynolds P.R.A. Pinxt.

Wm. H. Ward & Co. Publ.

Group of Members of

THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI, 1779.

These two well-known groups are among the most remarkable works of England's great portrait-painter, being characterized not only by skilful grouping, but by the most vivacious and characteristic portraiture. In each group seven members of the Dilettanti are represented seated at the festive board, and to the joviality of the scene are added the distinctive signs of connoisseurship in *virtù*. In one group the members represented are Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., Mr. Smyth of Heath (elected in 1775), Sir John Taylor, Bart., Mr. W. Spencer-Stanhope, Mr. Stephen Payne-Gallwey, Mr. Richard Thompson (elected in 1776), and Sir William Hamilton, K.B. (elected in 1777). Sir William Hamilton is seated at the table with a Greek vase and open volume, and the others are grouped round him drinking wine. In the other group appear the Earl of Seaforth (elected in 1741), Mr. Crowle and Mr. Thomas Dundas (elected in 1764), Sir Joseph Banks, the Marquess of Carmarthen, the Hon. Charles Greville, and Lord Mulgrave (all elected in 1774 or the following year). The charge to each of these gentlemen was £35 each, as appears from an application made in January, 1790, by Mr. Thomas Grenville, on behalf of Lady Wynn, for leave to have a copy made of the portrait of the late Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn in the group, which was granted, but the painter was ordered not to remove the group till he was ready to begin his copy, or keep it after the copy was finished, because it cost 245 guineas. On March 2, 1777, it was ordered

'That the Portraits belonging to the Society be cleaned and the Frames new gilt, and that S^r^ J. Reynolds be desired to appoint a proper Person or Persons to do the same.'

Nathaniel Dance.

In February, 1777, Mr. Nathaniel Dance, R.A. (afterwards Sir N. Dance-Holland, Bart.), was elected a member. It has rarely been the custom of the Society to elect more than one professional painter as a member, but Mr. Dance had in 1776 retired from professional life on inheriting a fortune. In March, 1777, it was ordered

'That Mr. Dance have permission to present the Society with his own Picture painted by Himself, Sir J. Reynolds Painter to the Society having waved His right to paint the same.'

On May 2, 1782,

'Mr. Dance, who was elected in Feb. 1777, having asked a further indulgence in regard to his Picture the Soc. ordered that he be excused the payment of his face-money till the first meeting of the next year when if he does not deliver it to the Soc. the utmost rigor of the law is to be inflicted upon him.'

The portrait was, however, not completed at the time of Dance's abdication in 1784.

Various resolutions as to portraits.

It was some years before another portrait was added to the collection, although attempts were made to obtain more portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In March, 1785, the Society agreed

'To return to Lord Wentworth the guinea, which he has this day paid as face-money, provided he does before the next call present to them his Lordship's picture painted by one of the liege painters of the Society.'

The portrait was never received. In May, 1787, it was ordered

'That no picture be in future removed from the meeting-room of the Society without an order First obtained by the vote of a regular Meeting thereof, and that the Painter of the Society be required to repair the Damages the Group of his Painting has suffered in consequence of being removed from thence by his order signified in writing to Mr. Hunt, and entrusted into the possession of an engraver, & that a copy of this order be sent to the Painter.'

In March, 1788, the Duke of Norfolk gave notice

that he intended to be painted for the Society in a group; Mr. Knight and Mr. Townley volunteered to accompany his Grace. All agreed that the numbers admitted should not exceed five. The group, however, was never accomplished, so busy a painter as Sir Joshua Reynolds having probably no longer any time to spare for a work on this scale.

Death of Reynolds; Lawrence chosen successor.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, President of the Royal Academy, died in 1792. On April 1 it is recorded that

'Mr. Lawrence Proposed by Mr. Knight & seconded by S^r^ Jos. Banks as Painter to the Society in the Room of our worthy member Deceased S^r^ Joshua Reynolds was put to the Ballot & elected unanimously.

'Mr. Lawrence Painter to the Society was then Proposed as a member thereof by Mr. Knight & seconded by the Duke of Norfolk—Elected.'

Motion as to portrait of Sir J. Banks.

In April, 1793, a motion was made and seconded

'That the Sec. do set for his Picture for & at the expense of the Soc.,'

which was carried, and

'That a sum not exceeding 70 guineas be expended in the said Picture.'

In response to this request to Sir Joseph Banks, at the following meeting in May,

'At the Particular request of the Sec. who tho' gratefull in the highest degree for the honor intended him express'd the utmost possible disinclination to every kind of alienation of the General Fund from the purposes to which it has originally been destined, & in consideration of the Society being already in Possession of a Picture of him painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the resolution of the last meeting by which £70 was ordered to be disbursed for another Picture of him out of the General Fund was tho' reluctantly unanimously rescinded.'

The Reynolds groups: steps

In March, 1805, the state of the two great groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds was found to be rather bad, and Mr. West, P.R.A., having inspected them

for their preservation.

by request, reported that they were in a state of decay, menacing ruin, and that they required immediate care for their preservation. A committee, consisting of Mr. West, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Henry Hope, Mr. Thomas Hope, Lord Northwick, and Sir Henry Englefield, was appointed to inspect the pictures and report at the next meeting of the Society. A few days later West, Lawrence, and Englefield inspected the pictures, and reported that no time should be lost in repairing them, as not only many parts were peeled, but many square inches now adhering to the canvas were in a blistered state, and could be detached by a slight shake given to the pictures. Mr. West recommended the employment of a Mr. Milles to repair the pictures without removing them from Parslow's Tavern. The Society, however, did not take any action in the matter. In June, 1810, another committee, consisting of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Dundas, Earl Cowper, Lord Morpeth, Lord Selsey, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Mitford, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hope, Mr. Morritt, Mr. Knight, Dr. Burney, Mr. Dawkins, Sir J. Coxe Hippisley, and Sir Henry Englefield, resolved, if necessary, to put the two groups into the hands of Mr. William Conyers, of Great Coram Street, for repair. Mr. Conyers, however, reported that in their bad condition relining would be impossible, and would only make them worse. It was ordered in January, 1811, that the pictures should be delivered to Mr. Conyers for repair; but this does not appear to have been done, for the pictures were still at Parslow's Tavern in the following February, and were finally left there until the Society transferred its quarters to the Thatched House Tavern. In April, 1811, the following members

Sir Joshua Reynolds P.R.A. Pinx.

Wm. H. Ward & R. Dunkarton

Group of Members of

THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI. 1779

were appointed a Committee of Painting to inspect and remove the pictures belonging to the Society, viz. the Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Selsey, Mr. Thomas Hope, Mr. West, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Wilkins, and the Secretary. In May, 1812, this Committee was empowered to consult with Mr. Rising as to the state of the two groups.

The groups engraved in mezzotint.

Meanwhile a scheme had been proposed for preserving the pictures by engravings, and on May 17, 1812, Mr. Lawrence reported that Mr. Turner and Mr. Say were severally ready to execute plates in mezzotint from the two groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds belonging to the Society, the size of the plates to be 23 inches by 16, and the plates to be the absolute property of the Society, at the price of 250 guineas each. It was resolved that it was the opinion of the Committee that the pictures should be delivered to Mr. Turner and Mr. Say without delay for the purpose of engraving. It does not appear that the pictures were at once delivered over to the engravers, for in January, 1813, the Society consented to lend the pictures in their possession by Sir Joshua Reynolds to the British Institution for an exhibition of that painter's works. It was not until March, 1817, that the Secretary informed the Society that the plates would be soon finished and the pictures returned, and that finished proofs were laid before the Society. It was then ordered by the Society that the two pictures before being returned should be placed in the hands of Mr. Bigg for cleaning, which was done at a cost of sixty guineas. In April, 1821, the two plates were finally finished, and after some attempts to place them in a dealer's hands, the Society decided to print 300 copies, 100 on India

paper for the use of the Society, and 200 to be disposed of to the advantage of the Society, and the plates then to be destroyed. Each member was to receive a copy, and also the representatives of the members portrayed in the groups. Members were to be permitted to purchase additional copies, not exceeding three, at thirty shillings each. Proofs of each group were presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge in May, 1822, and to the National Gallery.

Portrait of Payne Knight.

The next portrait acquired by the Society was that of Mr. Richard Payne Knight, who paid face-money for the last time in 1805, and presented his portrait painted by Lawrence in the same year.

Lawrence on the question of fresh portrait-groups.

The idea, however, of a further commemoration of the Society by a great group of portraits was again renewed in 1807, and a proposal made to Mr. Lawrence upon the subject, in reference to which he addressed the following letter to the Secretary:—

Greek Street, *March* 5, 1809.

SIR,

I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the pictures which many of the Members of the Society of Dilettanti appointed me to paint for them.

The pleasure of being so honourably distinguished by them, and of being employed upon a work of magnitude, made me at the time regardless of the disadvantages necessarily attending the execution of so large a picture composed entirely of portraits. These, however, appeared on reflection to present so many obstacles to the completion of a work that should do justice to the liberal intention of my employers, that on communicating them to my earliest friends in the Society, it was determined to propose for the consideration of the subscribing Members the substituting in the place of that picture an historical composition, appropriate in its subject to the first views of the Institution. This proposal was accordingly mentioned to the Society by the gentlemen to whose friendship I am indebted for my introduction to it. The adoption of this measure, should it meet the concurrence of its Members, must still entirely depend on the approbation of such committee as might be appointed to form

some judgment of the work, from a sketch submitted to their inspection; and this I have not yet been enabled to prepare.

The gentlemen I have consulted on this occasion are acquainted that the number of my present engagements compels me to decline any new commissions.

The early claim, however, of the Members of this Society forms an exception to this rule, and I shall therefore be proud and happy to exert the utmost efforts of my pencil on any single portraits they may command me to paint for them, at the fixed price given me for my labours when the picture above mentioned was first ordered.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Portraits and face-money: various orders.

On the above date, when this letter was written and read, it was ordered that a committee do meet on Sunday, March 20, for considering the business of portraits, and that the same be an open committee, and that all who attend have voices. The committee resolved that the Treasurer should not collect any face-money due from members previous to March, 1809, but that after that date the tax should be exacted as before[1]. On May 17, 1812, at an open committee of the Society, Lord Dundas in the chair, it was resolved

'That the Secretary [Sir Henry C. Englefield] is commanded, with all possible expedition, to put his face into the most picturesque order in his power, and as soon as he shall have succeeded in this great and difficult work, to present himself to Mr. Lawrence, the Painter to the Society, to the end that a Portrait of the said Secretary be painted with all speed by him for the use of the Society.

'N.B.—The Father of the Society ordered that, instead of the word *use*, the word *ornament* be inserted in the Motion—Ordered nem. con.'

The portrait of Englefield was completed by Lawrence, and bears the date of 1812. At the same meeting in May, 1812, it was resolved also

[1] It does not appear that face-money was collected after this date, although there seems to be no minute recording the actual abolition of the tax.

'That the Painter to the Society be requested and enjoined forthwith to paint, for the ornament of the Society, his own portrait.'

This command, however, also remained unfulfilled, as was also the order on June 7, 1812,

'That the Duke of Norfolk be requested to present to the Society without delay his portrait by the Painter to the Society, in the robes of Arch-Master of the Ceremonies.'

A similar want of success attended the order of the Society on February 6, 1814,

'That the Secretary do direct Mr. Lawrence, Painter to the Society, forthwith to paint the picture of Mr. Gell at the expense of the Society, and that the picture, when finished, be hung up in the room of the Society.'

Portraits of Lord Dundas and Benjamin West.

The Society was more fortunate in June, 1817, when it was resolved

'That the Secretary do write to Sir Thomas Lawrence requesting him to finish the picture of our venerable father, Lord Dundas, if possible previous to the next meeting.'

This picture was completed by Sir Thomas Lawrence in the same year. In 1821, after the death of Lord Dundas, permission was given to the second Lord Dundas to have an engraving taken of it, and in 1822 Sir Robert Dundas was allowed to have a copy of it made by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Lord Dundas had figured previously in one of the groups painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1778, nearly forty years before. On April 26, 1818, Mr. Benjamin West, P.R.A., presented a portrait he had just painted of himself. He had been elected an ordinary member in 1792, and addressed a letter to the Secretary as follows:—

DEAR SIR,

Having the honour of being a Member of the Society of Dilettanti, and in conformity to one of its laws, which renders

it necessary for every one who claims that distinction to send a portrait of himself to be therein deposited, I shall think myself highly flattered by the noblemen and gentlemen, who are its members, accepting the one painted by myself as President of the Royal Academy of Arts in London, and which I trust will be honoured by their approbation.

I shall take care that the picture is properly framed, before it is placed in the collection; and, as I have been solicited for two portraits of myself, one to be placed in the Capitol at Rome, and the other in the Gallery at Florence, I shall be obliged to you to make known to the Members of the Society my request for the indulgence of painting the two pictures from the one I now have the honour of sending them, which I hope to do in the course of next summer, after which the portrait shall be restored to the Society of Dilettanti. Be so good to make my best respects to its Members.

BENJAMIN WEST.

The unanimous thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. West upon the same day. Mr. West abdicated in 1819, on account of increasing age and infirmity, but was desired to remain a honorary member. He died in 1820, and was succeeded in the Presidency of the Royal Academy by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Lawrence succeeded by Shee.

In May, 1822, another attempt was made to secure a portrait of Sir Thomas Lawrence, who had now become Secretary to the Society, he being, on the motion of Mr. Wilkins, directed

'To obey the commands formerly issued to him as their Painter to paint his own Portrait for the Society, additionally ordering him to paint it in the Secretary's dress.'

This command, however, like the previous one, remained unfulfilled. Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., died in 1829, and was succeeded as President of the Royal Academy by Sir Martin Archer Shee, R.A., who also succeeded him as Painter to the Society of Dilettanti, of which he was elected a member in July, 1830.

Portrait of Morritt.

On May 1, 1831, it was resolved

'That Sir Martin Archer Shee, Pres. R.A., be commanded by the Society to paint the Portrait of Mr. Morritt, Arch-Master of the Ceremonies to this Society, in the long crimson taffety-tasselled robe of that great and most respectable officer, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the Secretary to Sir M. A. Shee for his information and guidance.'

Sir Martin Shee faithfully obeyed these instructions, and completed the portrait, a very fine and characteristic one, in 1832. The Society had intended to defray the cost of the portrait, for which Sir M. A. Shee at first declined payment, out of the General Fund; but Mr. Morritt himself insisted upon paying the painter, in which the Society, not choosing to decline his generosity, somewhat reluctantly acquiesced. It was ordered that the portrait of Mr. Morritt should be engraved in mezzotint, but this order was never carried out, and the picture, which is one of the finest Shee ever painted, is reproduced for the first time in the present volume (p. 146).

Inquiries into state of pictures.

In 1839 the state of the two groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds again called for attention, and in consequence of the report of Sir M. A. Shee, the Society decided in February, 1840, to place them in the hands of Mr. Seguier, the picture-restorer then most in vogue, for repair. They remained in Mr. Seguier's custody during 1841 and 1842, while the quarters of the Society were transferred to the premises occupied by the Albion Club, and were returned in February, 1842. In May, 1850, the state of one of the aforesaid groups again gave cause for anxiety, and it was decided in February, 1851, that the two pictures should be protected by plate glass.

Shee succeeded by Eastlake.

Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A., resigned his membership of the Society in July, 1845. He was succeeded in the Presidency of the Royal Academy by Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, who was also elected to be a member of the Society, and its official Painter, in June, 1848. In 1860 a further inquiry was made into the state of the pictures, and the whole collection was entrusted in this and the following years to Mr. John Dujardin, junior, by whom they were relined, covered with plate glass, and the frames regilt, prior to the rearrangement and rehanging of the portraits in the Society's new room at Willis's Rooms in King Street, St. James's.

Proposed series of engravings.

In 1855 a project was started for reproducing by some process of engraving the whole of the Society's collection of portraits. Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., communicated with Mr. George Scharf, junior (afterwards Director of the National Portrait Gallery), and received from him an estimate of the cost of engraving the thirty-one portraits in question on wood. The cost, however, was probably the reason which deterred the Society from proceeding in the matter.

Applications for loan of pictures: Manchester, South Kensington, National Gallery, &c.

In February, 1857, an application was received from Mr. Peter Cunningham, the manager of the Historical Section of the great Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester in that year, requesting the loan of the portraits belonging to the Society for this exhibition; but, after some correspondence, the Society declined to accede to this request. In April, 1867, the Society agreed to lend the whole collection of portraits (except that of Lord Broughton, not yet received) to the National Exhibition of Portraits, held at South Kensington,

in 1868, on condition of their being kept together in a separate room, and no photographs being allowed to be taken of them. For this loan the Dilettanti received the thanks of the Lords Commissioners of Education in February, 1869. In the same year the Society received a request from Sir William Boxall, Director of the National Gallery, for a temporary loan of the two portrait-groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Society consented to lend them from August 1, 1869, to January 31, 1870, during their recess. On the latter date they were replaced in the room of the Society by Sir William Boxall, who addressed the following letter to the Secretary:—

National Gallery
28 *Jan.*, 1870.

SIR,

On behalf of the Board of the National Gallery I have to beg that you offer to the Members of the Dilettanti Society, the best thanks for the generous permission they have enjoyed for the pleasure and instruction of the Public, to exhibit for six months the two groups of portraits belonging to the Society. It may be interesting to the Society to know that since the 1st of August last, & notwithstanding the closing of the Gallery during the month of October, more than 383 thousand people have visited the National Gallery. In accordance with the conditions of the Loan I have to inform you that on Monday next, being the 31st of Jany. 1869 (*sic*), the two pictures will be replaced in the Society's Room in King's Street, St. James', free of all costs and charge for removing and replacing them, though not without silent regret.

I have the honour to be,
Your obed. servt,
WILLIAM BOXALL,
Director.

To the Honorary Secretary
of the Dilettanti Society.

Eastlake succeeded by Leighton.

Sir Charles Eastlake died in 1865, and was succeeded in the office of Painter to the Society by Mr. Frederic Leighton, R.A., who eventually

also succeeded to the Presidential Chair of the Royal Academy.

Portraits of Lord Broughton and Sir Edward Ryan.

On July 1, 1866, the Society

'Requested Lord Broughton to Present to them a Portrait of himself. Lord Broughton said he would comply with the wishes of the Society.'

Eventually the Society received from Lord Broughton a portrait of himself painted by the Hon. Henry Graves. On July 2, 1871, it was resolved

'That a portrait of the Secretary [Sir Edward Ryan] be painted at the expense of the Society by an artist to be selected by the Secretary.'

Sir Edward Ryan selected Mr. Leighton as the artist, who completed the portrait during the next six or seven months. On March 3, 1872, it was resolved

'That 200 guineas be paid with the best thanks of the Society to Mr. Leighton, and that he be requested to order a frame for the picture of the Secretary at the charge of the Society with the Society's usual Inscription thereon.'

At the same time it was resolved

'That Mr. Leighton receive the cordial assent of the Dilettanti Society to his wish to exhibit the portrait of the Secretary at the Royal Academy, and that if Mr. Leighton obtain permission to withdraw the picture from the Rooms of the Academy for exhibition in those of the Dilettanti Society on the 7th April, he be requested to communicate the fact to the Secretary in order that the Secretary may inform members with a view to a full gathering of the Society.'

The portrait of Sir Edward Ryan is one of Sir Frederic Leighton's happiest efforts in portraiture, conceived and carried out in the original spirit of the Society of Dilettanti. The genial Secretary to the Society is represented in his official dress,

standing at the dinner table and reading the minutes.

Successive Painters to the Society: Sir F. W. Burton and Sir E. J. Poynter.

In March, 1879, Sir Frederic Leighton, having received a French diploma as 'Sculpteur Anglais,' begged leave to be allowed to serve the Society in the office of Sculptor; and on this being granted, the Society elected Mr. (afterwards Sir) F. W. Burton, R.H.A., Director of the National Gallery, to be Painter to the Society. In 1894 Sir F. W. Burton resigned his membership, and in 1895 Mr. Poynter was elected a member of, and Painter to, the Society in his place. Since then Mr. Poynter has become President of the Royal Academy and received his knighthood; events strictly in accordance with the traditions of the Society.

Further loans of pictures.

In 1884 the two groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds and the portrait of himself were lent by the Society to the Grosvenor Gallery for an exhibition of the collected works of Sir Joshua Reynolds. In March, 1890, on the Society's removing from Willis's Rooms, the two groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds were once more deposited on loan with the Trustees of the National Gallery, until the whole collection of pictures was removed and rehung in the Society's new room in the Grafton Gallery.

Last portraits: Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Lord Leighton, Mr. Sidney Colvin.

In January, 1894, a portrait of Mr. William Watkiss Lloyd, painted by Miss Bush, was received by the Society from his daughter, Miss Ellen Watkiss Lloyd, having been bequeathed to the Society by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, who had for many years been one of its most active and respected members. After the death of Lord Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, in January, 1896, the Dilettanti, being anxious to obtain a portrait of one of the most illustrious of their body,

decided to have a copy made of the portrait painted by Lord Leighton of himself for the Uffizii Gallery at Florence. The work was entrusted to Mr. Charles Holroyd (now Keeper of the National Gallery of British Art), and completed before the close of the same year. In February, 1896, on the resignation by Mr. Sidney Colvin of his post as Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, the Society ordered that a portrait of that gentleman should be added to their collection. Sir Edward Poynter undertook to paint the portrait of Mr. Colvin, which was sent by permission of the Society to the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1897. This addition completes the list of the Dilettanti portraits up to the present day.

A 'List of Members of the Society of Dilettanti, according to the Order of Election, dating from the 6th of March, 1736,' was compiled by Mr. William Richard Hamilton and appended as a supplement to his *Historical Notices of the Society of Dilettanti* published in 1855. Copies of this list were printed separately and distributed to members.

A second List of Members, brought up to date, was printed by Sir William Fraser, Bart., in 1874, and presented by him to the members of the Society.

The following List of Members has been compiled from the elections recorded in the Minute-Books of the Society. An attempt has been made to identify the members and to enumerate the various distinguished positions which so many of them have occupied in the public service.

APPENDIX

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI

1736.

Viscount Harcourt.	SIMON HARCOURT, born 1714; only son of Hon. Simon Harcourt, and succeeded his grandfather, 1727, as second Viscount Harcourt; travelled in France and Italy, 1730–34; Lord of the Bedchamber to George II, 1735–57; created Earl Harcourt, 1749; governor to the Prince of Wales, 1751; Ambassador to Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1761, for the marriage of Princess Charlotte and George III; Ambassador to Paris, 1768–9; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1772–7; died 1777.	Earl Harcourt.
Lord Middlesex.	CHARLES SACKVILLE, Earl of Middlesex, born 1711; eldest son of first Duke of Dorset; travelled in France and Italy; M.P.; Lord of the Treasury; Master of the Horse to Frederick, Prince of Wales; succeeded as second Duke of Dorset, 1763; died 1769.	Duke of Dorset.

Viscount Boyne.	GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Viscount Boyne, born 1710; succeeded his grandfather as second viscount; travelled before 1731; M.P.; P.C.; a Commissioner of Revenue; died unmarried 1746.	
Sir Lionel Pilkington.	SIR LIONEL PILKINGTON, born 1706–7; succeeded as fifth baronet 1716; travelled in France and Italy; purchased Chevet Hall, near Wakefield; M.P.; died unmarried 1778.	
Mr. T. Grimston.	THOMAS GRIMSTON, of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick, near Hull; born 1702; died 1751.	
Hon. W. Ponsonby.	WILLIAM PONSONBY, born 1704; eldest son of second Viscount Duncannon, and first Earl of Bessborough; travelled in Italy, Greece, and the East for some years up to 1739; friend and companion of J. E. Liotard the painter; a member of the Accademia del Disegno at Florence, and noted collector of marbles, gems, and other works of classical antiquity; styled Viscount Duncannon, 1739; M.P.; Lord of the Treasury; Postmaster-General; succeeded as second Earl of Bessborough, 1758; died 1793 as 'Father of the Society.'	Earl of Bessborough.
Mr. R. Grenville.	RICHARD GRENVILLE, born 1711; eldest son of Richard Grenville and Hester, Countess Temple, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Chatham; travelled for four years up to 1734; M.P.; styled Viscount Cobham, 1749–52; succeeded his mother as Earl Temple, 1752; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and other state offices; one of the foremost statesmen of his day; died 1779.	Earl Temple.

1736 (*continued*).

Mr. J. Howe.	JOHN HOWE, of Hanslope, Bucks, born 1707; married Caroline, daughter of second Viscount Howe; died 1769.	
Lord Robert Montagu.	ROBERT MONTAGU, born 1713(?); second son of first Duke of Manchester; M.P.; Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen; succeeded as third Duke of Manchester, 1739; Lord of the Bedchamber to the King, and Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; died 1762.	Duke of Manchester.
Sir Robert Long.	SIR ROBERT LONG, born 1705; succeeded his father as sixth baronet of Draycot, Wilts, 1729; M.P.; married heiress of Earl Tylney; died 1767.	
Sir Francis Dashwood.	SIR FRANCIS DASHWOOD, born 1708; travelled in France, Italy, Russia, etc.; M.P.; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1762–3; confirmed in his mother's barony of Le Despencer, 1763; Postmaster-General; F.R.S., LL.D.; died 1781.	Lord le Despencer.
Mr. Mitchell.	SIR ANDREW MITCHELL, born 1708; travelled and studied at Leyden University and elsewhere on the Continent; M.P.; Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, 1742; Ambassador to the Court of Prussia, 1756, and Envoy Extraordinary to the same court, 1765; K.B., 1765; confidential friend of Frederick II; died at Berlin, 1771.	Sir Andrew Mitchell, K.B.
Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bart.	SIR BROWNLOW SHERARD, Student at Leyden University, and travelled in the East; succeeded his father as fourth baronet, 1738; M.P.; married Mary Sidney, co-heiress of the Earl of Leicester; died 1748.	
Mr. T. Archer.	THOMAS ARCHER, of Umberslade, Warwick, born 1695; M.P.; created Baron Archer, 1747; died 1768.	Baron Archer.

1736 (*continued*).

Mr. R. Bristow.	ROBERT BRISTOW, of Micheldever, Hants; M.P.; Clerk Comptroller of the Household; died 1737.	
Hon. Thomas Villiers.	THOMAS VILLIERS, born 1709; second son of Earl of Jersey; Minister Plenipotentiary to Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, and other courts; M.P.; created Viscount Hyde, 1756, and Earl of Clarendon, 1776; Postmaster-General and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; died 1786.	Earl of Clarendon.
Mr. E. Clarke.	EDWARD CLARKE.	
Mr. W. Degge.	WILLIAM DEGGE, born 1698; second son of Simon Degge, of Derby; Lieutenant-Colonel of Dragoons.	
Mr. T. Anson.	THOMAS ANSON, of Shugborough, Staffordshire; M.P.; elder brother of Admiral Anson; died unmarried 1773.	
Sir James Gray.	SIR JAMES GRAY, eldest son of first baronet; British Resident at Venice, 1746–53; Envoy to the Court of Naples and the Two Sicilies, 1754–66, and to the Court of Spain, 1766–73; K.B., 1761; P.C., 1769; died 1773.	Sir James Gray, Bart., K.B.
Mr. William Denny.	WILLIAM DENNY, Colonel in the Army; Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania, 1756–9; died about 1770.	
Mr. William Strode.	WILLIAM STRODE, born 1698; Colonel 62nd Foot, and Lieutenant-General, 1765; served under the Duke of Cumberland; M.P.; died 1776, buried in Westminster Abbey.	
Hon. James Noel.	JAMES NOEL, third son of third Earl of Gainsborough; M.P.; died 1752.	
Hon. Sewallis Shirley.	SEWALLIS SHIRLEY, born 1709; fourth son of first Earl Ferrers; M.P.; Comptroller of the Household to Queen Charlotte; died 1765.	

1736 (*continued.*)

Mr. George Knapton.	GEORGE KNAPTON, born 1698; painter in oil and crayons; resided for many years in Italy; surveyor and keeper of the royal collection of pictures, 1765; first Painter to the Society; died 1778.	
Rev. Arthur Smith.	ARTHUR SMYTH, son of the Bishop of Limerick; travelled after leaving Oxford; Dean of Raphoe, 1743, and Derry, 1744; Bishop of Clonfert, 1752, Down, 1753, and Meath, 1765; Archbishop of Dublin, 1766; died 1771.	Archbishop of Dublin.
Mr. D. Boone.	DANIEL BOONE, born 1710; son of Governor of Bombay; Director of the East India Company and the Bank of England; M.P.; Clerk of the Household to Frederick, Prince of Wales; died 1770.	
Sir Henry Liddell, Bart.	SIR HENRY LIDDELL, born 1708; succeeded his father as fourth baronet, 1723; M.P.; created Baron Ravensworth, 1747; died 1784.	Baron Ravensworth.
Mr. George Gray.	GEORGE GRAY, second son of Sir James Gray, Bart.; Colonel of 37th Foot and Major-General; succeeded his brother as third baronet, 1773; Secretary and Treasurer to the Society, 1738–71; died 1773.	General Sir George Gray, Bart.
Mr. William Fauquier.	WILLIAM FAUQUIER, banker and Director of the South Sea Company; Secretary to the Society, 1771–4; Registrar and Secretary of the Order of the Bath, 1785; F.R.S.; died 1788.	
Mr. Henry Harris.	HENRY HARRIS, Commissioner of Wine Licences and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in Ireland; first Treasurer and High Steward to the Society; died 1764.	
Mr. Thomas Whitmore.	THOMAS WHITMORE, of Apley, Shropshire; M.P., K.B.; died 1773.	Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B.

1736 (*continued*).

Mr. Robert Dingley.	ROBERT DINGLEY, of Lamb Abbey, Chiselhurst, merchant, born 1709; contested Middlesex in 1768 against John Wilkes; founder of the Magdalen Hospital, 1758; died 1781.	
Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart.	SIR HUGH SMITHSON, born 1715; succeeded as fourth baronet, 1729; M.P.; married, 1740, Elizabeth Seymour, daughter and heiress of sixth Duke of Somerset and granddaughter of eleventh Earl of Northumberland; succeeded as Earl of Northumberland, and assumed the name of Percy, 1750; K.G., Lord of the Bedchamber, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; created Duke of Northumberland, 1766; died at Syon House, 1786.	Duke of Northumberland.
Mr. Turner.		
Mr. Spence.	JOSEPH SPENCE, born 1699; Fellow of New College, Oxford; travelled in France and Italy, 1730–33, with the Earl of Middlesex, and in 1739–42 with the Earl of Lincoln; Professor of Poetry and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford; author of *Polymetis*, *The Anecdotes*, etc.; and friend and correspondent of Pope; died at Byfleet, Surrey, 1768.	Rev. Joseph Spence.
Mr. Phillips.	[? SIR ERASMUS PHILIPPS, Bart., of Picton Castle, born 1700; M.P.; succeeded his father as fifth baronet, 1736; died 1743.]	
Mr. Delme.	PETER DELMÉ, born 1710; son of Sir Peter Delmé, Lord Mayor of London; M.P.; died 1770.	
Hon. Robert Hay.	ROBERT HAY, born 1712; second son of seventh Earl of Kinnoull; Bishop of St. Asaph, 1748, and Salisbury, 1761; Archbishop of York, 1761; assumed additional name of Drummond; died 1776.	Archbishop of York.

1736 (*continued*).

Mr. S. Luttrell.	SIMON LUTTRELL, born 1713; M.P.; created Baron Irnham, 1768; Viscount Carhampton, 1780–81; Earl of Carhampton, 1785; died 1787.	Earl of Carhampton.
Mr. Bowman.		
Hon. Charles Feilding.	CHARLES FEILDING, third son of fourth Earl of Denbigh; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Gentleman Usher to Queen Caroline; died 1745.	
Mr. Williams.	SIR CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS, born 1708; M.P.; spent most of his life in the diplomatic service at Dresden, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg; author of many satirical poems; died 1759.	Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.
Lord Gallway.	JOHN MONCKTON, born 1695; M.P.; created Viscount Galway, 1727; Commissioner of Revenue and Surveyor General of Woods and Forests; died 1751.	Viscount Galway.
Mr. Darcy.	PATRICK DARCY.	
[1] [Count Nassau. Mr. Watkins.]	———	
[2] Earl of Euston.	GEORGE FITZROY, Earl of Euston, born 1715; eldest son of second Duke of Grafton; M.P.; died before his father, 1747.	
Mr. Thomas Steavens.	THOMAS STEAVENS, son of Sir John Steavens of Eltham; died 1759.	

1737.

Mr. George Stanhope.	GEORGE STANHOPE, [? second son of first Earl Stanhope; born 1717].	
Mr. Knight.	[? ROBERT KNIGHT, of Barrels; M.P.; afterwards Baron Luxborough and Earl of Catherlough.]	
Mr. Gore.	[? ARTHUR GORE, elder brother of Lord Annaly; M.P.; died 1758.]	

[1] In the list published for the Society by Sir William A. Fraser, Bart., the two names occur here as original members, but there is no trace of the names in the original list as given in the minutes.

[2] The first member whose election is recorded in the Minute-Books.

1737 (*continued*).

Mr. Stewart.	[? WILLIAM STEWART.]	
Earl Cowper.	WILLIAM COWPER, second Earl Cowper, born 1709; Lord of the Bedchamber to George II; F.R.S., LL.D.; married Henrietta, daughter and heiress of Henry d'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham; died 1764.	
Hon. James Hamilton.	[? JAMES HAMILTON, born 1712; eldest son of seventh Earl of Abercorn; summoned to Irish House of Lords as Baron Mountcastle, 1738; succeeded his father as eighth Earl of Abercorn, 1744; died 1789.]	Earl of Abercorn?

1738.

The Duke of Kingston.	EVELYN PIERREPONT, second Duke of Kingston, born 1711; succeeded as second duke, 1726; Lord of the Bedchamber and K.G., 1741; held various commands in the army and fought at Culloden; married 'Miss Chudleigh'; died 1773.	
Mr. Samuel Savage.	SAMUEL SAVAGE.	
Lord Rockingham.	LEWIS WATSON, born 1709 (?); second son of Viscount Sondes; succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Rockingham, 1724; died 1745.	
Mr. Samuel Feake.	SAMUEL FEAKE; a Director of the East India Company.	
Lord Sunbury.	GEORGE MONTAGU, born 1716; son of George, first Earl of Halifax; married, 1741, Miss Dunk, a rich heiress, whose surname he assumed; Lieutenant-General in the Army; President of the Board of Trade, and 'Father of the Colonies'; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; First Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary of State; K.G.; died 1771.	Earl of Halifax, K.G.

1738 (*continued*).

Hon. Thomas Watson.	THOMAS WATSON, born 1715; younger son of Viscount Sondes; M.P.; succeeded his brother as third Earl of Rockingham, 1745; died 1746.	Earl of Rockingham.

1739.

Lord Barrington.	WILLIAM WILDMAN, second Viscount Barrington, born 1717; travelled on the Continent, 1735–8; M.P.; Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary at War, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Treasurer of the Navy; died 1793.	
Mr. Newsham.	JAMES NEWSHAM, born 1715; nephew of James Craggs, Secretary of State, and stepson of John Knight of Gosfield.	
Mr. Mallet.	DAVID MALLET (or Muloch), born 1705 (?); author of numerous poems and tragedies, and friend and correspondent of Pope, Bolingbroke and others; tutor to various members of the aristocracy (including Mr. Newsham), and a follower of the Earl of Bute and the Prince of Wales; died 1765.	
Mr. Norborne Berkeley.	NORBORNE BERKELEY, son of John Symms Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford; M.P.; successfully claimed the barony of Botetourt, 1764; Governor of Virginia, and died at Williamsburgh, 1776.	Lord Botetourt.
Mr. Henry Crowley.	HENRY CROWLEY.	
Mr. Varey.	WILLIAM VAREY; mentioned in the correspondence of G. A. Selwyn and others as a man of fashion.	
Mr. Vernon.	FRANCIS VERNON.	

1740.

Mr. Grimstone.	(Re-elected.)	

1740 (*continued*).

Mr. Bristow.	WILLIAM BRISTOW; Commissioner of Revenue in Ireland; M.P., F.R.S.; died 1758.	
Earl of Sandwich.	JOHN MONTAGU, fourth Earl of Sandwich, born 1718; succeeded his grandfather, 1729; travelled in Italy, Sicily, the Greek Islands, Turkey, and the East up to 1739; First Lord of the Admiralty; Plenipotentiary at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; died 1792.	

1740/41.

Lord Galway.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. W. H. Gage.	WILLIAM HALL GAGE, born 1718; eldest son of first Viscount Gage; M.P.; and succeeded as second viscount, 1754; Paymaster of the Pensions; F.R.S.; created Baron Gage, 1780; died 1791.	Viscount Gage.
Mr. Wellbore Ellis.	WELBORE ELLIS, born 1713; son of Bishop of Meath; M.P.; Lord of the Admiralty, 1747; Vice-Treasurer of the Household, 1755; Secretary of State for America, 1782; created Baron Mendip, 1794; F.R.S., D.C.L., and a trustee of the British Museum; died 1802.	Baron Mendip.
Marquess of Hartington.	WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Marquess of Hartington, born 1720; M.P.; summoned to the House of Lords as Lord Cavendish, 1751; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; succeeded as fourth Duke of Devonshire, 1755; Prime Minister, 1756; K.G.; died 1764.	Duke of Devonshire.
Lord Quarendon.	GEORGE HENRY LEE, Viscount Quarendon, born 1718; M.P.; succeeded his father as third Earl of Litchfield, 1743; Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1762; died 1772.	Earl of Litchfield.
Mr. Nelthorpe.	JAMES NELTHORPE; died 1767.	

1740/1 (*continued*).

Sir Charles Bunbury.	SIR CHARLES BUNBURY; succeeded as fourth baronet, 1733; M.P.; died 1742.	
Hon. Mr. Coke.	EDWARD COKE, born 1720; only son of Thomas Coke, Lord Lovel; M.P.; styled Viscount Coke, 1744–53; married Lady Mary Campbell; died 1753.	Viscount Coke.
Lord Lovel.	THOMAS COKE of Holkham, born 1695; M.P.; created Baron Lovel, 1728, and Earl of Leicester, 1744; Postmaster-General; died 1759.	Earl of Leicester.

1741.

Mr. William Bristow.	(Re-elected.)	
Sir John Rawdon.	SIR JOHN RAWDON, born 1720; succeeded as baronet; travelled in Greece and the East; M.P.; created Baron Rawdon, 1750, and Earl of Moira, 1761; F.R.S.; died 1793.	Earl of Moira.
Rev. Mr. Dampier.	THOMAS DAMPIER, born about 1704; Under-Master of Eton School; Canon of Windsor and Dean of Durham; died 1777.	
Earl of Lincoln.	HENRY FIENNES-CLINTON, born 1720; succeeded his brother as ninth Earl of Lincoln, 1730; Lord of the Bedchamber; K.G.; succeeded his uncle as second Duke of Newcastle, 1768; died 1794.	Duke of Newcastle.
Mr. Mackenzie.	KENNETH MACKENZIE, born 1718(?); eldest son of fifth Earl of Seaforth; attainted for his share in the Jacobite rebellion; M.P.; sometimes styled Viscount Fortrose; died 1761.	
Mr. Ross.	CHARLES ROSS, of Balnagar, second son of Viscount Ross; M.P.; killed at Fontenoy, 1745.	
Lord Strafford.	WILLIAM WENTWORTH, born 1722; succeeded his father as second Earl of Strafford, 1739; a well-known amateur; died 1791.	Earl of Strafford.

1741 (*continued*).

Mr. Colebrooke.	ROBERT COLEBROOKE, born 1718; elder brother of first baronet; M.P.; minister to the Swiss Cantons and ambassador to the Ottoman Porte; died 1784.	
Mr. Cotton.	JOHN HINDE COTTON, born 1718; succeeded as fourth baronet, 1752; M.P.; died 1795.	Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart.

1741½.

Mr. J. Ross-Mackye.	JOHN MACKYE, of Polgowan; M.P.; assumed name of Ross on marriage with daughter and co-heiress of thirteenth Lord Ross; Treasurer and Paymaster of the Ordnance; died 1797.	
Lord Deskfoord.	JAMES OGILVY, Lord Deskfoord, born 1714(?); eldest son of fifth Earl of Findlater; Commissioner of Customs and Lord of Police; succeeded as sixth Earl of Findlater, 1764; committed suicide, 1770.	Earl of Findlater.
Lord Mansel.	THOMAS, second Lord Mansell of Morgan; succeeded his grandfather, 1723; died 1744.	
Mr. Frederick.	JOHN FREDERICK, eldest son of first baronet; succeeded as second baronet, 1755; a well-known collector of antiquities and works of art; died 1757.	Sir John Frederick, Bart.
Mr. Thomas Brand.	THOMAS BRAND, of the Hoo, Herts.; M.P.; married daughter of Duke of Kingston; died 1770.	
Duke of Bedford.	JOHN RUSSELL, fourth Duke of Bedford, born 1710; succeeded his brother, 1732; First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France; K.G.; died 1771.	

174½ (*continued*).

Hon. Henry Legge.	HENRY BILSON LEGGE, fourth son of first Earl of Dartmouth, born 1708; M.P.; Secretary for Ireland; Lord of the Admiralty, Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Prussia; Chancellor of the Exchequer; died 1764.	

1742.

Mr. Liddell.	[? RICHARD LIDDELL, fifth son of third baronet.]	
Sir Charles Wyndham.	SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM, born 1710; son of third baronet, and succeeded his father, 1740; succeeded his uncle as second Earl of Egremont, 1750; Secretary of State; died 1763.	Earl of Egremont.
Captain Lushington.	WILLIAM LUSHINGTON, second son of Thomas Godfrey Lushington of Sittingbourne; Captain in the Army; died 1763.	
Mr. Calthorpe.	HENRY CALTHORPE, son of Reynolds Calthorpe of Elvetham, Hants; K.B.; died 1788.	Sir Henry Calthorpe, K.B.
Mr. Blyth.	JOHN BLIGH, born 1719; succeeded his brother as third Earl of Darnley, 1747; died 1787.	Earl of Darnley.
Mr. Lascelles.	EDWIN LASCELLES, of Harewood, born 1713; M.P.; created Baron Harewood, 1790; died 1795.	Baron Harewood.
Mr. William Williams.	[? WILLIAM PEERE WILLIAMS; succeeded his father as second baronet, 1758; M.P.; killed at Belleisle, 1761.]	Sir William Peere Williams, Bart.?
Mr. Vernon.	HENRY VERNON, of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, born 1718; died 1777.	
Mr. Robert Coke.	ROBERT COKE, of Hillingdon; married sister of last Duke of Wharton.	
Sir Bourchier Wrey.	SIR BOURCHIER WREY; succeeded his father as fifth baronet, 1726; M.P.; died 1784.	

1742 (*continued*).

Mr. George Dodington.	GEORGE BUBB-DODINGTON, born 1691; M.P.; the well-known politician; Treasurer of the Navy; created Baron Melcombe Regis, 1761; died 1762.	Baron Melcombe Regis.
Lord George Graham.	GEORGE GRAHAM, younger son of first Duke of Montrose; R.N., M.P.; died 1747.	
Mr. Patrick Darcy.	(Re-elected.)	
Earl of Rockingham.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. Pitt.		
Lord Conway.	FRANCIS SEYMOUR-CONWAY, born 1718; succeeded his father as second Baron Conway, 1732; created Earl of Hertford, 1750, and Marquess of Hertford, 1793; K.G.; Ambassador to Paris, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Master of the Horse, and Lord Chamberlain; died 1794.	Marquess of Hertford, K.G.
Mr. B. Boyle.	BELLINGHAM BOYLE, son of first Earl of Shannon[1]; Commissioner of Revenue; married to daughter of Archbishop Hoadly; died 1771.	
Mr. Dingley.	(Re-elected.)	

1743.

Viscount Midleton.	ALAN BRODRICK, second Viscount Midleton, born 1702; succeeded his father, 1733; Commissioner of Customs; Joint Comptroller of the Navy; died 1747.	
Captain Churchill.	GEORGE CHURCHILL, son of Lieutenant-General Charles Churchill and Anne Oldfield; Lieutenant-General in the Army; died 1753.	
Lord Gowran.	JOHN FITZPATRICK, second Baron Gowran, born 1719; succeeded his father, 1727; created Earl of Upper Ossory, 1751; died 1758.	Earl of Upper Ossory.

[1] Or perhaps of the Hon. Richard Boyle and his second wife Madeline Bellingham.

1744.

Mr. Nelthorpe.	(Re-elected.)	

1745.

Sir Everard Falkener.	SIR EVERARD FAWKENER, born 1684; merchant; friend of Voltaire; Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte; Postmaster-General; died 1758.	
Mr. Fanshawe.	SIMON FANSHAWE, of Fanshawe Gate, born 1716; M.P.; died 1777.	
Marquess of Granby.	JOHN MANNERS, Marquess of Granby, born 1721; eldest son of third Duke of Rutland; Commander of the British forces at the victory of Minden, 1759; Commander-in-Chief of the land forces in England; died 1770.	
Baron Hopberg.	BARON HOCHBERG (or Hohberg).	
Mr. Berkeley.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. Feilding.	(Re-elected.)	
Hon. Richard Edgcumbe.	RICHARD EDGCUMBE, born 1716; eldest son of first Baron Mount-Edgcumbe; Major-General in the Army, Lord of the Admiralty, and Comptroller of the Household; wit and poet; succeeded as second Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, 1758; died 1761.	Baron Mount-Edgcumbe.
Mr. Lascelles.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. Foster.	JOHN THOMAS FOSTER, of Dunleer; M.P.; married Lady Elizabeth Hervey (afterwards Duchess of Devonshire); died 1761.	

1745.

Duke of Kingston.	(Re-elected.)	
Marquess of Granby.	(Re-elected.)	

1745 (*continued*).

Earl of Holdernesse.	ROBERT DARCY, sixth Earl of Holdernesse, born 1718; succeeded his father, 1722; Lord of the Bedchamber in attendance on the King at Dettingen; Ambassador to the Republic of Venice, and to the Low Countries; Secretary of State and Lord Justice of the Realm; died 1778.	
Earl of Ashburnham.	JOHN, second Earl of Ashburnham, born 1724; succeeded his father, 1737; Lord of the Bedchamber; died 1812.	
Mr. St. George.	CHEVALIER ST. GEORGE (? Henry St. George, born 1716; M.P.; died 1763); F.R.S.	

1745/6.

Mr. Aldworth.	RICHARD ALDWORTH, of Stanlake, born 1717; married daughter of Richard Neville, of Billingbere; assumed name of Neville-Aldworth; M.P.; Ambassador to Paris; Under-Secretary of State; died 1793.	

1746.

Lord Hobart.	JOHN HOBART, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, born 1722; Ambassador to Russia; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; died 1793.	Earl of Buckinghamshire.
Sir Thomas Sebright.	SIR THOMAS SAUNDERS SEBRIGHT, of Beechwood, Herts., born 1723; succeeded as 5th baronet, 1736; died 1761.	

1746/7.

Earl of Blessington.	WILLIAM STEWART, second Viscount Mountjoy, born 1709; succeeded his father, 1728; created Earl of Blessington, 1745; died 1769.	

174$\frac{6}{7}$ (*continued*).

Hon. Capt. G. Edgecumbe.	GEORGE EDGCUMBE, born 1721; younger son of first Baron Mount-Edgcumbe; R.N.; Admiral; succeeded his brother as third Baron Mount-Edgcumbe, 1761; Treasurer of the Household; created Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, 1789; died 1795.	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

1747.

Mr. Duncombe.	THOMAS DUNCOMBE, of Duncombe Park; died 1799.	

174$\frac{7}{8}$.

Earl of March.	WILLIAM DOUGLAS, third Earl of March, born 1725; succeeded his father, 1731; Lord of the Bedchamber; succeeded his cousin as fourth Duke of Queensberry; as 'Old Q.,' one of the noted characters of his day; died 1810.	Duke of Queensberry.
Mr. Tilson.	JAMES TILSON, of St. George's, Hanover Square; died 1764.	
Dr. Garnier.	THOMAS GARNIER, of Wykeham, Hants; Apothecary-General to the Army; died 1763.	
Mr. Freeman.	SAMBROOKE FREEMAN, of Fawley Court, born 1720; M.P.; son of John Freeman and Susanna, daughter of Sir Jeremiah Sambrooke; died 1782.	
Mr. Gell.	PHILIP GELL, of Hopton, Derby; died 1795.	

1748.

Sir William Milner.	SIR WILLIAM MILNER, born 1719; succeeded his father as second baronet, 1745; Receiver-General of the Excise; died 1774.	
Mr. Dingley.	(Re-elected.)	

1749.

Mr. Mountague.	EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGU, born 1713; son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; M.P., F.R.S.; well known for his travels on the Continent and in the East, and his eccentric life and adventures; died 1776.	
Lord Eglinton.	ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, eleventh Earl of Eglinton; born 1726; third son of ninth Earl.	
Sir Robert Hildyard.	SIR ROBERT HILDYARD, third baronet, born 1716; M.P.; died 1781.	
Capt. Rodney.	GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, born 1718; R.N.; the distinguished Admiral and victor at Cape Finisterre and other sea-fights; created a baronet, 1764, and Baron Rodney, 1782; M.P.; died 1792.	Admiral Baron Rodney.
Lord Drumlanrig.	HENRY DOUGLAS, Earl of Drumlanrig, born 1722; eldest son of third Duke of Queensberry; an officer in the Army; accidentally killed, 1754.	
Mr. George Rice.	GEORGE RICE, of Newton, born 1724; M.P.; married Baroness Dynevor; Commissioner of Board of Trade; Treasurer of the King's Chamber; P.C.; died 1779.	
Mr. Bowlby.	THOMAS BOWLBY, of Durham, born 1698; Commissioner of Excise; married daughter of Earl of Cardigan and sister of first Duke of Montagu; M.P.; died 1778.	
Marquess of Granby.	(Re-elected.)	

1750.

Mr. Dundas.	LAWRENCE DUNDAS; Commissary-General; created a baronet, 1762; died 1781.	Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart.
Earl of Galloway.	ALEXANDER STEWART, sixth Earl of Galloway, born 1694; Lord of Police; succeeded his father, 1746; died 1773.	

1750 (*continued*).

Mr. Robert Joscelyn.	ROBERT JOCELYN, born 1688; fifth son of Sir Robert Jocelyn, Bart., M.P.; Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Lord Chancellor; created Baron Newport and Viscount Jocelyn, 1755; died 1756.	Viscount Jocelyn.
Earl of Sussex.	GEORGE AUGUSTUS YELVERTON, second Earl of Sussex, born 1727; succeeded his father, 1731; Lord of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales; died 1751.	
Mr. Chaplin.	JOHN CHAPLIN, of Blankney; married, 1757, the daughter of Earl of Exeter; died 1764.	
Mr. Steavens.	(? Re-elected.)	
Lord Anson.	GEORGE, Lord Anson, born 1717; younger brother of Thomas Anson, of Shugborough; R.N.; distinguished Admiral and victor off Cape Finisterre, 1747; created Baron Anson, 1747; First Lord of the Admiralty; victor over the French at Quiberon, 1759; died 1762.	
Mr. St. Leger.	[? ANTHONY ST. LEGER; fourth son of Sir John St. Leger, of Grangemellan, Kildare; M.P.; died 1770.]	
Mr. Humberston.	THOMAS HUMBERSTON, of Humberston, co. Lincoln.	

1751.

Mr. Watson.	LEWIS MONSON, born 1728; son of first Lord Monson by daughter of first Earl of Rockingham; assumed additional surname of Watson; created Baron Sondes, 1760; died 1795.	Baron Sondes.
Mr. Trench.		
Mr. Stewart.	JAMES STUART, painter and architect; 'Athenian Stuart;' born 1713. See page 75.	

1751 (*continued*).

Mr. Revett.	NICHOLAS REVETT, born 1721; second son of John Revett, of Brandeston Hall, Suffolk; architect. See page 75.	
Viscount Midleton.	GEORGE BRODRICK, third Viscount Midleton, born 1730; succeeded his father, 1747; M.P.; friend of Frederick, Prince of Wales; died 1765.	

1753.

Lord Charles Douglas.	CHARLES DOUGLAS, born 1726; second son of third Duke of Queensberry; M.P.; succeeded his brother as Earl of Drumlanrig, 1754; died 1756.	Earl of Drumlanrig.
Mr. Dundas.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. Berkeley.	(Re-elected.)	

1754.

Mr. Leeson.	JOSEPH LEESON, born 1722; M.P.; created Baron Russborough, 1756, and Earl of Milltown, 1763; died 1783.	Earl of Milltown.

1755.

Lord Rockingham.	CHARLES WATSON-WENTWORTH, second Marquess of Rockingham, born 1730; only son of first Marquess, and succeeded 1750; K.G.; Prime Minister, 1765–6 and 1782; died 1782.	Marquess of Rockingham.
Earl of Galloway.	(Re-elected.)	
Earl of Holdernesse.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. James Dawkins.	JAMES DAWKINS, born 1722; M.P.; travelled with Mr. Robert Wood to Palmyra and Baalbec; noted for his Jacobite sympathies; died 1759.	
Mr. Knight.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. Gordon.	SIR WILLIAM GORDON, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet of Ratisbon, 1764; Envoy Extraordinary to Denmark, etc.; M.P.; K.B.	

1756.

Lord Charlemont.	JAMES CAULFEILD, fourth Viscount Charlemont, born 1728; resided for some time in Italy; afterwards highly distinguished as a politician, and patron of art and letters in Ireland; created Earl of Charlemont, 1763; F.R.S., F.S.A., K.P.; died 1799.	Earl of Charlemont.

1759.

Earl of Pembroke.	HENRY HERBERT, twenty-ninth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, born 1734; General in the Army; succeeded his father, 1750; Lord of the Bedchamber; died 1794.	
Mr. Stopford.	JAMES STOPFORD, born 1700 (?); created Baron Courtown, 1758, and Earl of Courtown, 1762; died 1770.	Earl of Courtown.

1760.

Hon. Captain Hervey.	AUGUSTUS JOHN HERVEY, born 1724; second son of John, Lord Hervey; R.N.; Vice-Admiral; succeeded his brother as Earl of Bristol, 1775; first husband of Miss Chudleigh; died 1779.	Earl of Bristol.
Mr. Gordon.	(Re-elected.)	
Earl of Galloway.	(Re-elected.)	
Admiral Rodney.	(Re-elected.)	

1761.

Sir Thomas Robinson.	SIR THOMAS ROBINSON, born 1693 (?); fourth son of Sir William Robinson, Bart., of Newby; M.P.; Ambassador to Vienna and Joint Plenipotentiary at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; K.B.; Secretary of State, Lord Justice of the Realm; Postmaster-General; created Baron Grantham, 1761; died 1770.	Baron Grantham.

1761 (*continued*).

Mr. Dering.	EDWARD DERING, born 1732; son of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., of Surrenden; succeeded as sixth baronet, 1762; M.P.; died 1798.	Sir Edward Dering, Bart.

1763.

Mr. Richard Phelps.	RICHARD PHELPS, Under-Secretary of State; Provost-Marshal to the Leeward Islands.	
Mr. Boothby.	[? BROOK BOOTHBY, of Ashborne Hall; younger son of second baronet.]	
Mr. James.	HAUGHTON JAMES, born 1738; of Jamaica.	
Hon. Thomas Robinson.	THOMAS ROBINSON, born 1738; eldest son of first Baron Grantham; succeeded his father, 1770; Ambassador to Spain; President of Board of Trade and Foreign Secretary; died 1786.	Baron Grantham.
Mr. Robert Wood.	ROBERT WOOD, born 1714 in Ireland; travelled with Mr. James Dawkins to Palmyra and Baalbec; M.P.; Under-Secretary of State; died 1771.	
Mr. Thomas Pitt.	THOMAS PITT, born 1737; nephew of the Earl of Chatham; M.P.; a well-known amateur; created Baron Camelford, 1784; died 1793.	Baron Camelford.
Marquess of Tavistock.	FRANCIS RUSSELL, Marquess of Tavistock, born 1739; eldest son of fourth Duke of Bedford; accidentally killed, 1767.	

1764.

Mr. Mackye-Ross.	JOHN ROSS-MACKYE (re-elected).	
Lord Warkworth.	HUGH PERCY, Lord Warkworth, born 1742; eldest son of Sir Hugh Smithson, afterwards Duke of Northumberland; General in the Army and Colonel of the Horse Guards; M.P.; succeeded his mother as Baron Percy, 1776, and his father as second Duke of Northumberland, 1786; K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1817.	Duke of Northumberland.

1764 (*continued*).

Mr. Dundas.	THOMAS DUNDAS, born 1741; only son of Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart., and succeeded his father as second baronet; M.P.; created Baron Dundas, 1794; died, as 'Father of the Society,' 1820.	Baron Dundas.
Col. Carleton.	GUY CARLETON, born 1724; Governor of Canada and Commander-in-Chief in America; K.B.; created Baron Dorchester, 1786; died 1808.	Baron Dorchester.
Lord Montague.	JOHN BRUDENELL-MONTAGUE, Lord Montagu, born 1735; son of George Brudenell, third Earl of Cardigan, and Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Duke of Montagu; created Baron Montagu of Boughton, 1762; styled Marquess of Monthermer on his father's creation as Duke of Montagu; died 1770.	Marquess of Monthermer.
Mr. Crowle.	JOHN CHARLES CROWLE, of Fryston Hall, Wakefield; a well-known lawyer and antiquary; Secretary to the Society, 1774–78; died 1811.	
Duke of Manchester.	GEORGE MONTAGU, fourth Duke of Manchester, born 1737; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1762; Lord Chamberlain and Ambassador to Paris; died 1788.	
Mr. Mytton.	JOHN MYTTON, of Halston, Salop, born 1737; died 1783.	
Lord Middlesex.	(Re-elected.)	
Lord Clanbrassill.	JOHN HAMILTON, second Earl of Clanbrassil, born 1729; succeeded his father, 1758; died 1798.	
Mr. Stuart Shaw.	JOHN STEWART-SHAW, eldest son of Sir Michael Stewart, third baronet; M.P.; assumed name of Shaw, and succeeded his father as Sir John Shaw-Stewart, Bart.; died 1812.	Sir John Shaw-Stewart, Bart.

1764 (*continued*).

Mr. Thomas Wynn.	THOMAS WYNN, born 1736; son of second baronet, and succeeded his father as third baronet, 1773; M.P.; Colonel in the Army; created Baron Newborough, 1776; died 1807.	Baron Newborough.
Mr. Richard Pennant.	RICHARD PENNANT, of Penrhyn; M.P.; created Baron Penrhyn, 1783; died 1808.	Baron Penrhyn.
Mr. Brand.	(? Re-elected.)	
Mr. Crewe.	JOHN CREWE, of Crewe Hall, born 1742; M.P.; created Baron Crewe, 1806; died 1829.	Baron Crewe.

1765.

Col. St. John.	HENRY ST. JOHN, Colonel in the Army; M.P.; Groom of the Bedchamber; a well-known social figure in his day; died 1818.	
Duke of Roxburghe.	JOHN KER, third Duke of Roxburghe, born 1740; K.G., K.T., F.S.A., etc.; Lord of the Bedchamber; the well-known antiquary and bibliophile; died 1804.	
Mr. Topham Beauclerk.	TOPHAM BEAUCLERK, born 1739; grandson of first Duke of St. Albans; the well-known wit, man of fashion, and antiquary; husband of Lady Diana Beauclerk; died 1780.	
Sir Charles Coote.	SIR CHARLES COOTE, Bart., born 1738; natural son of Earl of Bellamont; K.B., 1764; succeeded his cousin as Baron Colrony, 1766; created Earl of Bellamont, 1767, and baronet 1774; died 1800.	Earl of Bellamont.
Lord Hinchinbroke.	JOHN MONTAGU, Lord Hinchinbroke, born 174$\frac{2}{3}$; eldest son of fourth Earl of Sandwich, and succeeded his father, 1792; died 1814.	Earl of Sandwich.

1765 (*continued*).

Mr. Langton.	BENNET LANGTON, born 1737; a well-known member of polite and literary society; friend of Dr. Johnson; married the Countess of Rothes; died 1801.	
Sir William Boothby.	SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY, Bart.; succeeded his grandfather as fifth baronet; Major-General in the Army; died 1787.	
Mr. Crawford.		
Sir Lawrence Dundas.	(Re-elected.)	
Duke of Marlborough.	GEORGE SPENCER, fourth Duke of Marlborough, born 1739; succeeded his father, 1758; Lord Chamberlain, Lord Privy Seal; K.G., F.R.S.; died 1817.	
Duke of Richmond.	CHARLES LENNOX, third Duke of Richmond and Lennox, born 1735; succeeded his father, 1750; Colonel of Horse Guards, Lord of the Bedchamber, Ambassador to Paris, Secretary of State, Master-General of the Ordnance; K.G.; died 1806.	
Lord Grosvenor.	RICHARD, Baron Grosvenor, born 1731; succeeded his father as seventh baronet, 1755; M.P.; created Baron Grosvenor, 1761, and Earl Grosvenor, 1784; died 1802.	Earl Grosvenor.
Lord Spencer.	JOHN, Baron Spencer of Althorp, born 1734; created Viscount Spencer, 1761, and Earl Spencer, 1765; died 1783.	Earl Spencer.
Lord Palmerston.	HENRY TEMPLE, second Viscount Palmerston, born 1739; succeeded his father, 1757; travelled and collected works of art and antiquities; M.P.; died 1802.	

1765 (*continued*).

Mr. Charles Howard.	CHARLES HOWARD, born 1720; son of Henry Charles Howard of Greystock, F.R.S., F.S.A.; succeeded his cousin as Duke of Norfolk, 1777; died 1786.	Duke of Norfolk.
Mr. Southwell.	JOHN GEORGE SOUTHWELL, born 1721; officer in the Guards; succeeded his father as third Viscount Southwell, 1766; died 1780.	Viscount Southwell.
Col. Nugent.	EDMUND CRAGGS-NUGENT, born 1731; son of first Earl Nugent; Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot Guards; died 1771.	
Mr. Luke Scrafton.	LUKE SCRAFTON; Director of East India Company; Governor of Bengal; drowned by shipwreck on his way to India in 1767.	

1766.

Earl of Ossory.	JOHN FITZPATRICK, second Earl of Upper Ossory, born 1745; married to the divorced Duchess of Grafton; M.P., F.R.S.; died 1818.	Earl of Upper Ossory.
Lord Mountstuart.	JOHN STUART, Viscount Mountstuart, born 1744; eldest son of Earl of Bute; succeeded his mother as Viscount Mountstuart, 1794, and his father as fourth Earl of Bute, 1792; created Marquess of Bute, 1796; died 1814.	Marquess of Bute.
Mr. Weddell.	WILLIAM WEDDELL, of Newby, co. York, born 1736; M.P.; a well-known amateur and patron of art; died 1792.	
Col. Ligonier.	JOHN LIGONIER, born 1740; succeeded as second Viscount Ligonier, 1770; created Earl Ligonier, 1776; a distinguished General in the Army; F.R.S.; died 1782.	Earl Ligonier.

1766 (*continued*).

Mr. Reynolds.	SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, born 1723; the eminent painter and President of the Royal Academy; died 1792.	Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.
Lord Fortrose.	KENNETH MACKENZIE, born 1744; grandson of the attainted Earl of Seaforth; created Viscount Fortrose, 1766, and Earl of Seaforth, 1771; died 1781.	Earl of Seaforth.
Sir James Porter.	SIR JAMES PORTER, born 1710; Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, 1746–1762; F.R.S.; died 1776.	

1767.

Duke of Buccleuch.	HENRY SCOTT, third Duke of Buccleuch, born 1746; succeeded his father, 1751; K.G., K.T.; succeeded to dukedom of Queensbery, 1810; died 1812.	
Mr. Fitzgerald.	GEORGE ROBERT FITZGERALD, born 1748 (?); nephew of the Earl of Bristol; known as 'Fighting Fitzgerald'; tried on a charge of murder, and executed at Castlebar in Ireland, 1786.	
Earl of Carlisle.	FREDERICK HOWARD, fifth Earl of Carlisle, born 1748; succeeded his father, 1758; K.G., K.T.; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; died 1825.	
Capt. Keith Stewart.	KEITH STEWART, third son of sixth Earl of Galloway; R.N.; Admiral; died 1795.	
Sir Sampson Gideon.	SIR SAMPSON GIDEON, Bart., born 1744; created a baronet, 1759; M.P., F.R.S.; assumed name of Eardley, 1789; created Baron Eardley, 1789; died 1824.	Baron Eardley.

1768.

Hon. John Damer.	JOHN DAMER, eldest son of Lord Milton; married Anne Seymour-Conway, the sculptress; committed suicide, 1776. (Did not accept election.)	

1769.

Earl Fitzwilliam.	WILLIAM, second Earl Fitzwilliam, born 1748; succeeded his father, 1756; inherited estates of Marquess of Rockingham; Lord President of the Council, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; K.G.; died 1833.	
Hon. Charles James Fox.	CHARLES JAMES FOX, born 1749; third son of first Baron Holland; M.P.; the eminent statesman and orator; died 1806.	
Hon. George Hobart.	GEORGE HOBART, born 1729(?); younger son of first Earl of Buckinghamshire; succeeded his brother as third earl, 1793; one of the chief supporters of the Haymarket opera house; died 1804.	Earl of Buckinghamshire.
Mr. Mytton.	(Re-elected.)	
Lord Sydney.	DUDLEY ALEXANDER COSBY, Baron Sydney, born 1730(?); Minister to the Court of Denmark; created Baron Sydney of Leix, 1768; died 1774.	
Mr. Gregory.	ROBERT GREGORY, of Coole Park, Galway; M.P.; died 1810.	
Hon. Stephen Fox.	STEPHEN FOX, born 1745; eldest son of first Baron Holland; succeeded his father, 1774; Clerk of the Pells; died 1774.	Baron Holland.
Mr. Payne.	RALPH PAYNE, born 1735; Clerk of the Household; M.P., K.B.; Governor of the Leeward Islands; P.C.; created Baron Lavington, 1795; died 1807.	Baron Lavington.
Mr. Charles Howard, jun.	CHARLES HOWARD, born 1746; son of Charles Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk; M.P.; Lord of the Treasury; styled Earl of Surrey, 1777–86; succeeded his father as Duke of Norfolk, 1786; died 1815.	Duke of Norfolk.

1770.

Lord Robert Spencer.	ROBERT SPENCER, third son of third Duke of Marlborough; Commissioner of Trade; died 1831.	
Mr. George Selwyn.	GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, born 1719; the well-known wit; Surveyor-General of the Land Revenue; died 1791.	
Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick.	RICHARD FITZPATRICK, born 1747; second son of first Earl of Upper Ossory; M.P.; Secretary at War; General in the Army; a writer of social and satirical verse; died 1813.	
Lord Stavordale.	HENRY THOMAS FOX-STRANGWAYS, born 1747; eldest son of first Earl of Ilchester; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1776; died 1802.	Earl of Ilchester.
Earl of Rochford.	WILLIAM HENRY NASSAU DE ZULESTEIN, fourth Earl of Rochford, born 1717; succeeded his father, 1718; Ambassador to Paris and Madrid; Secretary of State and Lord Justice of the Realm; K.G.; died 1781.	
Mr. Price.	UVEDALE PRICE, born 1747; friend of Charles James Fox; author of an *Essay on the Picturesque*; created a baronet, 1828; died 1829.	Sir Uvedale Price, Bart.
Mr. Henry Conway, jun.	HENRY SEYMOUR-CONWAY, second son of first Earl of Hertford; Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper; died 1830.	
Colonel Clements.	HENRY THEOPHILUS CLEMENTS, younger brother of first Earl of Leitrim, born 1734 (?); Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster-General in the Army; M.P., P.C.; died 1795.	
Duke of Devonshire.	WILLIAM CAVENDISH, fifth Duke of Devonshire, born 1748; succeeded his father, 1764; Colonel in the Army; Lord High Treasurer of Ireland; K.G.; married first Lady Georgiana Spencer, second Lady Elizabeth Foster; died 1811.	
Mr. Wilbraham.	GEORGE WILBRAHAM, of Nantwich and Delamere, born 1741; died 1813.	

1770 (*continued*).

Mr. Fitzherbert.	ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT, born 1753; Ambassador to Paris, St. Petersburg, the Hague, and Madrid; G.C.H., F.S.A., etc.; created Baron St. Helen's, 1801; died 1839.	Baron St. Helen's.
Mr. Hanger.	JOHN HANGER, born 1743; elder son of first Baron Coleraine; succeeded his father, 1773; died 1794.	Baron Coleraine
Mr. William Hanger.	WILLIAM HANGER, born 1744; younger son of first Baron Coleraine; M.P.; succeeded his brother as third Baron Coleraine, 1794; died 1814.	Baron Coleraine
Mr. Ascough.	GEORGE EDWARD AYSCOUGH; son of Dean of Bristol and nephew of Lord Lyttelton; Captain in the Guards; author of *Semiramis*, a drama produced at Drury Lane; died 1779.	

1771.

Mr. Arthur Freeman.	ARTHUR FREEMAN, of the Island of Antigua; married daughter of Sir George Thomas, of Ratton.	

1772.

Lord Melbourne.	PENISTON LAMB, first Baron Melbourne, born 1740; son of Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart.; created Baron Melbourne, 1770, and Viscount Melbourne, 1781; Lord of the Bedchamber; died 1828.	Viscount Melbourne.
Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne.	JOHN BURGOYNE, born 1740(?); eldest son of sixth baronet; Colonel of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General; succeeded his father as seventh baronet, 1780; died 1785.	Sir John Burgoyne, Bart.
Lord Petersham.	CHARLES STANHOPE, Lord Petersham, born 1753; eldest son of second Earl of Harrington; M.P.; succeeded his father as third earl, 1799; General in the Army, Colonel of 1st Life Guards and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland; G.C.H.; died 1829.	Earl of Harrington.

1773.

Mr. Luke Gardener.	LUKE GARDINER, born 1745; M.P.; created Baron Mountjoy, 1789, and Viscount Mountjoy, 1795; killed at the batttle of Ross in Ireland, 1798.	Viscount Mountjoy.
Lord Charlemont.	(Re-elected.)	

1774.

Mr. Joseph Banks.	SIR JOSEPH BANKS, born 1744; son of William Banks, of Revesby Abbey; celebrated as a traveller and naturalist; President of the Royal Society; Secretary to the Society, 1778–97; created a baronet 1781; K.B.; died 1820.	Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S.
Marquess of Carmarthen.	FRANCIS GODOLPHIN-OSBORNE, Marquess of Carmarthen, born 1751; eldest son of fourth Duke of Leeds; M.P.; succeeded his father as fifth duke, 1789; Ambassador to Paris and Foreign Secretary; K.G., F.R.S.; married to Amelia, Baroness Conyers, heiress of the Earl of Holdernesse, who eloped with Colonel Byron; died 1799.	Duke of Leeds.
Hon. Mr. Greville.	CHARLES FRANCIS GREVILLE, born 1749; second son of first Earl of Warwick; M.P.; a well-known amateur and man of fashion; F.R.S.; died 1809.	

1775.

Hon. Capt. Phipps.	CONSTANTINE JOHN PHIPPS, born 1744; eldest son of first Lord Mulgrave (Ireland); R.N.; in 1773 commanded the *Racehorse* on a voyage to the Arctic seas; succeeded his father, 1775; M.P.; Paymaster-General; created Baron Mulgrave (England), 1790; F.R.S.; died 1792.	Baron Mulgrave.
Sir Sampson Gideon.	(Re-elected).	

1775 (*continued*).

Mr. Smyth.	JOHN SMYTH, of Heath Hall, Yorkshire, born 1748; M.P.; Lord of the Admiralty and Master of the Mint; P.C.; died 1812.	
Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.	SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN, Bart., of Wynnstay, born 1745 (?); succeeded his father as fourth baronet, 1749; M.P., F.R.S.; died 1789.	
Earl of Sandwich.	(Re-elected.)	

1776.

Mr. Spencer-Stanhope.	WALTER SPENCER-STANHOPE, of Horsforth and Cannon Hall, Yorkshire, born 1749; M.P.; died 1821.	
Mr. John Taylor.	JOHN TAYLOR, of Lyssons, Jamaica; created a baronet, 1778; died 1788.	Sir John Taylor, Bart.
Mr. Harvey.		
Mr. Pierse.	HENRY PEIRSE, of Bedale, Yorkshire, born 1754; M.P.; died 1824.	
Duke of Dorset.	JOHN FREDERICK SACKVILLE, third Duke of Dorset, born 1745; grandson of first duke; M.P.; succeeded his uncle as third duke, 1769; Ambassador to Paris; Lord Steward of the Household; K.G.; died 1799.	
Mr. Bennett.	HENRY ASTLEY BENNET, third son of third Earl of Tankerville; General in the Army; died 1815.	
Lord Guernsey.	HENEAGE FINCH, Lord Guernsey, born 1751; eldest son of third Earl of Aylesford; Lord Steward of the Household, and Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; succeeded his father as fourth earl; F.R.S.; died 1812.	Earl of Aylesford.

1776 (*continued*).

Capt. Walsingham.	ROBERT BOYLE-WALSINGHAM, born 1736; fifth son of first Earl of Shannon; R.N.; drowned in H.M.S. *Thunderer*, 1780; married to daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.	
Mr. Earle.	GEORGE EARLE.	
Mr. Brand.	THOMAS BRAND, of the Hoo, Herts; married heiress of eighteenth Lord Dacre; died 1794.	
Mr. George Pitt, jun.	GEORGE PITT, of Strathfieldsaye, born 1751; M.P.; succeeded his father as second Baron Rivers, 1803; died 1828.	Baron Rivers.
Lord Monson.	JOHN, third Lord Monson, born 1753; succeeded his father, 1774; Recorder of the City of London; died 1806.	
Mr. Richard Thompson.	RICHARD THOMPSON, of Escrick Park, Yorkshire, born 1745; died 1820.	
Mr. S. Payne-Gallwey.	STEPHEN PAYNE-GALLWEY, born 1750; son of Ralph Payne, of Tofts Hall, Norfolk; assumed name of Gallwey.	

1777.

Sir William Hamilton.	SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, born 1730; Ambassador to Naples; distinguished as an antiquary and man of learning; K.B.; died 1803.	
Mr. Dance.	NATHANIEL DANCE, born 1735; Royal Academician and portrait painter; assumed name of Holland and created a baronet, 1800; M.P.; died 1811.	Sir Nathaniel Dance-Holland, Bart.
Mr. Charlton Leighton.	CHARLTON LEIGHTON, eldest son of third baronet; succeeded his father, 1780; M.P.; died 1784.	Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart.
Captain Gardner.	ALAN GARDNER, born 1742; R.N.; served under Lord Howe on the First of June, 1794; M.P.; Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral and Commander of the Channel Fleet; created a baronet, and Baron Gardner, 1806; died 1819.	Baron Gardner.

1777 (*continued*).

Mr. B. Langlois.	BENJAMIN LANGLOIS, born 1727; Secretary to Embassy at Vienna; M.P.; Under-Secretary of State and Storekeeper of the Ordnance; died 1803.	
Sir George Shuckburgh.	SIR GEORGE AUGUSTUS WILLIAM SHUCKBURGH, sixth baronet; succeeded his uncle, 1773; distinguished for his philosophical researches; M.P., F.R.S.; died 1804.	
Lord Chesterfield.	PHILIP STANHOPE, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, born 1755; succeeded his cousin, 1773; Master of the Horse; Ambassador to Spain; K.G.; died 1815.	
Mr. Garrick.	DAVID GARRICK, born 1717; the famous actor; died 1779.	

1778.

Marquess of Granby.	CHARLES MANNERS, Marquess of Granby, born 1754; succeeded his father, 1770, and his grandfather as fourth Duke of Rutland, 1779; M.P.; Lord Steward of the Household, Lord Privy Seal; Viceroy of Ireland; K.G.; died 1787.	Duke of Rutland.
Hon. John Dawson.	JOHN DAWSON, born 1744; eldest son of first Viscount Carlow; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1779; created Earl of Portarlington, 1785; married daughter of Earl of Bute; died 1798.	Earl of Portarlington.
Sir Richard Worsley.	SIR RICHARD WORSLEY, Bart., of Appuldurcombe, born 1751; succeeded as seventh baronet, 1768; British Resident at Venice; travelled in Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy, and formed an important collection of ancient marbles, published as the *Museum Worsleyanum* in 1794, and now at Brocklesby Park; M.P., F.R.S.; died 1805.	

1778 (*continued*).

Mr. George Colman.	GEORGE COLMAN, born 1732; the eminent dramatist; died 1794.	
Mr. Fortescue.	HUGH FORTESCUE, born 1753; eldest son of second Baron Fortescue; M.P.; created Earl Fortescue, 1789; F.S.A.; died 1841.	Earl Fortescue.

1779.

Mr. Osborne.	JOHN OSBORN, born 1743; second son of Sir Danvers Osborn, Bart.; Minister to Dresden; M.P.	
Mr. Peachey.	JOHN PEACHEY, born 1749; only son of first Baron Selsey; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1808; died 1816.	Baron Selsey.
Sir Edward Swinburne.	SIR EDWARD SWINBURNE, Bart., born 1733; younger son of third baronet; succeeded his brother as fifth baronet, 1763; died 1786.	
Mr. Lewin Smith.	JOHN LEWIN SMITH.	
Marquess of Graham.	JAMES GRAHAM, Marquess of Graham, born 1755; eldest son of third Duke of Montrose; M.P.; Vice-President of the Board of Trade; succeeded his father, 1790; Master of the Horse, Lord Chamberlain; K.G.; died 1836.	Duke of Montrose.
Mr. Joseph Windham.	JOSEPH WINDHAM, of Felbrigg and Earsham, Norfolk, born 1739; traveller, scholar, and amateur; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1810.	

1780.

Viscount Wentworth.	THOMAS NOEL, second Viscount Wentworth, born 1745; only son of first viscount, and succeeded 1774; M.P.; Lord of the Bedchamber; died 1815.	
Judge Thomas Potter.	THOMAS POTTER; son of Thomas Potter, wit and politician.	

1780 (*continued*).

Mr. John Campbell.	JOHN CAMPBELL, of Calder, born 1753 (?); M.P.; created Baron Cawdor, 1796; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1821.	Baron Cawdor.
Mr. Brown.	LANCELOT BROWN, born 1749; M.P.; son of 'Capability Brown'; died 1802.	

1781.

Lord Caithness.	JOHN SINCLAIR, eleventh Earl of Caithness, born 1757; succeeded his father, 1779; died 1789.	
Sir G. Onesiphorus Paul.	SIR GEORGE ONESIPHORUS PAUL, Bart., born 1746; succeeded as second baronet, 1774; died 1820.	
Mr. Charles Gore.	CHARLES GORE, of Horksted, Yorkshire; lived many years in Florence, and travelled in Sicily with R. Payne Knight and J. Philipp Hackert in 1777, of which Goethe afterwards published the diary; resided some years at Weimar as a friend of Goethe; died 1807.	
Mr. Payne Knight.	RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT, of Downton, Herefordshire, born 1750; resided in Italy for several years; distinguished as an amateur and antiquary; M.P.; bequeathed his collections to the British Museum; died 1824.	
Sir Henry C. Englefield.	SIR HENRY CHARLES ENGLEFIELD, Bart., born 1752; succeeded his father, 1780; distinguished as an antiquary and man of science; President of the Society of Antiquaries; Secretary to the Society, 1808–1822; died 1822.	

1782.

Mr. Francis Mackenzie.	FRANCIS HUMBERSTON MACKENZIE, born 1754; M.P.; Lieutenant-General in the Army; Governor of Barbadoes; created Baron Seaforth, 1797; F.R.S.; died 1815.	Baron Seaforth.

1783.

Mr. Johnnes.	THOMAS JOHNES, of Llanvairclydogau and Hafod, born 1748; M.P.; printer and antiquary; died 1816.	

1784.

Sir George Beaumont.	SIR GEORGE HOWLAND BEAUMONT, Bart., born 1758; succeeded his father as seventh baronet, 1762; the eminent amateur and collector; died 1827.	

1785.

Mr. Bowles.	OLDFIELD BOWLES, of North Aston, co. Oxford, born 1740; died 1810.	
Mr. Ellis.	JOHN THOMAS ELLIS, of Wyddial, born 1756; M.P.; died 1836.	

1786.

Mr. Metcalfe.	PHILIP METCALFE, born 1733; younger son of Roger Metcalfe, of Hawstead, Suffolk; M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; friend and executor of Sir Joshua Reynolds; amateur and scholar; Treasurer to the Society, 1794; died 1818.	
Mr. Knight.	EDWARD KNIGHT, of Wolverley, Worcestershire; born 1734; first cousin to Richard Payne Knight; died 1812.	
Mr. Sylvester Douglas.	SYLVESTER DOUGLAS, born 1743; M.P.; Chief Secretary for Ireland; Paymaster-General, Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests; F.R.S.; created Baron Glenbervie, 1800; married a daughter of Lord North; died 1823.	Baron Glenbervie.
Mr. Townley.	CHARLES TOWNLEY (or Towneley), of Towneley, born 1737; F.R.S., F.S.A.; the eminent collector of marbles and antiquities, which he bequeathed to the British Museum.	

1786 (*continued*).

Mr. Roger Wilbraham.	ROGER WILBRAHAM, born 1750; younger son of Roger Wilbraham, of Nantwich; collector of pictures and books; M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1836.
Mr. Henry Crathorne.	HENRY CRATHORNE; F.R.S.; died 1797.

1787.

Mr. James Dawkins.	JAMES DAWKINS, of Over Norton, Oxford, born 1760; nephew of the explorer; M.P.; assumed name of Colyear; died 1843.
Mr. Cousmaker.	GEORGE KEIN HAYWARD COUSSMAKER; M.P.; Colonel in the Army; married daughter of Lord Clifford; died 1801.
Mr. Cracherode.	REV. CLAYTON MORDAUNT CRACHERODE, born 1730; the eminent collector of books and engravings, which he bequeathed to the British Museum; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1799. (Proposed by the Society.)
Mr. Symmons.	JOHN SYMMONS.
Mr. Charles W. Herbert.	CHARLES W. HERBERT.
Col. Mitford.	WILLIAM MITFORD, of Exbury, Hants, born 1744; Colonel in the Militia; author of the *History of Greece*; M.P., F.S.A.; died 1827.
Dr. Ash.	JOHN ASH, born 1723; M.D., F.R.S.; founder of the Eumelian Society; died 1798.

1788.

Mr. William Parsons.	WILLIAM PARSONS, F.R.S.; poet and member of the 'Della Cruscan' Society; joint author of *The Florence Miscellany*.
Mr. Christian.	JOHN CHRISTIAN, of Milata and Ewanrigg; M.P.; assumed name of Curwen; died 1829.

1788 (*continued*).

Mr. Wood.	ROBERT WOOD, son of Robert Wood, the explorer of Palmyra; M.P., F.R.S.	
Mr. Smith-Barry.	JAMES HUGH SMITH-BARRY, of Marbury Hall, born 1746; died 1801.	
Mr. Winnington.	EDWARD WINNINGTON, born 1749; succeeded as second baronet; F.R.S.; died 1805.	Sir Edward Winnington, Bart.

1789.

Mr. Brodie.	ALEXANDER BRODIE, of Madras, born 1728; third son of James Brodie, of Spynie; M.P.; died 1812.	
Mr. Pettyward.	ROGER PETTIWARD, of Great Finborough, Suffolk; son of Roger Mortlock, D.D., afterwards Pettiward; F.S.A.; Master of the Stationers' Company; died 1833.	
Sir James Erskine.	SIR JAMES ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, born 1762; succeeded as sixth baronet, 1765; General in the Army; succeeded his uncle as second Earl of Rosslyn, 1805; died 1837.	Earl of Rosslyn.
Sir Abraham Hume.	SIR ABRAHAM HUME, Bart., born 1749; M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; a well-known amateur and collector; died 1838.	

1790.

Mr. Fred. North.	FREDERICK NORTH, born 1766; third son of second Earl of Guilford; M.P.; Comptroller of the Customs of London; G.C.M.G., F.R.S.; succeeded his brother as fifth Earl, 1817; died 1827.	Earl of Guilford.
Mr. Philip Yorke.	PHILIP YORKE, born 1757; son of Lord Chancellor Charles Yorke; succeeded his uncle as third Earl of Hardwicke, 1790; Viceroy of Ireland; K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1834.	Earl of Hardwicke.
Mr. G. Pocock.	GEORGE POCOCK, born 1765; M.P., F.R.S.; created a baronet, 1821; died 1840.	Sir George Pocock, Bart.

1790 (*continued*).

Mr. Dundas.	LAWRENCE DUNDAS, born 1766; eldest son of first Baron Dundas; succeeded his father, 1820; created Earl of Zetland, 1838; died 1839.	Earl of Zetland.
Mr. Bury.	CHARLES WILLIAM BURY, born 1764; F.R.S., F.S.A.; created Baron Charleville, 1806; died 1835.	Baron Charleville.
Mr. Stanley.	JOHN THOMAS STANLEY, born 1766; M.P.; succeeded as seventh baronet; created Baron Stanley of Alderley, 1839; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1850.	Baron Stanley of Alderley.
Mr. Roger Palmer.	JOHN ROGER PALMER; succeeded his father as second baronet; died 1819.	Sir John Roger Palmer, Bart.
Mr. Curwen.	JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN (re-elected).	
Mr. Ellis.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. A. M. Storer.	ANTHONY MORRIS STORER, of Purley, born 1742; M.P.; Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris; bibliophile, and bequeathed his library to Eton College; died 1799.	
Earl of Wycombe.	JOHN HENRY PETTY, Earl of Wycombe, born 1765; M.P.; succeeded his father as second Marquess of Lansdowne, 1805; died 1809.	Marquess of Lansdowne.

1791.

Sir Richard Worsley.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. Andrew Barnard.	ANDREW FRANCIS BARNARD, born 1773; General in the Army; distinguished in the Peninsular War; G.C.H., 1834; G.C.B., 1840; Equerry to George IV, and Clerk Marshal to Queen Adelaide; died 1855.	Sir Andrew Barnard, G.C.B.
Marquess of Abercorn.	JOHN JAMES HAMILTON, first Marquess of Abercorn, born 1756; succeeded his uncle as ninth Earl of Abercorn, 1789; created Marquess, 1790; K.G.; died 1818.	

1792.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare.	SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart., born 1758; succeeded as second baronet, 1787; the eminent traveller and antiquary; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1838.	
Mr. Thomas Lawrence.	THOMAS LAWRENCE, born 1769; the eminent portrait painter and President of the Royal Academy; Secretary to the Society, 1822-29; knighted, 1815; died 1830.	Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.
Lord Eardley.	SAMPSON GIDEON, Lord Eardley. (Re-elected.)	
Mr. William Sotheby.	WILLIAM SOTHEBY, born 1757; officer in the Army; author of various poems and translations of Homer, Virgil, etc.; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1833.	
Mr. Charles Long.	CHARLES LONG, born 1760; son of Beeston Long, of Carshalton, Surrey; M.P.; Paymaster-General; G.C.B.; created Baron Farnborough, 1826; a well-known amateur and patron of art; died 1838.	Baron Farnborough.
Mr. Benjamin West.	BENJAMIN WEST, born 1738 in Pennsylvania; the eminent painter; President of the Royal Academy, 1792; died 1820.	
Mr. Walpole.	THOMAS WALPOLE, of Stagbury, born 1755; Minister to the Court of Bavaria; died 1840.	

1793.

Sir William Young.	SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, Bart., born 1742; succeeded his father as second baronet, 1788; M.P., F.R.S.; Governor of Tobago; died 1811.	
Mr. Tighe.	ROBERT STEARNE TIGHE, of Mitchelstown, born 1760; F.R.S.; died 1835.	
Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe.	SIR HENRY GOUGH CALTHORPE, Bart., born 1749; succeeded his father as second baronet, 1774; assumed name of Calthorpe, 1788; M.P.; created Baron Calthorpe, 1796; died 1798.	Baron Calthorpe.

1794.

Colonel Fullarton.	WILLIAM FULLARTON, of Fullarton, born 1754; M.P.; Colonel and afterwards General in the Army; raised Fullarton's horse for the war in Spain; Commander-in-Chief in India; Governor of Trinidad; died 1808.	
Lord Eardley.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. Robert Chester.	ROBERT CHESTER, of Bush Hall, Herts., born 1768; Master of the Ceremonies.	Sir Robert Chester.

1795.

Sir Robert Ainslie.	SIR ROBERT AINSLIE, born 1730 (?); Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte; M.P.; a well-known collector of coins and other antiquities; created a baronet, 1804; died 1812.	Sir Robert Ainslie, Bart.
Mr. Hugh Scott.	HUGH SCOTT, born 1758; M.P.; assumed name of Hepburne; succeeded his mother as Baron Polwarth, 1835; died 1841.	Baron Polwarth.
Mr. Pole Carew.	REGINALD POLE CAREW, of Antony, Cornwall, born 1752; M.P.; Commissioner of Trade; P.C., F.R.S.; died 1835.	

1796.

Mr. Wombwell.	GEORGE WOMBWELL, born 1769; succeeded as second baronet; died 1846.	Sir George Wombwell, Bart.
Mr. Symmons.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. Mathew.	FRANCIS JAMES MATHEW, born 1768; eldest son of first Earl of Llandaff; M.P.; succeeded his father as second earl, 1806; died 1833.	Earl of Llandaff.

1797.

Sir John Throckmorton.	SIR JOHN COURTENAY THROCKMORTON, born 1753; succeeded his grandfather as fifth baronet, 1791; died 1819.	

1798 (*continued*).

Mr. Champernowne.	ARTHUR CHAMPERNOWNE, born 1769; son of Rev. Richard Harington, of Dartington, Devon; assumed name of Champernowne; M.P.; a well-known collector of pictures; died 1819.	

1799.

Hon. William R. Spencer.	WILLIAM ROBERT SPENCER, born 1769; second son of Lord Charles Spencer, grandson of third Duke of Marlborough; Commissioner of Stamps; well known as a wit and poet of society; died 1834.	
Mr. Brian Edwards.	BRYAN EDWARDS, F.R.S., born 1743; author of a history of the West Indies; M.P.; died 1800.	
Mr. John Hawkins.	JOHN HAWKINS, of Bignor Park, born 1758 (?); traveller and collector of antiquities; F.R.S.; died 1841.	
Mr. J. B. S. Morritt.	JOHN BACON SAWREY MORRITT, of Rokeby, born 1772 (?); travelled in Greece and Asia Minor; M.P.; friend of Sir Walter Scott; died 1843.	
Duke of Somerset.	EDWARD ADOLPHUS SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, born 1775; succeeded his father, 1793; President of the Linnean Society and the Royal Institution; K.G., F.R.S.; died 1855.	

1800.

Mr. W. Drummond.	WILLIAM DRUMMOND, born 1770 (?); Minister at Naples and Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte; author of *Odin*, a poem, and various archaeological works; F.R.S.; died 1828.	Sir William Drummond.
Hon. John Trevor.	JOHN TREVOR, born 1749; younger son of Viscount Hampden; Minister to Diet of Ratisbon and to Court of Sardinia; succeeded as third Viscount Hampden; died 1828.	Viscount Hampden.

1800 (*continued*).

Mr. Willet.	JOHN WILLETT ADYE, of Merlye, born 1744; assumed name of Willett; M.P., F.S.A.; died 1815.	
Mr. Thomas Hope.	THOMAS HOPE, of Deepdene, born 1770 (?); travelled in the East; amateur and collector; author of *Anastasius*; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1831.	

1801.

Mr. Strickland Freeman.	STRICKLAND FREEMAN, of Fawley Court; born 1754; died 1821.	
Mr. Henry Hope.	HENRY HOPE, born 1736; banker at Amsterdam and London; D.C.L.; died 1811.	
Lord John Townshend.	JOHN TOWNSHEND, of Balls Park, Herts, born 1757; younger son of first Marquess Townshend; M.P.; Paymaster-General; wit and poet; died 1833.	

1802.

Lord Morpeth.	GEORGE HOWARD, Viscount Morpeth, born 1773; eldest son of fifth Earl of Carlisle; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1825; Lord Privy Seal; K.G.; died 1848.	Earl of Carlisle.
Lord Northwick.	JOHN RUSHOUT, first Baron Northwick, born 1738; succeeded as fifth baronet, 1773; M.P.; created Baron Northwick, 1797; an eminent collector of pictures and works of art; died 1800.	

1803.

Marquess of Douglas.	ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Marquess of Douglas, born 1767; eldest son of ninth Duke of Hamilton; M.P.; succeeded his father as tenth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1819; Ambassador to the Court of Russia; Lord High Steward; K.G.; an eminent collector of pictures, MSS., etc.; died 1852.	Duke of Hamilton.

1804.

Col. Turner.	TOMKYNS HILGROVE TURNER; Colonel and afterwards Major-General in the Army; F.R.S.; G.C.H.; Lieut.-Governor of Jersey; died 1843.	Sir Hilgrove Turner, G.C.H.
Mr. W. Maddox.	WILLIAM ALEXANDER MADOCKS, of Tremadoc, born 1774; philanthropist; M.P.; died 1828.	
Sir John Coxe Hippisley.	SIR JOHN COXE HIPPISLEY, first baronet, born 1748; resided some time in Italy; M.P.; created a baronet, 1796; Manager of the British Institution; F.R.S.; died 1825.	

1805.

Earl Cowper.	PETER LEOPOLD NASSAU, fifth Earl Cowper, born 1778; younger son of third Earl Cowper; succeeded his brother, 1799; F.R.S.; died 1837.	
Lord Boringdon.	JOHN PARKER, second Baron Boringdon, born 1772; succeeded his father, 1788; created Earl of Morley, 1815; F.R.S.; died 1840.	Earl of Morley.
Mr. John Towneley.	JOHN TOWNELEY, of Towneley, born 1731; F.R.S.; died 1813.	
Mr. Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn.	CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN, born 1775; second son of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart.; M.P.; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Secretary at War; F.S.A.; died 1850.	
Mr. Samuel Rogers.	SAMUEL ROGERS, born 1762; the eminent poet; collector of pictures and works of art; F.R.S.; died 1855.	
Earl of Aberdeen.	GEORGE HAMILTON-GORDON, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, born 1784; travelled in Greece and collected antiquities; statesman, diplomatist, and scholar; Foreign Secretary, Secretary at War, and Prime Minister; died 1860.	

1805 (*continued.*)

Lord Ebrington.	HUGH FORTESCUE, Viscount Ebrington, born 1783; eldest son of first Earl Fortescue; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1841; Lord Steward, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; K.G.; died 1861.	Earl Fortescue.

1806.

Dr. Charles Burney.	CHARLES BURNEY, born 1726; the eminent musician and author; F.R.S.; died 1814.	
Mr. Charles Hanbury Tracy.	CHARLES HANBURY TRACY, of Toddington, born 1778; son of John Hanbury, of Pontypool; assumed name of Tracy; created Baron Sudeley, 1838; died 1858.	Baron Sudeley.
Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn.	SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN, Bart., born 1772; succeeded his father as fifth baronet, 1789; M.P.; died 1840.	

1807.

Hon. Henry Bennett.	HENRY GREY BENNET, born 1777; second son of fourth Earl of Tankerville; died 1836.	
Lord Charleville.	CHARLES WILLIAM BURY, Baron Charleville (re-elected).	
Mr. Henry Philip Hope.	HENRY PHILIP HOPE, younger brother of Thomas Hope; banker and collector of works of art; died 1839.	
Mr. William Gell.	WILLIAM GELL, born 1777; son of Philip Gell, of Hopton; knighted for his services in the Ionian Islands, 1803; travelled in Greece, the East and Italy, and on the Ionian Expedition; resided latterly at Naples; F.R.S.; died 1836.	Sir William Gell.
Mr. Spalding.	JOHN SPALDING, of Holm, born 1763; M.P., F.R.S.; died 1815.	

1808.

Mr. William Dickenson.	WILLIAM DICKINSON, of King's Weston, Somerset; born 1771; M.P.; Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty; died 1837.

1809.

Mr. Frederick Foster.	FREDERICK FOSTER, of Dunleer, born 1777; elder son of John Thomas and Lady Elizabeth Foster; M.P.
Mr. William Wilkins.	WILLIAM WILKINS, born 1778; architect, Royal Academician, and author; died 1839.

1810.

Earl of Dunmore.	GEORGE MURRAY, fifth Earl of Dunmore, born 1762; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1809; died 1836.

1811.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton.	WILLIAM RICHARD HAMILTON, born 1777; son of Rev. Anthony Hamilton, Archdeacon of Colchester; Secretary to the Earl of Elgin in Greece; M.P.; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Minister to the Court of Naples, 1822–4; Secretary to the Society, 1830–59; F.R.S.; died 1859.
Mr. Foster Cunliffe.	FOSTER CUNLIFFE, born 1782; eldest son of Sir Foster Cunliffe, third baronet; assumed name of Offley; died 1832.

1812.

Col. William Sotheby.	WILLIAM SOTHEBY, born 1781; son of William Sotheby the poet; Colonel in the Army; died 1815.
Mr. Peregrine Towneley.	PEREGRINE TOWNELEY, of Towneley, born 1762; F.R.S.; died 1846.

1812.

Mr. Henry Drummond.	HENRY DRUMMOND, of the Grange, Hampshire, born 1785; banker; M.P., F.S.A.; died 1860.	
Mr. William Fitzhugh.	WILLIAM FITZHUGH, of Millbrook, Southampton; M.P.	

1814.

Mr. Edward Davenport.	EDWARD DAVENPORT [? Edward Davies Davenport, of Capesthorne, born 1778; died 1847].	
Major Leake.	WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE, born 1777; Major and afterwards Colonel of Royal Artillery; travelled in Greece, Turkey, and the East; collector of coins and antiquities, and author; F.R.S.; died 1860.	

1815.

Mr. H. C. Howard.	HENRY CHARLES HOWARD, born 1791; only son of Bernard Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk; M.P., F.R.S.; Treasurer of the Household; succeeded his father as Duke of Norfolk, 1842; K.G.; Master of the Horse and Lord High Steward; died 1856.	Duke of Norfolk.
Lord Ebrington.	(Re-elected.)	
Mr. John Hookham Frere.	JOHN HOOKHAM FRERE, of Roydon Hall, born 1769; M.P.; Minister to Lisbon and Ambassador to Madrid; author and antiquary; P.C.; died 1846.	
Marquess of Stafford.	GEORGE GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, born 1758; second son of second Earl Gower; M.P.; married to Countess of Sunderland; Ambassador to Paris, 1790–92, as Earl Gower; succeeded his father as Marquess of Stafford, 1803; created Duke of Sutherland, 1833; K.G.; died 1833.	Duke of Sutherland.

1815 (*continued*).

Mr. Richard Heber.	RICHARD HEBER, of Hodnet, born 1773; M.P.; scholar and bibliophile; died 1833.	
Marquess of Lansdowne.	HENRY PETTY-FITZMAURICE, third Marquess of Lansdowne, born 1780; M.P.; succeeded as Earl of Kerry, and as Marquess, 1809; Home Secretary, Lord President of the Council; K.G., F.R.S.; died 1863.	
Earl of Charlemont.	FRANCIS WILLIAM CAULFEILD, second Earl of Charlemont, born 1775; K.P.; died 1863.	

1816.

Mr. Francis Horner.	FRANCIS HORNER, born 1778; M.P.; statesman and political economist; died 1817.	
Col. Legh.	THOMAS LEGH, of Lyme, born 1814; M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1857.	

1817.

Mr. Richard Westmacott.	RICHARD WESTMACOTT, born 1775; sculptor and Royal Academician; knighted 1837; died 1856.	Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A.
Sir John E. Swinburne.	SIR JOHN EDWARD SWINBURNE, Bart., born 1762; succeeded as sixth baronet, 1786; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1860.	
Mr. Dundas.	THOMAS DUNDAS, born 1795; eldest son of first Earl of Zetland; succeeded his father, 1839; K.T.; died 1873.	Earl of Zetland.
Mr. J. N. Fazakerly.	JOHN NICHOLAS FAZAKERLY, of Stodley, Devon, and Burwood Park, Surrey, born 1787; M.P.; traveller and antiquary; died 1852.	
Mr. Gally Knight.	HENRY GALLY KNIGHT, born 1786; traveller, antiquary, and author; M.P., F.R.S.; assumed name of Knight; died 1846.	

1817 (*continued*).

Mr. Charles Standish.	CHARLES STANDISH, of Standish Hall, born 1790; son of Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh; assumed name of Standish; died 1863.	

1818.

Earl of Rosebery.	ARCHIBALD JOHN PRIMROSE, fourth Earl of Rosebery, born 1783; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1814; K.T., F.R.S.; died 1866.	

1819.

Mr. Henry Hallam.	HENRY HALLAM, born 1777; the eminent historian; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1859.	
Hon. Robert Clive.	ROBERT HENRY CLIVE, of Oakley, born 1789; second son of first Earl of Powis; M.P.; married to Baroness Windsor; died 1854.	
Duke of Bedford.	JOHN RUSSELL, sixth Duke of Bedford, born 1766; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1802; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; K.G.; died 1839.	

1821.

Hon. William Ponsonby.	WILLIAM PONSONBY, born 1787; third son of third Earl of Bessborough; M.P., F.R.S.; created Baron de Mauley, 1838; died 1855.	Baron de Mauley.
Mr. William J. Bankes.	WILLIAM JOHN BANKES, of Kingston Lacy, born 1786(?); M.P.; died 1855.	
Hon. G. A. Ellis.	GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR-ELLIS, born 1797; son of second Viscount Clifden; M.P., F.S.A.; amateur and antiquary; Commissioner of Woods and Forests; created Baron Dover, 1831; died 1833.	Baron Dover

1821 (*continued*).

Mr. Greville Howard.	FULKE GREVILLE UPTON, born 1773; second son of first Baron Templetown; married Miss Howard of Castle Rising and assumed name of Howard; M.P.; died 1846.	

1822.

Earl Clanwilliam.	RICHARD MEADE, third Earl of Clanwilliam, born 1795; succeeded his father, 1805; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Ambassador at Berlin; died 1879.	

1823.

Marquess of Chandos.	RICHARD PLANTAGENET TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, Marquess of Chandos, born 1797; M.P.; succeeded his father as second Duke of Buckingham, 1859; K.G., G.C.B.; amateur and collector at Stowe; Lord Privy Seal; died 1861.	Duke of Buckingham.

1824.

Mr. James Christie.	JAMES CHRISTIE the younger, born 1773; auctioneer, amateur, and author; died 1831.	

1826.

Mr. Wood.	ROBERT HENRY WOOD.	
Mr. Peel.	ROBERT PEEL, born 1788; the eminent statesman; succeeded as second baronet, 1830; Prime Minister; died 1850.	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Sir Benjamin Hobhouse.	SIR BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, Bart., born 1757; M.P.; created a baronet, 1812; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1831.	

1826 (*continued*).

George Villiers.	GEORGE VILLIERS, born 1800; grandson of first Earl of Clarendon; succeeded his uncle as fourth earl 1838; Ambassador to Madrid; Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; K.G.; died 1870.	Earl of Clarendon.
Lord Dudley.	JOHN WILLIAM WARD, fourth Viscount Dudley and Ward, born 1781; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1823; Secretary for Foreign Affairs; created Earl of Dudley, 1827; died 1833.	Earl of Dudley.
Right Hon. Frederick Robinson.	FREDERICK ROBINSON, born 1782; second son of second Baron Grantham; M.P.; President of the Board of Trade; Chancellor of the Exchequer; created Viscount Goderich, 1817; Prime Minister; Lord Privy Seal; created Earl of Ripon, 1833; died 1859.	Earl of Ripon.
Sir Archibald Edmonstone.	SIR ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE, Bart., born 1795; succeeded his father as third baronet, 1821; died 1871.	

1828.

Capt. Fitzclarence.	GEORGE AUGUSTUS FITZCLARENCE, born 1794; eldest son of William IV and Mrs. Jordan; Captain and afterwards Colonel in the Army; F.R.S., F.S.A.; created Earl of Munster, 1831; died 1842.	Earl of Munster.
Mr. Philip Pusey.	PHILIP PUSEY, born 1799; M.P., F.R.S.; died 1855.	

1829.

Sir George Staunton.	SIR GEORGE HENRY STAUNTON, Bart., born 1781; succeeded his father as second baronet, 1810; Commissioner to China; M.P., F.R.S.; died 1859.	

1830.

Mr. Davies Gilbert.	DAVIES GIDDY GILBERT, born 1767; chemical philosopher and President of the Royal Society; assumed name of Gilbert; M.P.; died 1839.	
Mr. Deering.	JOHN PETER GANDY, born 1757; architect and Royal Academician; travelled with Sir William Gell; assumed name of Deering, 1827; M.P.; died 1850.	
Sir Richard Vyvyan.	SIR RICHARD RAWLINSON VYVYAN, Bart., born 1800; succeeded his father as eighth baronet, 1820; M.P.; died 1879.	
Mr. Terrick Hamilton.	TERRICK HAMILTON, born 1781; younger son of Archdeacon of Colchester, and brother of W. R. Hamilton; diplomatist; resided some time in Greece; died 1876.	
Mr. M. A. Shee.	MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, born 1769; portrait painter and Royal Academician; President of the Royal Academy, and knighted, 1830; Painter to the Society; died 1850.	Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A.
Sir Henry Bunbury.	SIR HENRY BUNBURY, born 1778; son of Henry E. Bunbury, artist; succeeded his uncle as baronet, 1820; General in the Army; M.P., F.S.A.; died 1860.	

1831.

Earl of Caledon.	DU PRÉ ALEXANDER, second Earl of Caledon, born 1777; succeeded his father, 1802; first Governor of Cape Colony; died 1839.	
Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone.	MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, born 1779; fourth son of eleventh Baron Elphinstone; Indian Civil Service; Envoy to Afghanistan; Governor of Bombay; died 1859.	

1831 (*continued*).

Viscount Valletort.	ERNEST AUGUSTUS EDGCUMBE, Viscount Valletort, born 1797; eldest son of second Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe; Officer in the Guards; M.P.; succeeded his father as third earl, 1839; died 1866.	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.
Mr. Bartholemew Frere.	BARTHOLOMEW FRERE, born 1766; Ambassador to Madrid; died 1851.	

1832.

Mr. C. R. Vaughan.	CHARLES ROBERT VAUGHAN, born 1775; Minister to the United States; G.C.B.; died 1849.	Sir Charles R. Vaughan, G.C.B.
Earl of Beverley.	GEORGE PERCY, second Earl of Beverley, born 1778; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1830; Lord of the Bedchamber; succeeded his cousin as fifth Duke of Northumberland, 1865; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; died 1867.	Duke of Northumberland.
Lord Burghersh.	JOHN FANE, Viscount Burghersh, born 1784; General in the Army; Ambassador to Berlin and Vienna; succeeded as eleventh Earl of Westmorland; G.C.B.; wrote several operas; died 1859.	Earl of Westmorland.
Sir Robert Gordon.	SIR ROBERT GORDON, born 1791; younger brother of fourth Earl of Aberdeen; Ambassador to Vienna, Brazil, and Constantinople; G.C.B., G.C.H.; died 1847.	
Mr. Charles Sheridan.	CHARLES BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, born 1796; son of Richard Brinsley Sheridan by his second wife; travelled in Greece and translated *Songs of Greece*; died 1843.	
Marquess of Northampton.	SPENCER JOHN ALWYNE COMPTON, second Marquess of Northampton, born 1790; M.P.; resided some years in Italy; succeeded his father, 1828; President of the Royal Society and of the Royal Society of Antiquaries; died 1851.	

1833.

Marquess of Douglas.	WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Marquess of Douglas, born 1811; succeeded his father as Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1852; died 1863.	Duke of Hamilton.
Mr. George Aylmer.	GEORGE AYLMER, of Petersfield, Hants.	

1834.

Duke of Buccleuch.	WALTER FRANCIS SCOTT, fifth Duke of Buccleuch and seventh Duke of Queensberry, born 1806; succeeded his father, 1819; Lord President of the Council; K.G.; President of the Society of Antiquaries and of the British Association, 1867; died 1884.	
Sir Stratford Canning.	SIR STRATFORD CANNING, born 1786; Ambassador tothe Ottoman Porte and the United States; G.C.B., M.P.; created Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, 1852; K.G.; died 1860.	Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.
Capt. Charles Sotheby.	CHARLES SOTHEBY; Captain R.N. and Rear-Admiral; died 1854.	
Mr. Henry Hope.	HENRY THOMAS HOPE, of Deepdene, born 1808; M.P.; collector of pictures, marbles, vases, etc.; died 1862.	
Mr. Alexander Baring.	ALEXANDER BARING, born 1774; second son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart.; M.P.; President of the Board of Trade; Minister to the United States; created Baron Ashburton, 1835; amateur and collector; died 1848.	Baron Ashburton.
Lord Prudhoe.	ALGERNON PERCY, born 1792; brother of third Duke of Northumberland; Admiral R.N.; created Baron Prudhoe, 1816; succeeded his brother as fourth duke, 1847; K.G.; died 1865.	Duke of Northumberland.
Mr. John Fuller.	JOHN FULLER, of Chesham.	
Sir Charles Bagot.	SIR CHARLES BAGOT, born 1781; second son of first Baron Bagot; Minister to the Netherlands; Governor-General of Canada; G.C.B.; died 1843.	

1834 (*continued*).

Lord Heytesbury.	WILLIAM A'COURT, first Baron Heytesbury, born 1779; Ambassador to Naples, Madrid, Lisbon, St. Petersburg, etc.; created Baron Heytesbury, 1828; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; G.C.B.; died 1860.	

1835.

Mr. John Mansfield.	JOHN MANSFIELD, of Diggeswell House, Herts.; son of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield; died 1841.	
Mr. George Robert Smith.	GEORGE ROBERT SMITH, of Selsdon, born 1793; M.P.; died 1869.	
Mr. David Baillie.	DAVID BAILLIE, F.R.S.	
Mr. Philip Davies Cooke.	PHILIP DAVIES COOKE, of Owston and Gwysaney, born 1793; amateur and antiquary; died 1853.	

1836.

Mr. Edward Dawkins.	EDWARD JAMES DAWKINS, born 1792; Minister at Athens; died 1865.	

1837.

Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.	WILLIAM VESEY-FITZGERALD, born 1783; M.P.; Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury in Ireland; Minister to Stockholm; succeeded his mother as Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey, 1832; F.R.S.; died 1843.	
Colonel Fox.	CHARLES RICHARD FOX, born 1796; son of third Baron Holland; Colonel and Major-General in the Army; M.P.; collector of Greek coins; Surveyor-General of the Ordnance; died 1873.	General Fox.
Mr. George Vivian.	GEORGE VIVIAN; amateur and collector of pictures.	

1837 (*continued*).

Marquess of Abercorn.	JAMES HAMILTON, second Marquess of Abercorn, born 1811; succeeded his grandfather, 1818; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; created Duke of Abercorn, 1868; K.G.; died 1885.	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.

1838.

Lord Wharncliffe.	JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY, first Baron Wharncliffe, born 1776; M.P.; Lord Privy Seal, Lord President of the Council; created Baron Wharncliffe, 1826; died 1845.	
Mr. Walter Campbell.	WALTER CAMPBELL, of Islay, born 1798; M.P.; died 1855.	

1839.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse.	SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, Bart., born 1756; succeeded as second baronet, 1831; M.P., F.R.S.; created Baron Broughton of Gifford, 1851; died 1869.	Baron Broughton.

1840.

Sir John Hippisley.	SIR JOHN STUART HIPPISLEY, Bart., born 1791; died 1867.	

1841.

Mr. Charles Towneley.	CHARLES TOWNELEY, of Towneley, born 1803; F.R.S., F.S.A.; died 1876.	
Sir Augustus Foster.	SIR AUGUSTUS FOSTER, Bart., born 1780; younger son of Mr. J. T. Foster, of Dunleer, and Lady Elizabeth Foster; Minister to the United States, Sweden, Denmark, etc.; created a baronet, 1831; G.C.H.; died 1848.	
Mr. Robert Holford.	ROBERT STAYNER HOLFORD, of Westonbirt and Dorchester House, born 1808; M.P.; a well-known amateur and collector of works of art; died 1892.	

	1843.	
Sir Thomas Colebrooke.	Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart., of Crawford, born 1813; succeeded his uncle as fourth baronet, 1838; M.P.; died 1890.	
	1844.	
Mr. Horsman Solly.	Richard Horsman Solly, born 1778; F.R.S.; died 1858.	
Mr. Beriah Botfield.	Beriah Botfield, born 1807; M.P., F.R.S.; eminent book-collector and antiquary; died 1863.	
	1846.	
Mr. Keith Stewart Mackenzie.	Keith Stuart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, born 1818; died 1881.	
	1847.	
Mr. Edward Tunno.	Edward Rose Tunno, of Llangennech, born 1796 (?); M.P.; died 1874.	
	1848.	
Sir Edward Ryan.	Sir Edward Ryan, born 1793; Chief Justice of Bengal; Assistant Comptroller of the Exchequer, 1851–62; Civil Service Commissioner, 1862; F.R.S.; Acting-Secretary of the Society, 1859–63; Secretary, 1863–57; P.C.; died 1875.	
Mr. Charles L. Eastlake.	Charles Lock Eastlake, born 1793; painter and Royal Academician; President of the Royal Academy, and knighted, 1850; Director of the National Gallery; F.R.S.; died 1865.	Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, P.R.A.
Major-Gen. Kenah.	Thomas Kenah, born 1782; Major-General in the Army; K.C.B.; died 1868.	Sir Thomas Kenah, K.C.B.
Mr. Quintin Dick.	Quintin Dick, born 1777; M.P.; died 1858.	

1850.

Mr. Hugh A. J. Munro.	HUGH ANDREW JOHNSTONE MUNRO, of Novar, born 1797; son of Sir Alexander Munro; a well-known collector of pictures; died 1864.	

1851.

Mr. Walter Ewer.	WALTER EWER, F.R.S.	
Mr. James Broderip.	WILLIAM JOHN BRODERIP, born 1789; eminent naturalist and bencher of Gray's Inn; F.L.S., F.R.S., F.G.S.; died 1859.	
Marquess of Northampton.	CHARLES DOUGLAS COMPTON, third Marquess of Northampton, born 1816; succeeded his father, 1851; died 1877.	

1852.

Mr. F. C. Penrose.	FRANCIS CRANMER PENROSE, born 1817; architect and author; F.R.S., F.R.I.B.A.; *Father of the Society*, 1898.	
Mr. Monckton Milnes.	RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, born 1819; poet, wit, and politician; M.P.; created Baron Houghton, 1863; F.R.S.; died 1885.	Baron Houghton.
Lord Cranstoun.	CHARLES FREDERICK, eleventh Baron Cranstoun, born 1829; died 1869.	

1853.

Mr. William Stirling.	WILLIAM STIRLING, of Keir, born 1818; succeeded his uncle as ninth baronet, 1865; assumed name of Maxwell; M.P.; amateur and historian of art; K.T.; died 1878.	Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.
Mr. G. Dodd.	GEORGE DODD, M.P.	
Mr. Danby Seymour.	HENRY DANBY SEYMOUR, of Knoyle, born 1820; Secretary to the Board of Control; died 1877.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1853 (*continued*).

Mr. Van de Weyer.	SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER, of New Lodge, Windsor, born 1802; Belgian Minister to England; died 1874.	
Mr. William Wells.	WILLIAM WELLS, of Holmewood, Huntingdonshire, born 1817; M.P.; son of the well-known amateur and collector of works of art; married daughter of Earl of Wemyss; died 1889.	
Mr. George Tomline.	GEORGE TOMLINE, of Orwell Park, Suffolk, born 1812; M.P.; died 1889.	
Hon. Francis Charteris.	FRANCIS CHARTERIS, born 1818; eldest son of eighth Earl of Wemyss; for many years known as Viscount Elcho, M.P.; a well-known amateur and collector; succeeded as ninth Earl of Wemyss, 1883.	Earl of Wemyss.
Hon. Charles Hardinge.	CHARLES STEWART HARDINGE, born 1822; succeeded his father as second viscount, 1856; M.P.; Trustee of the National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery; F.S.A.; died 1894.	Viscount Hardinge.

1854.

Lord Ward.	WILLIAM, Baron Ward, elder son of tenth Baron Ward; born 1817; an eminent patron and collector of works of art; created Earl of Dudley, 1860; died 1885.	Earl of Dudley.
Sir Francis Scott.	SIR FRANCIS EDWARD SCOTT, Bart., born 1824; succeeded his father as baronet, 1851, and his grandfather in the Bateman baronetcy, 1824; assumed name of Bateman-Scott; died 1863.	
Mr. J. Leslie.	JOHN LESLIE, of Glaslough, co. Monaghan, born 1822; M.P.; amateur artist; created a baronet, 1876.	Sir John Leslie, Bart.
Lord Foley.	THOMAS HENRY, sixth Baron Foley, born 1808; M.P.; Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; died 1869.	

1854 (*continued*).

Sir Erskine Perry.	SIR THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY, born 1806; Judge of Supreme Court of Bombay; M.P.; died 1882.	
Mr. R. H. Cheney.	ROBERT HENRY CHENEY, of Badger, co. Salop; born 1801; died 1886.	
Lord Dufferin.	FREDERICK TEMPLE-BLACKWOOD, fifth Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, born 1826; succeeded his father, 1841; created Earl of Dufferin, 1871; Governor-General of Canada, Viceroy of India; Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Paris; M.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., &c.; created Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, 1888; P.C.	Marquess of Dufferin.
Mr. Watkiss Lloyd.	WILLIAM WATKISS LLOYD, born 1813; an eminent writer on art; Acting Secretary to the Society, 1888–9; died 1893.	
Sir John Ramsden.	SIR JOHN WILLIAM RAMSDEN, Bart., born 1831; succeeded his grandfather as fifth baronet, 1839; M.P.	

1855.

Earl of Gifford.	GEORGE HAY, Earl of Gifford, born 1822; eldest son of eighth Marquess of Tweeddale; M.P.; died 1862.	
Mr. Beresford-Hope.	ALEXANDER JAMES BERESFORD-HOPE, born 1820; son of Thomas Hope, of Deepdene; M.P.; a well-known amateur of art and literature; Trustee of the British Museum and the National Portrait Gallery; P.C.; died 1887.	Right Hon. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P.
Mr. John Benjamin Heath.	JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, born 1790; Consul-General for kingdom of Italy; director of the Bank of England; created a Baron of the Italian kingdom; F.R.S.; died 1879.	Baron Heath.
Mr. J. L. Ellerton.	JOHN LODGE ELLERTON, born 1801; musical composer; assumed name of Ellerton, 1845; died 1873.	

1855 (*continued*).

Earl Somers.	CHARLES SOMERS-COCKS, third Earl Somers, born 1819; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1852; Trustee of the British Museum and National Portrait Gallery; died 1883.	

1857.

Mr. Ponsonby Barker.	WILLIAM PONSONBY BARKER, of Kilcooley, born 1795; died 1877.	
[1] Sir William Fraser.	SIR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FRASER, Bart., born 1826; succeeded his father as fourth baronet, 1834; M.P.; author.	
Baron Marochetti.	CARLO MAROCHETTI, born 1815; sculptor and Royal Academician; Baron of the Italian kingdom; died 1867.	
Lord Ernest Bruce.	ERNEST BRUCE, born 1811; second son of first Marquis of Ailesbury; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; succeeded his brother as third marquess, 1878; P.C.; died 1886.	Marquess of Ailesbury.
Mr. A. Panizzi.	ANTONIO PANIZZI, born 1797; principal librarian of the British Museum; knighted, 1869; died 1879.	Sir Anthony Panizzi.

1858.

Mr. Ralph Neville-Grenville.	RALPH NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, of Butleigh, born 1817; eldest son of Dean of Windsor; M.P.; died 1886.	
[1] Mr. Cornwallis Cartwright.	WILLIAM CORNWALLIS CARTWRIGHT, of Aynhoe, born 1825; M.P.	
Mr. C. R. Cockerell.	CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL, born 1788; architect, author, and Royal Academician; died 1863.	

1859.

Hon. Robert Windsor-Clive.	ROBERT WINDSOR-CLIVE, born 1824; eldest son of Baroness Windsor; died 1859.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1859 (*continued*).

Lord Ravensworth.	HENRY THOMAS LIDDELL, third Baron Ravensworth, born 1797; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1855; created Earl of Ravensworth, 1874; died 1878.	Earl of Ravensworth.

1861.

Lord Delamere.	HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, second Baron Delamere, born 1811; M.P.; succeeded his father, 1855; died 1887.	
Mr. Thomas Baring.	THOMAS BARING, born 1799; M.P.; Director of the Bank of England; F.R.S.; died 1873.	
Marquess d'Azeglio.	MASSIMO TAPPARELLI, Marchese di Azeglio, born 1800; Italian novelist, patriot, and statesman; died 1866.	

1863.

Mr. C. T. Newton.	CHARLES THOMAS NEWTON, born 1816; Vice-Consul at Mitylene; archaeologist, explorer, and Keeper of the Department of Classical Antiquities at the British Museum; K.C.B., 1887; died 1894.	Sir Charles Thomas Newton, K.C.B.
Mr. Cyril Graham.	CYRIL CLERKE GRAHAM, born 1834; third son of second baronet of Kirkstall; succeeded his brother as fifth baronet, 1890; Governor of Grenada, 1875-77; C.M.G.; died 1895.	Sir Cyril Graham, Bart.
Mr. Peter Dickson.	PETER DICKSON.	
Sir Matthew White Ridley.	SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, Bart., born 1807; succeeded his father as fourth baronet, 1836; M.P.; died 1877.	

1864.

Mr. Thomas Gaisford.	THOMAS GAISFORD, of Offington, born 1816; son of the Dean of Christ Church; Captain in the Army.	

1864 (*continued*).

Mr. Charles Buxton.	CHARLES BUXTON, of Foxwarren, Surrey, born 1822; younger son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.; M.P.; died 1871.	
Lord Somers.	CHARLES SOMERS-COCKS, third Earl Somers. (Re-elected.)	
Mr. Arthur Russell.	ARTHUR RUSSELL, born 1825; second son of Lord George Russell and brother of seventh Duke of Bedford; M.P.; died 1892.	Lord Arthur Russell.
Mr. Christopher Sykes.	CHRISTOPHER SYKES, of Brantinghamthorpe, born 1831; younger son of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.; M.P.	

1865.

Hon. E. Twisleton.	EDWARD TWISLETON, born 1809; younger son of Baron Saye and Sele; Commissioner for Public Schools and Civil Service; died 1874.	
Mr. Frederic Leighton.	FREDERIC LEIGHTON, born 1830; painter and Royal Academician; President of the Royal Academy; created a baronet, 1886, and Baron Leighton of Stretton, 1896; died 1896.	Baron Leighton of Stretton, P.R.A.
Mr. Charles B. Marlay.	CHARLES BRINSLEY MARLAY, of Belvedere, co. Westmeath, born 1829.	
Mr. Baillie Cochrane.	ALEXANDER DUNDAS COCHRANE-BAILLIE (afterwards Baillie Cochrane), born 1816; M.P.; created Baron Lamington, 1880; P.C.; died 1890.	Baron Lamington.

1866.

Mr. Wodehouse Currie.	GEORGE WODEHOUSE CURRIE, born 1826; banker; died 1887.	
Sir Coutts Lindsay.	SIR COUTTS LINDSAY, Bart., of Balcarres, born 1824; succeeded his maternal grandfather as second baronet, 1837.	

1866 (*continued*).

Earl Cathcart.	ALAN FREDERICK, Earl Cathcart, born 1828; succeeded his father as third earl, 1859.	
Mr. Edmond Waterton.	EDMUND WATERTON, of Walton Hall, Yorkshire, born 1830; Chamberlain to Pope Pius IX; F.S.A.; died 1887.	
Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley.	REGINALD CHOLMONDELEY, of Condover Hall; born 1826; died 1896.	
Earl of Warwick.	GEORGE GREY GREVILLE, Earl of Warwick and Brooke, born 1828; succeeded his father as fourth earl, 1853; died 1893.	
Lord Wenlock.	BEILBY RICHARD LAWLEY, Baron Wenlock, born 1818; succeeded his father as second baron, 1852; died 1880.	

1867.

Mr. Butler Johnstone.	HENRY ALEXANDER BUTLER-JOHNSTONE, born 1837; grandson of twenty-second Baron Dunboyne; assumed name of Johnstone; M.P.	
Col. George W. Higginson.	GEORGE WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, born 1826; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and General; Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower of London; K.C.B. and Knight of the Legion of Honour.	General Sir George Wentworth Higginson, K.C.B.

1869.

Sir Henry Lytton-Bulwer.	WILLIAM HENRY LYTTON-BULWER, born 1801; younger brother of first Baron Lytton; M.P.; Minister to United States, and Ambassador to Madrid and Constantinople; created Baron Dalling and Bulwer, 1871; K.C.B., P.C.; died 1892.	Baron Dalling and Bulwer.
Mr. Charles Wynn-Finch.	CHARLES WYNNE-FINCH, of Voelas, born 1815; M.P.; died 1874.	

1869 *(continued)*.

Mr. George Macleay.	GEORGE MACLEAY, born 1869; Member of Legislature of New South Wales; K.C.M.G. 1879; died 1891.	Sir George Macleay, K.C.M.G.
Mr. Edward John Sartoris.	EDWARD JOHN SARTORIS, born 1817; M.P.; lived many years in Rome; married Miss Adelaide Kemble; died 1888.	
Sir John Sebright.	SIR JOHN GAGE SAUNDERS-SEBRIGHT, Bart., born 1843; succeeded his father as ninth baronet, 1864; died 1890.	

1870.

[1] Mr. Richard H. Paget.	RICHARD HORNER PAGET, born 1832; M.P.; created a baronet, 1886; P.C. 1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart.
[1] Earl of Rosebery.	ARCHIBALD PHILIP PRIMROSE, Earl of Rosebery, born 1847; succeeded his grandfather as fifth earl, 1868; Lord Privy Seal; Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Prime Minister; K.G., P.C.	
[1] Mr. Edward J. Stanley.	EDWARD JAMES STANLEY, of Quantock, born 1826; M.P.	
Mr. Frederick Pollock.	WILLIAM FREDERICK POLLOCK, born 1815; succeeded his father as second baronet, 1870; Queen's Remembrancer; Secretary to the Society, 1875–88; died 1888.	Sir William Frederick Pollock, Bart.

1871.

[1] Lord Colchester.	REGINALD CHARLES ABBOT, Baron Colchester, born 1842; succeeded his father as third baron, 1869.	
Col. Dudley Carleton.	DUDLEY WILMOT CARLETON, born 1822; succeeded his cousin as fourth Baron Dorchester, 1875; died 1897.	Baron Dorchester.
[1] Mr. Charles Milnes-Gaskell.	CHARLES MILNES-GASKELL, born 1842; M.P. [c]	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1871 (*continued*).

Mr. Knight Watson.	CHRISTOPHER KNIGHT WATSON; Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.	
[1] Mr. Sidney Colvin.	SIDNEY COLVIN, born 1845; Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge; Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum; Secretary to the Society, 1891–96.	
Mr. George Howard.	GEORGE JAMES HOWARD, born 1843; grandson of the sixth Earl of Carlisle; M.P.; succeeded his uncle as ninth earl, 1889; Trustee of the National Gallery.	Earl of Carlisle.
Mr. Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn.	CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN, of Coed-y-Maen, born 1822; M.P.; Recorder of Oswestry.	

1872.

Lord Acton.	JOHN EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG ACTON, first Baron Acton, born 1837; succeeded his father as eighth baronet; M.P.; created Baron Acton, 1869; Regius Professor of History at Cambridge.	
[1] Mr. M. E. Grant-Duff.	MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE GRANT-DUFF, born 1829; M.P.; Governor of Madras; K.C.S.I.; P.C.	Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff.

1873.

[1] Sir Robert Cunliffe.	SIR ROBERT ALFRED CUNLIFFE, Bart., born 1839; succeeded his grandfather as fifth baronet, 1859; M.P.	
Hon. H. F. Cowper.	HENRY FREDERICK COWPER, born 1836; second son of sixth Earl Cowper; M.P.; died 1887.	
Mr. W. H. Halliday.	WILLIAM HALLIDAY-HALLIDAY, of Glenthorne, born 1828; assumed name of Halliday instead of that of Cosway.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1873 (*continued*).

Marquess of Lansdowne.	HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquess of Lansdowne, born 1845; succeeded his father as fifth marquess, 1866; Governor-General of Canada, and Viceroy of India; K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., &c.; Secretary of State for War; Trustee of the National Gallery; P.C.	
Viscount Newry.	FRANCIS CHARLES NEEDHAM, Viscount Newry, born 1842; M.P.; succeeded his grandfather as third Earl of Kilmorey, 1880; K.P.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Hon. Everard Primrose.	EVERARD HENRY PRIMROSE, born 1848; younger brother of Earl of Rosebery; Colonel Grenadier Guards; Military Attaché at Vienna; died 1885.	

1875.

Mr. Paul Butler.	PAUL BUTLER, of Wyck Hill, Gloucestershire; died 1875.	
Sir Henry Thompson.	SIR HENRY THOMPSON, born 1820; the eminent surgeon; also distinguished as an artist; knighted, 1867.	
Mr. James Fergusson.	JAMES FERGUSSON, born 1808; architect and writer on Classical Architecture; died 1886.	

1876.

Mr. Thomas Brassey.	THOMAS BRASSEY, born 1836; Lord of the Admiralty; created Baron Brassey, 1886; Governor of Victoria.	Baron Brassey.

1877.

Viscount Powerscourt.	MERVYN E. WINGFIELD, Viscount Powerscourt, born 1836; succeeded his father as seventh viscount, 1844; K.P.; P.C.	
Mr. Stewart Hodgson.	JAMES STEWART HODGSON, of Lyth Hill, Haslemere, born 1827.	

1877 (*continued*).

Mr. G. S. Venables.	GEORGE STOVIN VENABLES, born 1810; son of Archdeacon of Carmarthen; Q.C.; died 1888.	
Mr. Algernon Mitford.	ALGERNON BERTRAM MITFORD, born 1837; Secretary to the Office of Works; assumed name of Freeman-Mitford, 1886.	

1878.

Mr. Edward Herries.	EDWARD HERRIES, born 1815; in the diplomatic service; C.B.	
Mr. A. G. Dew-Smith.	ALBERT GEORGE DEW-SMITH, of Trinity College, Cambridge; amateur and collector.	
[1] Mr. William J. Farrer.	WILLIAM JAMES FARRER, born 1822; High Bailiff to the City of Westminster and Solicitor to the Grenadier Guards; collector of pictures; knighted 1887.	Sir William James Farrer.
Mr. John Ball.	JOHN BALL, born 1818; son of Right Hon. Nicholas Ball; editor of *The Alpine Guide*; M.P.; Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; died 1889.	

1879.

Viscount Enfield.	GEORGE HENRY CHARLES BYNG, Viscount Enfield, born 1830; M.P.; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and for India; called to House of Lords as Baron Strafford; succeeded his father as third Earl of Strafford, 1886; Secretary to the Society, 1889–91; died 1898.	Earl of Strafford.
[1] Mr. Pember.	EDWARD HENRY PEMBER, born 1833; Q.C. 1874; Secretary to the Society, 1896.	
Mr. F. W. Burton.	FREDERICK WILLIAM BURTON, born 1816; painter and member of the Royal Hibernian Academy; Director of the National Gallery; knighted 1884; Painter to the Society.	Sir Frederick William Burton.

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1880.

[1] Professor Jebb.	RICHARD CLAVERHOUSE JEBB, born 1841; Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge; M.P.	

1881.

Sir Charles S. Bowen.	SIR CHARLES SYNGE BOWEN, born 1836; distinguished as a lawyer and scholar; Lord Justice and Lord of Appeal; created Baron Bowen; P.C.; died 1894.	Baron Bowen.
Earl Lytton.	EDWARD ROBERT BULWER-LYTTON, Earl of Lytton, born 1831; only son of first Baron Lytton; succeeded his father as second baron, 1873; created Earl of Lytton, 1880; Minister to Lisbon; Viceroy of India and Ambassador to Paris; G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; author of various poems; P.C.; died 1891.	
Mr. Nevill Story-Maskelyne.	MERVIN HENRY NEVIL STORY-MASKELYNE, born 1823; Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford; F.R.S.; M.P.	

1882.

Mr. Charles Elton.	CHARLES ISAAC ELTON, born 1839; Q.C.; M.P.; author of numerous learned works on law, antiquities, etc.	
Viscount Barrington.	GEORGE WILLIAM, Viscount Barrington, born 1824; succeeded his father as seventh viscount, 1867; Vice Chamberlain of the Household; M.P.; P.C.; died 1886.	
[1] Mr. Horace Davey.	HORACE DAVEY, born 1833; Q.C.; M.P.; Attorney-General; knighted 1886; Lord of Appeal; created Baron Davey, 1894; P.C.	Baron Davey.

1883.

Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn.	SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN, Bart., of Wynnstay, born 1820; M.P.; died 1885.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1883 (*continued*).

Mr. R. M. Newton.	ROBERT MILNES NEWTON, born 1821; son of William Newton, of Elveden; Magistrate at Marlborough Street, London, 1866–97.	
Earl of Onslow.	WILLIAM HILLIER ONSLOW, Earl of Onslow, born 1853; succeeded his cousin as fourth earl, 1870; Governor of New Zealand; G.C.M.G.	
Sir Robert Collier.	SIR ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER, born 1817; M.P.; Solicitor-General and Attorney-General; Judge of Judicial Committee of Privy Council; created Baron Monkswell, 1885; P.C.; died 1886.	Baron Monkswell.

1884.

[1] Sir Reginald Beauchamp.	SIR REGINALD PROCTOR BEAUCHAMP, Bart., born 1853; succeeded his father as fifth baronet, 1874.	
Mr. H. Jerningham.	HUBERT EDWARD HENRY JERNINGHAM, born 1842; M.P.; Consul General at Belgrade; Governor of Mauritius and of Trinidad; knighted 1893.	Sir Hubert Edward Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
Mr. J. Russell Lowell.	JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, born 1819; poet and man of letters; Minister for the United States to England; died 1891.	
[1] Mr. Arbuthnot.	FOSTER FITZGERALD ARBUTHNOT, born 1833; second son of second baronet; Bombay Civil Service.	

1885.

Mr. Cyril Flower.	CYRIL FLOWER, born 1843; M.P.; Lord of the Treasury; created Baron Battersea, 1892.	Baron Battersea.
[1] Lord Robert Bruce.	ROBERT BRUDENELL-BRUCE, fourth son of third Marquess of Ailesbury, born 1845; R.N.	
Mr. Alexander Dennistoun.	ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, born 1828; died 1893.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1886.

[1] Sir Reginald Welby.	SIR REGINALD EARLE WELBY, born 1832; Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; G.C.B.; created Baron Welby, 1894; Secretary to the Society, 1896.	Baron Welby.
Mr. Robert H. Meade.	ROBERT HENRY MEADE, born 1835; second son of third Earl of Clanwilliam; Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; G.C.B.; died 1898.	Sir Robert Henry Meade, G.C.B.
[1] Lord Houghton.	ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON MILNES, Baron Houghton, born 1858; succeeded his father as second baron, 1885; Viceroy of Ireland; created Earl of Crewe, 1895; P.C.	Earl of Crewe.
Mr. H. B. Mildmay.	HENRY BINGHAM MILDMAY, of Shoreham, born 1828.	
Mr. Phelps.	WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, born 1839; Minister for the United States to Great Britain.	

1887.

[1] Lord Hylton.	HEDWORTH HYLTON-JOLLIFFE, Baron Hylton, born 1829; officer in the army; M.P.; succeeded his father as second baron, 1876.	
[1] Mr. W. Tyssen-Amherst.	WILLIAM AMHURST TYSSEN-AMHERST, of Didlington, born 1835; M.P.; created Baron Amherst of Hackney, 1892.	Baron Amherst of Hackney.

1888.

[1] Sir George Errington.	SIR GEORGE ERRINGTON, born 1839; M.P.; created a baronet, 1885.	
[1] Mr. Justice Chitty.	SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM CHITTY, born 1828; eminent lawyer; Judge of the High Court of Justice; P.C.	
Col. Duncan.	FRANCIS DUNCAN, born 1836; Colonel Royal Artillery; M.P.; C.B.; died 1888.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1889.

Viscount Baring.	FRANCIS GEORGE, Viscount Baring, born 1850; eldest son of first Earl of Northbrook.	
M. Waddington.	WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON, born 1826; Ambassador for France to Great Britain; died 1894.	
Lord Savile.	JOHN SAVILE-LUMLEY, Baron Savile, born 1818; Minister to Dresden, Berne, Brussels, and Ambassador at Rome; G.C.B.; created Baron Savile of Rufford, 1888; Trustee of the National Gallery; P.C.; died 1896.	Baron Savile.
[1] Mr. Arthur Lucas.	ARTHUR LUCAS, born 1845.	
[1] Mr. Spencer Walpole.	SPENCER WALPOLE, born 1839; Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man; Secretary to the Post Office; K.C.B., 1898.	Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B.
[1] Earl of Ellesmere.	FRANCIS GEORGE GRANVILLE EGERTON, Earl of Ellesmere, born 1847; succeeded his father as third earl, 1862.	

1890.

[1] Sir Ralph Thompson.	SIR RALPH WOOD THOMPSON, born 1830; P.C.; Permanent Under Secretary to War Office; K.C.B.	
Mr. Walter Leaf.	WALTER LEAF, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Treasurer of British School at Athens.	
[1] Sir Stafford Northcote.	SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, born 1846; second son of first Earl of Iddesleigh; M.P.; C.B.; Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.	

1892.

[1] Mr. Edward Maunde Thompson.	EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, born 1840; Principal Librarian of the British Museum; K.C.B.	Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B.
[1] Mr. Mitchell Henry.	MITCHELL HENRY, of Kylemore, born 1826; M.P.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1893.

[1] Mr. E. M. Underdown.	EMANUEL MAGUIRE UNDERDOWN, born 1830; Q.C.	
[1] Sir Nigel Kingscote.	SIR ROBERT NIGEL KINGSCOTE, born 1830; Commissioner of Woods and Forests; K.C.B.	
Prof. Middleton.	JOHN HENRY MIDDLETON, born 1846; Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge; Director of the South Kensington Museum; died 1896.	

1894.

[1] Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck.	GEORGE CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, born 1854; M.P.	
[1] Mr. W. M. Conway.	WILLIAM MARTIN CONWAY, born 1856; Roscoe Professor of Fine Art at Liverpool; author and traveller; President of the Society of Authors; knighted 1895.	Sir William Martin Conway.
[1] Mr. J. P. Heseltine.	JOHN POSTLE HESELTINE, born 1843; amateur, collector, and Trustee of the National Gallery.	
[1] Sir Francis Jeune.	SIR FRANCIS JEUNE, born 1843; President of the Probate Division of the High Court; P.C.; Judge Advocate-General, 1891; K.C.B. 1897.	
[1] Sir Francis Grenfell.	SIR FRANCIS WALLACE GRENFELL, born 1841; K.C.B.; Sirdar of the Egyptian Army; Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces.	
Mr. W. Wickham.	WILLIAM WICKHAM, born 1831; M.P.; died 1897.	

1895.

[1] Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff.	SIR COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, born 1836; Under Secretary of Public Works at Cairo; K.C.B.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1895 (*continued*).

[1] Sir Anthony Hoskins.	SIR ANTHONY HOSKINS, born 1828; R.N.; Rear Admiral; K.C.B.; Lord of the Admiralty.	
[1] Mr. E. J. Poynter.	EDWARD JOHN POYNTER, born 1836; painter and Royal Academician; President of the Royal Academy, and knighted 1896; Director of the National Gallery; Painter to the Society.	Sir Edward John Poynter, P.R.A.

1896.

[1] Sir Barrington Simeon.	SIR JOHN BARRINGTON SIMEON, Bart., born 1850; succeeded his father as fifth baronet, 1870; M.P.	
[1] Mr. Charles Darling.	CHARLES JOHN DARLING, born 1849; Q.C.; M.P.; created a Judge and knighted, 1897.	Mr. Justice Darling.
[1] Dr. Abercromby.	JOHN ABERCROMBY, M.D.	
[1] Sir Charles Fremantle.	SIR CHARLES WILLIAM FREMANTLE, born 1834; third son of first Baron Cottesloe; K.C.B.; Master of the Mint.	
[1] Lord Loch.	HENRY BROUGHAM, Baron Loch, born 1827; served in India and on special mission to China; Governor of the Isle of Man and of Victoria; High Commissioner in South Africa; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; created Baron Loch; P.C.	

1897.

[1] Sir George Robertson.	SIR GEORGE SCOTT ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I., born 1852; British agent at Gilgit; author of *The Káfirs of the Hindu Kush.*	
[1] Mr. Douglas Freshfield.	DOUGLAS WILLIAM FRESHFIELD, born 1845; former President of the Alpine Club, and Hon. President of the Geographical Society; author of *Travels in the Central Caucasus*, &c.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

1897 (*continued*).

[1] Mr. Lyulph Stanley.	EDWARD LYULPH STANLEY, born 1839; second son of second Lord Stanley of Alderley; M.P.; Vice-Chairman of London School Board.	Hon. Edward Lyulph Stanley.
[1] Mr. G. H. Murray.	GEORGE HERBERT MURRAY, C.B., born 1849; formerly private secretary to Mr. Gladstone and to Lord Rosebery; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.	
[1] Mr. Murray Scott.	JOHN MURRAY SCOTT, born 1847; secretary to the late Sir Richard Wallace, 1871–90; Trustee of the National Gallery and of the Wallace Gallery.	

[1] Member of the Society, 1898.

INDEX

A.

Abdication, or resignation, 39–41.
Aberdeen, Earl of. *See* Hamilton-Gordon.
Academy of Arts, schemes for an, 51–57.
Academy of Painters, &c., letters from, 54, 55.
Acton, Lord, 197.
Admission of members, form of instrument for, 39.
Adye, Mr. Thomas, 31, 32.
Aegina Marbles, 155, 156.
Ainslie, Sir Robert, 144; ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, 145; his collection of Oriental coins, 145.
Almack's, Society's removal to, 23.
Anson, Mr. Thomas, 8, 21.
Antiquities of Athens, The, 79, 80, 101, 103 *n.*
Apollo Didymaeus, temple of, 87, 155.
Apollo Smintheus, temple of, 200.
Arch-Master of the ceremonies, the, 29, 39; appointment of Earl of Sandwich, 29; committee on apparelling, 29; robe, cap, and sword, 29; suspension of Earl of Sandwich, 30; Sir Francis Dashwood appointed, 30; appointment of Mr. Savage, 30; modes of election, 30.
Archaeological Institute of Rome, 211, 212, 214.
Archaeological study, changed conditions of, 209–211; revival of, 212–214; Society's attitude towards, 214, 215.
Archaeology, classical, 68, 69; stimulated by Earl of Arundel, 70, 71; other collectors, 71, 72; explorations *in situ*: Nointel and Carrey, 72, 73; Spon and Wheler, 73; Chishull, 74; Brettingham and Gavin Hamilton, 74, 75; Stuart and Revett, 75–77; Dawkins and Wood, 78, 79; Le Roy and Dalton, 79.
Archaeology, General, Chair of, founded at Cambridge, 211.
Archer, Mr. Thomas (afterwards Lord Archer), 8, 13, 14, 219; President of first recorded meeting of Society, 23.
Arundel Marbles, 70, 71.
Arundel Society, 190, 191.
Ascough, Mr., 62.
Ash, Dr., 109.
Ashburnham, Earl of, 77.
Ashburton, Lord. *See* Baring.
Asia Minor and Greece, expedition to, 81; choice of Chandler, Revett, and Pars, 83, 84; instructions, 84–87; their work in the Troad and Ionia, 87, 88; approval of the Society, 88, 89;

work in Attica and the Morea, 89; return and reception, 90.
Astle, Mr. Thomas, 118, 123.
Athens, expedition of Stuart and Revett to, 77; bombardment of, 73, 131; British School of Archaeology at, 205; Mr. Penrose's investigations at, 208; foreign schools at, 212.
Attica, The Unedited Antiquities of, publication of, 163, 164.
Avignon declared to be in Italy, 38.
Azeglio, Massimo d', 194.

B.

Bacchus's Tomb, 31–33.
Ball, Mr. John, F.R.S., 198.
Ballot, the, for election of members, 138, 139.
Balloting balls and bag, presented by Mr. Ponsonby, 32.
Balloting-box, 31.
Bank of England, foundation of, 3.
Bankes, Mr. William John, 170.
Banks, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph, P.R.A., appointed Very High Steward, 28; mentioned, 33, 35, 98, 105, 109, 112, 221; accompanied Captain Cook in the *Endeavour*, 113; Treasurer and Secretary of the Society, 114; portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223; resolutions respecting a second portrait, 225.
'Bard' of the Society, appointment of Dick Edgcumbe as, 21, 67.
Baring, Sir Alexander (afterwards Lord Ashburton), 184.
Baring, Mr. Thomas, 198.
Barrington, Viscount. *See* Wildman.
Battersea, Lord. *See* Flower.
Baudrier, Arch-Master's, presented by Earl of Sandwich, 30.
Bavaria, Crown Prince of, desires to purchase the Elgin Marbles, 135; purchased the Aegina Marbles, 156.
Beauclerk, Mr. Topham, 108.
Beaumont, Sir George Howland, Bart., 109, 112, 117.
Bedford, Mr. F., 181.
Bedford, Duke of. *See* Russell.
Bedford Head Tavern, Covent Garden, 5; first recorded meeting of the Society held at, 22.
Bentinck, Mr. George Cavendish, 207.
Beresford-Hope, Mr. Alexander J. B., 146.
Berkeley, Mr. Norborne, 20, 21, 46, 52, 83, 219.
Bessborough, Earl of. *See* Ponsonby.
Birch's *British Worthies*, 217.
Blessington, Earl of, 46; portrait of, by Knapton, 219.
Böckh, 210.
Boone, Mr. Daniel, M.P., 8, 46, 110, 219; member of East India Company, 14; confidential friend of Frederick, Prince of Wales, 14.
Botfield, Mr. Beriah, M.P., 185.
Bouverie, Mr. John, 78.
Bowen, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord Bowen), 196; his remarkable personality, 197.
Boxall, Sir William, letter from, 234.
Boyle, Mr., 15 *n.*, 46, 219.
Boyne, Viscount, 8, 17, 36.
Bracciolini, Poggio, 69.
Brand, Mr. Thomas, 19, 46, 51, 67, 83, 104, 105; portrait of, by Knapton, 219.
Brettingham, Matthew, 75, 76.

Bristow, Mr. Robert, 8, 219.
Bristow, Mr. William, 34.
British Museum, foundation of, 3, 4; Society present marbles and drawings to, 106; copy of Pennant's *History of London* bequeathed to, 113; bequest of Sir Joseph Banks' library, 114; Sir W. Hamilton's collection purchased by, 115; and the Townley collection of marbles, 118; bequest of Payne Knight's collection, 120; bequest by Sir R. C. Hoare to, 144; fragments of frieze, &c., from Teos, and marbles, &c., from Priene presented to, 199, 201.
British Museum Marbles, issue of, 165.
British School of Archaeology at Athens, Society's interest in establishment of, 205, 206; successful appeal for State assistance, 208.
Bröndsted, Chevalier Philip Oluf, student of ancient Greek architecture, 177; gifts by, 177, 178; death of, 180; mentioned, 209.
Brook, Mr., 51.
Broughton, Lord. *See* Hobhouse.
Buccleuch, Duke of, 108.
Building committees, 46, 47, 59, 62.
Building schemes, 45–47, 59–63.
Bunsen, 176, 209, 211.
Burghersh, Lord (afterwards Earl of Westmorland), 184.
Burlington, Earl of, 72.
Burney, Mr. E., 226.
Burton, Mr. (afterwards Sir) F. W., 195, 208; elected Painter to Society, 236; resigned membership, 236.
Bute, Earl of, 9, 11.
Byng, Admiral, 10.
Byres, 125.
Byron, Lord, and the *Curse of Minerva*, 134; his satire on the Earl of Aberdeen, 147.

C.

Calthorpe, Sir A., 46.
Calthorpe, Sir Henry, 219.
Calves' Head Club, story of the, 36.
Camelford, Lord, proposal to sell Camelford House to Society, 63.
Canova, the Italian sculptor, 135.
Carlisle, Earl of. *See* Howard.
Carlisle, fourth Earl of, 72.
Carmarthen, Marquess of, portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 221, 223.
Carrey, Jacques, his drawings of the Parthenon pediments, 73 *n.*, 130.
Carteret, first Baron, collection of, 71.
Cartwright, Mr. W. Cornwallis, M.P., 187.
Casts from the antique, proposal to form a gallery of, 58, 59.
Cavendish Square site, 46, 47; sale of, 48, 49.
Chair, the President's, 25, 27; bills preserved in connexion with it, 27.
Chandler, Richard, had charge of the Society's expedition to Athens, 84; mentioned, 90, 105; took degree of D.D. at Oxford, 95; his *Inscriptions* and *Travels*, 95, 96.
Chantrey, Sir Francis, R.A., 136; his repeated rejection as member, 171.
Charlemont, Lord, 60, 61, 74, 76, 79, 80, 81, 83, 108, 221.
Charles I, 71.
Charlotte, Princess, 11.

Charteris, Hon. Francis (afterwards Lord Elcho, now Earl of Wemyss), 186.
Chatham, Earl of, 10, 13.
Chevignard, Chevalier, 203, 204.
Chishull, Edmund, 74.
Chitty, Sir Joseph, 196.
Cholmondeley, Mr. Reginald, 195.
Christie, Mr. James, essay by, 166.
Chudleigh, Elizabeth, 20.
Churchill, 18.
Cipriani, G. B., 58.
Ciriaco of Ancona, 69.
Clanbrassil, Lord, 62, 105, 108.
Clarendon, Earl of. *See* Villiers.
Clarke, Mr. E., 17.
Clarke, Mr., of Sokoi, report on temple of Athene Polias, 201; presented coin of Orofernes, 204.
Classical enthusiasm, decline of, in England, 211.
'Club,' the, 142.
Cock, Mr., auctioneer, negotiations for purchasing his rooms, 60.
Cockerell, Mr. Charles Robert, R.A., 156, 165, 188, 198, 209; dedications of his volumes, 191.
Coke, Mr. Thomas (afterwards Earl of Leicester), 20, 74.
Colebrooke, Mr., 219.
Collier, Sir Robert (afterwards Lord Monkswell), 196.
Colman, Mr. George, 105, 108.
Colvin, Mr. Sidney, 195; appointed Secretary and Treasurer, 206; his resignation, 237; portrait of, by Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A., 237.
Combe, Dr., 123.
Combe, Mr. Taylor, 165, 171.
Commercial enterprise, extension of British, 3.
Committee of Painters, Hayman's, 53–56.
Committees and quorums, 41.
Convivial excesses, 36, 37.
Conway, Harry, 21.
Conway, Lord, 51.
Conway, Sir Martin, 51, 208.
Cook, Captain, 18, 113.
Cooke, Rev. J., tutor to Earl of Sandwich, 18.
Corbould, H., 165, 180.
Cork, Earl of, 127.
Courten, Sir William, collection of, 72.
Cowper, William, 2nd Earl, F.R.S., 20, 143, 226.
Cracherode, Rev. C. M., 109, 110.
Crowle, Mr. John Charles, 62, 97, 109; Secretary of the Society, 112, 113; portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223.
Cumberland, Duke of, 14.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert, 196.

D.

Dahomel, Jacob, jeweller, his bill for the 'Medusa' seal, 34.
Dallaway, Rev. James, 145.
Dalling, Lord, 196.
Dalton, Richard, 79.
Damer, Mr., 51.
Dance, Mr. Nathaniel (afterwards Sir N. Dance-Holland, Bart.), 109; minutes respecting his portrait, 224.
Darcy, Robert, Earl of Holdernesse, 19, 77; ambassador to Venice, 19; lord of the bedchamber to George II, and Secretary of State, 19, 20; Horace Walpole's description of, 20; his death, 20, 110.
Darling, Mr., Q.C. (now Judge), 207.
Dashwood, Sir Francis, 8, 28, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 58, 59, 62,

80, 83, 99; principal founder of Society, 9; M.P. and Chancellor of Exchequer, 9; Baron le Despencer, 9; his death, 10, 110; appointed Arch-Master, 30; his device for great seal of Society, 34; presented petitions from Society to the king, 60, 61; and a copy of *Ionian Antiquities*, 94; portrait of, by Knapton, 217.
Davey, Sir Horace (now Lord Davey), 196.
Dawkins, Mr. Edward, British Minister at Athens, minute respecting him, 176; mentioned, 185, 226.
Dawkins, Mr. Henry, 81, 82; neglect of Mr. Stuart to paint his portrait, 220, 221.
Dawkins, Mr. James, his legacy to the Society, 66, 81, 82; mentioned, 78, 79, 80; neglect of Mr. Stuart to copy his portrait, 220, 221.
Dawkins and Wood, their researches in classical antiquities, 78, 79. *See also* Dawkins, J., *and* Wood, R.
Day, Mr. Alexander, 136.
Deering, Mr., 181.
Degge, Mr. William, 8, 17.
Delmé, Mr. Peter, 8.
Demeter, temple of, at Eleusis, 154.
Denny, Colonel William, 8, 14, 36, 59, 61, 83; portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
De Quincey, 124.
Deskfoord, Lord, 21.
Despencer, Lord le. *See* Dashwood.
Devonshire, Duke of. *See* Hartington.
Devonshire, first Duke of, 72.
D'Hancarville, otherwise Pierre François Hugues, 116, 118, 121, 122, 123, 147.
Dickenson, Mr., 142, 156.
Dilettanti, Society of, its antiquity, 1; state of England at its foundation, 2–4; date of foundation, 4; originally a dining society, 4; date of first records, 5; first meeting, 5; character of original members, 5; choice of name, 6; earliest meetings, 7; first probably held in Italy, 7; members in 1736, 7–20; other members before 1750, 20, 21; practices and regulations, 22; places of meeting, &c., 22–24; officers, 25–31; its regalia, 31–34; dining practices, 34–36; convivial excesses, 36, 37; Horace Walpole's sneer respecting, 36; election practices, 38–41; committees and quorums, 41; miscellaneous activities—the Westminster Bridge Lottery, 42–45; finances in 1740 and 1741, 45; foundation of General Fund—building schemes, 45, 46; the Cavendish Square site, 46, 47; its abandonment and the financial result, 48, 49; promotion of the Italian opera, 49, 50; schemes for an Academy of Arts, 51–55; the Society's plan, 55, 56; collapse of negotiations, 56; relations of the Royal Academy to the Society, 57, 58; proposal to form a gallery of casts from the antique, 58, 59; revival of building scheme, 59; suggested sites—the Green Park, 59–61; the Star and Garter, 61–63; Camelford House, 63; final abandonment of building scheme, 63, 64; increasing riches of the

Society, 64; face-money, 64, 141, 218, 219, 229; Rule *Ann. Soc. Undec.*, 64–66; various sources of income, 66; incidental records, 66, 67; the Dilettanti and classical archaeology, 68, 69; Sir James Gray and the Society, 76, 77; election of Stuart and Revett and others as members, 77, 79; send an expedition to Asia Minor, 81–83; appoint Messrs. Chandler, Revett, and Pars, 84; their instructions, 84–87; their work in the Troad and Ionia, and the Society's approval thereof, 87–89; publish *Ionian Antiquities*, 91–94; present copies to the king, &c., 94, 95; propose to continue the publication of the work, 96, 97; grant leave to Sandby and Stuart to use Pars's and Revett's drawings, 97–100; appointment of a committee, 100, 101; publish vol. ii of *Ionian Antiquities*, 103, 104; custody of their marbles, 104, 105; present marbles and drawings to British Museum, 106; personal changes in the Society, 107, 108; new members, 108–110; deaths of founders, 110, 111; new spirit among their successors, 111, 112; issue the *Priapeia*, 122–124; work in Italy, 124, 125; in Greece and Asia Minor, 125, 126; further enterprises, 126; publish *Specimens of Antient Sculpture*, 126–128; lost opportunities, 129, 130, 132; action of the Society during the controversy respecting the Elgin Marbles, 132–134, 136; internal changes in, 137; the ballot, 138, 139; abolition of forfeitures, 139; removal to Parslow's, and afterwards to the Thatched House, St. James's Street, 141–143; zeal of new members, 143; new Ionian Committee appointed, 149; its report on Gell's expedition, 149–152; Sir H. Englefield's appeal to the Society in respect to the Gell expedition, 160–162; its results, 162, 163; issue of new edition of *Ionian Antiquities*, 164; further activities: second volume of the *Specimens*, 164, 165; difficulties and delays, 165, 166; mode of providing for publishing expenses, 166–168; a German scholar's tribute to the work of, 169, 170; number of members limited to seventy, 167, 171; tardy reparation to the Earl of Elgin, 173, 174; set on foot a subscription for the purchase of the Bronzes of Siris, 179, 180; supported Mr. Penrose's application to Government in respect to his investigation of the Parthenon, 181; issue of *Investigations of Athenian Architecture*, 182, 183; members elected during W. R. Hamilton's secretaryship, 184–188; appointment of Mr. C. T. Newton as correspondent, 188; his correspondence from Syra and Mitylene, 188, 189; on the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, 189, 190; removals: new Thatched House Tavern and Willis's Rooms, 192, 193; state of the Society, 193, 194; accessions to its ranks, 194–198; new antiquarian enter-

prise: Mr. Pullan and the temple of Teos, 198–200; the Smintheum, 200; temple of Priene, 201, 202; appeals from various quarters, 205; changes and removals since 1888, 206, 207; new members, 207, 208; discussions and resolutions, 208; retrospect, 208–214; conclusion, 215; portraits of members, 216–237.
Dingley, Mr. Robert, 8, 47, 52, 83; collected works of art, 15.
Dining practices, 34–36.
Dinner money, 141.
Dinners, resolutions and regulations respecting, 24, 35.
Dodington, Bubb, a patron of art and poetry, 21.
Dodwell, Mr., 175.
Donaldson, 210.
Dorset, Duke of. *See* Middlesex.
Douglas, Marquess of, 134.
Drummond, Sir William, 134, 164.
Duncannon, Lord, 46, 52.
Dundas, Sir Lawrence, 171.
Dundas, Lord, the venerable father of the Society, 97, 139, 156, 167, 171, 222, 226, 229; portraits of, by Sir J. Reynolds and Lawrence, 223, 230.
Dundas, Sir R., 230.
Dundas, Mr. Thomas (afterwards Earl of Zetland), 171, 226.

E.

Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock, P.R.A., Painter to Society, 185, 233; death of, 234.
Edgcumbe, Hon. Captain G., quaint resolution to enable him to become a member, 38.
Edgcumbe, Hon. Richard, wit, versifier, and draughtsman, 21; appointed 'Bard' to the Society, 21, 67.
Egremont, Earl of. *See* Wyndham.
Elcho, Lord. *See* Charteris.
Election practices of the Society, 38–41.
Elgin, Earl of, letters from, minutes respecting, 130; appointed to the embassy at Constantinople, 131; Harrison's suggestion respecting casts, &c., of ancient Greek sculptures, 131; action taken, 132; mentioned, 158; reparation to, 173, 174; death of, 174.
Elgin Marbles, 131–136.
Ellis, Mr. Welbore (afterwards Lord Mendip), 21, 83, 219.
Elphinston, Hon. Mountstuart, 184.
Elton, Mr., Q.C., 196.
Englefield, Sir Henry C., Bart., 109, 112, 126, 128, 133, 149, 152, 160, 226; appointed Secretary of Society, 120; minute respecting him and the Gell expedition, 156, 157; his appeal to the Society in respect to publication of drawings, &c., collected by the expedition, 160–162; its results, 162, 163; his death, 168, 169; portrait of, by Lawrence, 229.
Ephesus, temple of Diana at, Mr. J. T. Wood's excavations at, 208.
Esterhazy, Prince, 171.

F.

Face-money, 64, 141, 229; institution of, 218, 219.
Falkener, Mr., architect, 204.
Farnborough, Lord. *See* Long.

Farrer, Sir W. J., 196, 207.
Fauquier, Mr. William, 8, 32, 46, 52, 61, 66, 83, 88, 110, 112; Registrar and Secretary of Order of the Bath, 15; Secretary and Treasurer of Society, 15; death of, 15, 110; resignation of office, 112; portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
Fazakerly, Mr. John Nicholas, 170.
Fielding, Mr. Charles, 8.
Fergusson, Mr. James, 195, 203.
Fines for non-attendance at dinners, &c., 35.
First rule of the Society, 23.
Fitzgerald, Mr. Edward, 196.
Fitzgerald, Mr. Robert, 108.
Flaxman, Mr., minute granting him permission to model a bas relief, 105; mentioned, 136.
Flower, Mr. Cyril (now Lord Battersea), 195.
Forfeitures, abolition of, 139–141.
Foster, Mr. F., 128.
Founders of the Society, deaths of, 110, 111.
Fountain, the, in the Strand, removal to, 23.
Fountaine, Sir Andrew, 72.
Fox, Mr. Charles J., 108, 123.
France, its share in the classic revival of the eighteenth century, 125.
Fraser, Sir William Augustus, M.P., 187.
Frederick, Prince of Wales, 9, 10, 16 *n.*
Frederick II of Prussia, 16.
Fremantle, Sir Charles, 207.
Frere, Mr. John Hookham, 170.
Freshfield, Mr. Douglas, 208.
Fuseli, 134.

G.

Gage, Mr., minute respecting, 24.
Galway, Viscount, 8, 17; portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
Gandy and Bedford, Messrs., draughtsmen to Society, thanks and rewards to them in connexion with Gell expedition, 157, 158.
Gandy, Mr. J. M., 158.
Gandy, Mr. J. P., 158, 175.
Garrick, David, 109.
Gaskell, Mr. Milnes, 196.
Gell, Sir William, 52, 144, 158; Byron's satire on him, 148; sent on diplomatic mission to Ionian Islands, 148; his knighthood, 148 *n.*; his proposed expedition to Greece and Asia Minor, 149–152; Mr. Lawrence directed to paint his portrait, 157, 230; settled in Italy, 174; devoted himself to Pompeian antiquities, 175; appointed Resident Plenipotentiary of Society in Italy, 175; his correspondence, 175; assisted by Society in publication of his *Topography of Rome*, 175, 176; death of, 176.
General Archaeology, Chair of, at Cambridge, foundation of, 211.
General Fund, foundation of, 45, 46; resolution against its alienation, 49.
George II, his accession a landmark in English history, 2; mentioned, 11.
George III, 11, 79.
Gerhard, 210, 211.
Gibbon, 123.
Goderich, Lord. *See* Robinson.

Goethe, translated Payne Knight's Sicilian diary, 119.
Gore, Mr. Charles, artist and antiquary, 100, 109; his tour in Sicily, 118, 119; his drawings, 119.
Goupy, the fan-painter, 75.
Grafton Galleries, removal to, 207.
Granby, 21.
Grand Hotel, removal to, 206.
Grand Tour, the, considered indispensable, 4; young Englishmen on, 6, 74.
Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart, 198.
Graves, Hon. Henry, his portrait of Lord Broughton, 234.
Gray, Mr. (afterwards Sir) George, 8, 31, 45, 48, 52, 55, 59, 60, 61, 66, 82, 93, 94, 96, 110; major-general and colonel of 37th Foot, 12; Secretary and Treasurer of Society, 13, 27; death of, 13, 110; portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
Gray, Sir James, Bart., 11; Horace Walpole's description of, 12.
Gray, Sir James (eldest son of the above), 8, 16, 36, 46, 61, 62, 76, 77, 83, 95; appointments held by, 12; death of, 12, 110; reprimanded by Society, 26; directed construction of Bacchus's Tomb, 31; portrait of, by Knapton, 217.
'Grecian Gusto,' a fashionable craze, 81.
Greece and Asia Minor, Mr. Gell's expedition to, 149–164.
Green Park, attempt to secure a site in, 60, 61.
Grenfell, Sir Francis, 208.
Grenville, Hon. Richard (afterwards Earl Temple), 8; public appointments of, 13; death of, 13, 110.
Greville, Hon. Charles (younger son of Earl of Warwick), 35, 108, 112, 118; Very High Steward of Society, 113, 114; his connexion with Emma Lyon, 115; portraits of, 115, 223.
Greville, Mr. Henry, offer of use of his rooms in Argyle Street, 142.
Grimston, Mr. Thomas, 8.

H.

Hackert, Johann Philipp, tour in Sicily with Knight and Gore, 118, 119.
Haddock, Elka, bill for President's chair, 27.
Halifax, Earl of. *See* Montagu, George.
Hallam, Henry, the historian, 170.
Haller, 156, 209.
Hamilton, Gavin, the painter, 75, 76, 117, 125.
Hamilton, Sir William, K.B., 109, 112, 123; his collections of Greek antiquities, 115, 116; his discovery of the Isernian ritual, 120, 121; his notes and drawings, 129, 130; death of, 130; portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223.
Hamilton, Mr. W. R., secretary to Lord Elgin, 133; twice rejected as member of Society, 133; mentioned, 135, 156, 191, 192; succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence as Secretary, 172; latter years of his secretaryship, 183; compiled list of members of Society from its foundation, 183, 184; members elected under his régime, 184–189; secretary of English section

of Archaeological Institute of Rome, 214.
Hamilton-Gordon, George, fourth *Earl of* Aberdeen, 127, 128, 133, 136, 143, 144, 152, 160; took both sides in Elgin Marbles controversy, 133, 134, 136; founded the Athenian Society, 147; satirized by Byron, 147; his portrait, 147; drew up instructions to the *Gell* expedition, 152.
Handel and Italian opera, 50.
Harcourt, Mr. Simon (afterwards Viscount Harcourt), 8, 36, 43; public appointments held by, 11; sent to Germany to marry by proxy the Princess Charlotte, 11; death of, 11, 110; Horace Walpole's description of, 11.
Hardinge, Hon. Charles (afterwards Viscount Hardinge), 186.
Hardwicke, Earl of, 155, 156.
Harley, Edward, second Earl of Oxford, 72.
Harper, Rev. J., letter from, 106.
Harris, Mr. Henry, 8, 43, 44, 46; High Steward of Society, 15, 28; Commissioner of Wine Licences, 15; death of, 15, 110; first Treasurer of Society, 27; denominated Very High Steward, 28; portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
Harris, Mr. James, letter of, 95.
Harrison, Thomas, 130; his suggestion to Earl of Elgin, 131.
'Harry the Fifth,' the, or 'The Gang,' a dining society, 15 *n.*
Hartington, William, Marquess of (afterwards Duke of Devonshire), 21; Prime Minister, 21.
Hawkins, Mr. E., 165.
Hawkins, Mr. John, F.R.S., the naturalist, 144; collected objects of Greek art, 145.
Hay, Hon. Robert (afterwards Archbishop), 8, 16; his death, 17.
Haydon, Benjamin Robert, the painter, his campaign in favour of the Elgin Marbles, 134, 135.
Haymarket, the, Italian opera at the King's Theatre in, 50, 51.
Health drinking, resolution against, 35; rescinded, 37.
Heber, Mr. Richard, 170.
Heidegger and Italian opera, 50.
Hervey, Mr. Augustus, 108.
Hervey, Lord, duel with Mr. Crowle, 113.
Heseltine, Mr., 208.
Heytesbury, Lord, 185.
Higginson, Colonel (now General Sir George), 196.
High Steward, the, 28, 46; a dress suggested, 28; his staff or baton of office, 28.
Hippisley, Sir John, M.P., 185, 226.
Hoare, Sir Richard Colt, Bart., made tours in Italy and Sicily, 144; presented books and drawings to British Museum, 144.
Hobart, Lord, 77.
Hobhouse, Sir John Cam (afterwards Lord Broughton of Gyfford), his Radical opinions, 185; Secretary of War and President of Board of Control, 185; mentioned, 198, 233; portrait of, by Graves, 235.
Hochberg (or Hohberg), Baron, portrait of, by Knapton, 219.
Hodgson, Mr. Stewart, 195.
Hogarth, William, 4; his caricature of 'The Five Orders of Perriwigs,' 80 *n.*
Holdernesse, Earl of, 12, 46, 51, 52, 77, 110; portrait of, by Knapton, 219. *See also* Darcy.

Holford, Mr. R. S., 186.
Holroyd, Mr. Charles, copied for the Society Lord Leighton's picture of himself, 237.
Hope, Mr. Henry Philip, 146, 226.
Hope, Mr. Henry Thomas, 146.
Hope, Mr. Thomas, of Deepdene, 116, 127, 144, 226, 227; his collection of marbles, 146; his taste for furniture, 146; works written by him, 146.
Horner, Mr. Francis, inscription on his presentation copy of *The Unedited Antiquities of Attica*, 164; mentioned, 170.
Hoskins, Sir Anthony, 201.
Houghton, Lord. *See* Milnes.
Howard, George, Lord Morpeth (afterwards sixth Earl of Carlisle), 62, 143, 144, 146, 156, 226.
Howard, Mr. George (present Earl of Carlisle), 195.
Howe, Mr. John, of Hanslope, 8, 15*n.*, 46, 47, 61, 83; an active member of the Society in its early days, 13; death of, 110; portrait of, by Knapton, 217.
Hyde, Lord. *See* Villiers.
Humboldt, Wilhelm von, 209.
Hume, Sir Abraham, a leading authority on the fine arts, 144.

I.

Inkstand, silver, 34; presented to Sir H. Englefield on resignation of secretaryship, 34; presentation of a, to Mr. Wilkins, R.A., 169.
Investigations of Athenian Architecture, issue of, by Society, 182, 183.
Ionian Antiquities, quoted, 4, 7, 82, 83, 91, 92; choice of materials for, 91; preparation and publication of volume, 92–94; presentation copies, 94, 95; proposed continuation of, 96, 97; appointment of a committee, 100, 101; publication of vol. ii, 103, 104; new edition of, 164; proposed continuation of, 180; fourth volume proposed, 201, 202; time and mode of publication, 202–204; Mr. Ruskin's gift in aid of expenses, 203.
Ionian Committee, new, 149; report on Gell's proposed expedition, 149–152; publish *The Unedited Antiquities of Attica*, 164.
Isernia, the ritual of, Sir William Hamilton and, 120, 121.
Italian opera, promotion of, 49, 50.
Italy, leave to propose members by members residing in, 38.

J.

Jebb, Professor, 197, 214.
Jeffries and Pars, Academy students sent to Italy by Society, 58.
'Jemmy Twitcher,' nickname of Earl of Sandwich, 18.
Jenkins, 117, 125.
Jeune, Sir Francis, 207.

K.

Kestner, 156, 209, 211.
King's Arms, Pall Mall, a meeting-place of the Society, 23; regalia removed from, 23.
Kingscote, Sir Nigel, 207.
Kingston, Duchess of, 108.
Kingston, Duke of, 83; paid face-money, 219.

Knapton, Mr. George, Painter to Society, 8; designed balloting box, 31; directed ornamentation, &c., of lid of Bacchus's Tomb, 32; mentioned, 46, 64, 77; death of, 110; portraits painted by, 216–219; resignation of office, 219.
Knight, Mr., 225, 226.
Knight, Mr. Henry Gally, 170.
Knight, Mr. Richard Payne, 100, 102, 109, 112, 123, 126, 127, 129, 130, 157, 164, 160; tour in Sicily with Gore and Hackert, 118, 119; his Sicilian diary translated by Goethe, 119; wrote essays on ancient art, 120; his collection of antiquities and drawings by old masters, 120; compiled the *Priapeia*, 122; his influence in discrediting the Elgin Marbles, 133; death of, 165, 169; his essay on *An Inquiry into the Symbolical Language of Ancient Arts and Mythology*, 165, 166; portrait of, by Lawrence, 228.
Kruse, Dr. F. C. H., tribute to the Society's work, 169; correspondence with Mr. Gell, 170 *n.*

L.

Landor, quoted, 198.
Langlois, Mr., 35.
Langton, Mr. Bennet, 108.
Lansdowne, Marquis of, 127, 198.
Lawrence, Sir Thomas, P.R.A., 109, 136, 157, 226, 227; Secretary to Society, 169, 231; appointed Painter to Society, 225; portraits painted by him, 228, 229, 230; letter on question of portrait-groups, 228, 229; unfulfilled orders to, 230; ordered to paint his own portrait, 230, 231; succeeded Mr. West as P.R.A., 231.
Layard, Sir Henry, 211.
Leake, Captain (afterwards Lieut.-Colonel) William Martin, 144; assisted in conveying Elgin Marbles to England, 148; his collections of marbles and bronzes, 141; his share in superintending issue of *The Unedited Antiquities of Attica*, 168.
Legge, Mr. H. Bilson (afterwards Chancellor of Exchequer), 21.
Leicester, Earl of. *See* Coke.
Leighton, Mr. Frederic (afterwards Sir F. and Lord), P.R.A., his accomplishments, 195; his compliment to Sir C. T. Newton, K.C.B., 195; mentioned, 202, 203; succeeded Sir Charles Eastlake as Painter to Society, 234; his portrait of Sir Edward Ryan, 235; granted leave to become Sculptor to Society, 236; death of, 236.
Le Roy, 79.
Lessing, indebted to Spence's *Polymetis*, 119.
Liddell, Sir Henry (afterwards Baron Wentworth), 8, 46, 219, 224; father of the Countess of Upper Ossory, 15.
Ligonier, Lord, 108.
Limmers' Hotel, removal to, 206.
Linckh, 156.
Lincoln, Earl of, 17.
Lindsay, Sir Coutts, 195.
Lloyd, Mr. William Watkiss, an enthusiastic student of and writer on ancient art, &c., 187; mentioned, 198, 199, 203, 204; temporarily officiated as Secretary and Treasurer, 206; portrait of, by Miss Bush, presented to Society, 236.

Loch, Lord, 207.
Long, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord Farnborough), a leading authority on the fine arts, 144.
Long, Sir Robert, 8.
Louis XVIII, 173.
Lowell, Mr. J. Russell, American ambassador, 198.
Lucas, Mr. Arthur, 208.
Lusieri, Neapolitan painter, made drawings of Greek sculptures for Earl of Elgin, 132.
Luttrell, Mr. Simon, 8.
Lyon, Emma, mistress of Hon. Charles Greville, 115.
Lytton, Lord, 196.

M.

Machiavelli, his dress to be model for that of Secretary, 28.
Mackenzie, Kenneth, *de jure* Earl of Seaforth, 21.
Mackye, Mr. John Ross, 21, 46; paid face-money, 219.
Malone, Mr., 123.
Malton, Earl of. *See* Watson-Wentworth.
Marbles, the Society's, custody of, 104, 105; presented to British Museum, 106.
Marlay, Mr. Brinsley, 195.
Marlborough, Duke of, 108.
Marochetti, Baron, 187.
Mathias, the satirist, attacked Payne Knight for writing the *Priapeia*, 124.
Mayer (otherwise Myers), L., 104.
Mazarin, Cardinal, 71.
Mead, Dr., collection of, 71; mentioned, 74.
Meade, Hon. R. H., 198.
Medmenham Abbey, orgies at, 9, 18.
Mendip, Lord. *See* Ellis.
Metcalfe, Mr. Philip, 109, 226; Treasurer to Society, 114.
Michaelis, Professor, his *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, 215.
Middlesex, Charles Sackville, Earl of (afterwards Duke of Dorset), 8, 36, 46, 51, 61, 66, 83; tour in France and Italy, 10; a great supporter of the Italian opera, 10, 50; death of, 10, 110; Horace Walpole's description of, 11; his company of Italian artists, 50; failure of the scheme, 51; portrait of, by Knapton, 217.
Midleton, Viscount, 15 *n.*
Milnes, Mr. Richard Monckton (afterwards Lord Houghton), 113, 188, 201; his article on Hamilton's *Historical Notices* of Society, 186.
Minute-book, first entries in, 5; Latin style adopted for dates, 5; commencement of present series of red-morocco books, 23, 31.
Minutes of committees, separate book provided for, 31.
Mitchell, Sir Andrew, 8; envoy to Court of Prussia, 16.
Mitford, Mr., 226.
Moira, Earl of. *See* Rawdon.
Moncrieff, Sir Colin Scott, 207.
Monkswell, Lord. *See* Collier.
Montagu, George, Lord Sunbury (afterwards Earl of Halifax), 20.
Montagu, John, fourth Earl of Sandwich, his birth and education, 17; his tour in the Mediterranean, &c., 18; British plenipotentiary at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18; a supporter of Captain Cook in his expeditions, 18; Sandwich Islands and sandwiches named after him, 18; nicknamed 'Jemmy Twitcher,'

18; his great capacity for work, 19; the Society greatly indebted to him, 19; mentioned, 29, 35, 36, 38, 55, 66, 74, 83; suspended from office of Arch-Master for contempt, 30; death of, 110; his character, 111; portrait of, by Knapton, 219.
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, quoted, 6, 12.
Montagu, Lord Robert (afterwards Duke of Manchester), 8.
Montague House, unsuccessful attempt to secure a room in, 49.
Morpeth, Lord. *See* Howard.
Morritt, Mr. J. Bacon Sawrey, of Rokeby, supported Earl of Elgin in controversy respecting Elgin Marbles, 136, 145; mentioned, 144, 226; a friend of Sir Walter Scott, 145; his travels in Greece and Asia Minor, 145; a leading member of the Society, 146; one of the founders of the Travellers' Club, 146; essay by, 166; portrait of, by Shee, 232.
Mottoes, two traditional, of the Society, 215.
Mulgrave, Lord. *See* Phipps.
Müller, Carl Otfried, 210.
Munro, Mr. H. A. Johnstone, of Novar, 186.
Museum of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge, opening of, 213.
Museum Worsleyanum, 116.

N.

New Committee of Publication, appointment of, 126.
New members, 108–110; zeal of, 143, 144.
New Thatched House Tavern, removal to, 192, 193.
Newton, Mr. (afterwards Sir) C.T., 87, 212, 213; Vice-Consul at Mitylene, 188; appointed correspondent to Society, 188; his correspondence from Syra and Mitylene, 188, 189; on the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, 189, 190; the Society's proposals, 189; elected a member of Society, 194; his character, 194; made K.C.B., 195; Sir F. Leighton's compliment on the occasion, 195; offered use of his house to Society, 206.
Newton, Mr. James, 101, 103.
Newton, Mr. William, 101, 102.
Nicholson, Sir Charles, 201.
Niebuhr, 209.
Noel, Mr. James, 8.
Nollekens, 136.
Norfolk, Duke of, lent his robes for use of President, 26; suspected, with others, of secreting the old toga, 26; mentioned, 142, 171, 224, 225, 230.
Northampton, Marquess of, 184.
Northcote, Sir Stafford, 208.
Northwick, Lord. *See* Rushout.

O.

Original members, their character, 5.
Oxford, Earl of. *See* Harley.
Oxford, University of, part of Arundel collection presented to, 71.

P.

Paget, Mr. (now Right Hon. Sir) Richard, 196.
Painters to the Society—George Knapton, 8, 216–219; James Stuart, 219–221; Sir Joshua Reynolds, 221–225; Sir

Thomas Lawrence, 225–231; Sir Martin Archer Shee, 231–233; Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, 233; Sir Frederic Leighton, 234–236; Sir F. W. Burton, 236; Sir E. J. Poynter, 236.
Palmerston, Viscount, 108, 181.
Panizzi, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, 187, 198.
Panofka, 210.
Pars, William, 58, 83, 84, 90, 94, 100, 116; associated with Chandler and Revett in Society's expedition to Athens, 84; Sandby granted leave to publish his drawings of Athens, 97.
Parslow's, removal to, 141.
Parthenon, Mr. Penrose's proposal to investigate alleged anomalies in the construction of the, 180, 181; supported by Society, 181; publication of results, 182, 183.
Parthenon Marbles, the, Carrey's drawings of, 72, 73, and *note*; their condition at a later date, 130, 131.
Payne and White, publishers of *Specimens of Antient Sculpture*, 127, 128.
Payne-Gallwey, Mr. Stephen, portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223.
Peachey, Hon. John (afterwards Lord Selsey), 100, 106, 109, 112, 116, 126, 226, 227; formed collection of marbles, 117.
Peel, Sir Robert, Prime Minister, 170.
Pember, Mr. E. H., Q.C., 196; joint Secretary and Treasurer, 206.
Pembroke, Earl of, collection of, at Wilton House, 71.
Pennant's *History of London*, copy of, bequeathed to British Museum by Crowle, 113.
Penrose, Mr. F. C., publication of his *Principles of Athenian Architecture*, 185; the present father of Society, 186; adopted Watkiss Lloyd's Theory of Proportion, 187, 204; mentioned, 190, 198, 203; further investigations at Athens, 208; Director of British school at Athens, 214.
Petitions to the king for leave to build in the Green Park, 60, 61.
Petty, William, 70.
Phelps, Mr., American ambassador, 198.
Philae, scheme for *barrage* of the Nile at, opposed by Society, 208.
Phipps, Mr. Constantine (afterwards Lord Mulgrave), 35, 97, 105, 108; portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223.
Pierrepoint, Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, 20.
Pilkington, Sir Lionel, 8, 17.
Pitt, Mr. G., 221.
Planta, Mr., 123.
Pola, temple at, chosen as model for Society's proposed new building, 47, 76.
Pollock, Sir W. F., Secretary to Society, 193, 197; his friends, 196; a Dante scholar, 196; mentioned, 203; death of, 206.
Pomfret, Earl of, 71.
Pompeiana, Sir William Gell's, 175.
Ponsonby, Mr. William (afterwards Viscount Duncannon and Earl of Bessborough), 8, 74, 83, 105, 110, 123; Lord of Treasury and Postmaster-General, 13; a most active art

collector, 13; death of, 13, 111; presented Society with balloting balls and bag, 32; portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
Portland, Duke of, 123.
Portrait-groups. *See* Reynolds.
Portraits of members, 216–237; various resolutions and orders as to, 224, 225, 229, 230; proposed series of engravings of, 233; applications from Manchester, South Kensington, &c., for loan of pictures, 233, 234; letter of thanks from Sir W. Boxall, 234.
Potter, Mr. Justice, 99, 100.
Powerscourt, Lord, 195.
Poynter, Mr. (afterwards Sir) E. J., Painter to the Society, 208, 236; P.R.A., 236; his portrait of Mr. Sidney Colvin, 237.
President, the, first chosen in rotation, 25; office compulsory, 25; power to decline upon paying fine, 25; a scarlet Roman dress decided on, 25; this form of dress still used, 26; duty of Painter to arrange its folds, 26; suspicious disappearance of old toga, 26; new one provided, 27; special chair, the 'Sella Curulis,' 27; bills in connexion therewith, 27.
Priapeia, the, 122, 123; reception of the volume, 123, 124.
Priene, excavations by Mr. Pullan at the temple of Athene Polias at, 201; marbles and inscriptions from thence presented by Society to British Museum, 201.
Principles of Athenian Architecture, publication of, 185; new edition, 204.
Publishing expenses, mode of providing for, 166–168.
Pugin, 211.
Pullan, Mr. R. P., appointed by Government to assist Mr. Newton at Halicarnassus, 190; and at Budrum, 198; his proposal to Society to examine sites of Teos, &c., 198; authorized to explore temple of Bacchus at Teos, 199; minute upon his report, 199; Mr. Lloyd's opinion on result of exploration, 199; supported by Society in candidature for post of Vice Consul, 200; again employed by Society in the Troad, 200; mentioned, 201.

Q.

Qualification for membership of Society, 38.

R.

Ravensworth, Baron. *See* Liddell.
Rawdon, Sir John (afterwards Earl of Moira), 32; portrait of, by Knapton, 219.
Ray, Miss, mistress of Earl of Sandwich, murder of by the Rev. J. Hackman, 18.
Redcliffe, Lord Stratford de, 189.
Revett, Mr., prepared design for further adornment of Bacchus's Tomb, 33; mentioned, 47, 53, 83, 84, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 100, 105, 116; Stuart allowed to use his drawings of Athens, 97.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, Painter to Society, received a reprimand, 26; first President of Royal Academy, 57; mentioned, 62, 109; his appointment as Painter to Society, 221; his portrait,

221; his two great portrait-groups, 221–223; death of, 225; loan of his portrait to the Gr s-venor Gallery, 236.
Reynolds portrait-groups, the, 207, 221–223; bill for framing, 222 *n.*; committees appointed to report on condition of, 149, 226, 227; members represented in, 223; steps taken for their preservation, 225, 227; engraved in mezzotint by Messrs. Turner and Say, 227, 228; inquiries into state of pictures, 232, 233; loan of, to Grosvenor Gallery and National Gallery, 236.
Richmond, Charles Lennox, third Duke of, 58, 108; his collection of paintings, &c., 58.
Ridley, Sir Matthew White, M.P., 195.
Robinson, Hon. Frederick (afterwards Lord Goderich and Earl of Ripon), 170.
Robinson, Sir T. (afterwards Lord Grantham), 59, 83, 108, 145.
Rockingham, Earls of. *See* Watson.
Rodney, 21.
Roe, Sir Thomas, 70.
Rolle, Margaret, Countess of Orford, 14.
Rome, British artists in, 74, 75.
Romney, the painter, 115.
Rose, 210.
Rosebery, Lord, 198.
Roxburghe, Duke of, 108, 123.
Royal Academy, foundation of, 4, 57; its relations with Society, 57.
Royal Society, older than Society of Dilettanti, 2; fostered science and research, 3.
Rule *Ann. Soc. Undec.*, 64–66.
Rushout, Sir John (afterwards Lord Northwick), 127, 144, 149, 227; his collection of Greek coins and paintings by old masters, 147.
Ruskin, Mr., gift from, towards publishing vol. iv of *Ionian Antiquities*, 203; mentioned, 204, 211.
Russell, John, fourth Duke of Bedford, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and ambassador to France, 19; Horace Walpole's description of, 19; his characteristics, 19; mentioned, 38, 46, 53, 66, 80, 83, 171; his death, 110; portrait of, by Knapton, 219.
Russell, John, R.A., well-known painter, first appearance in public, 67.
Ryan, Sir Edward, Secretary to Society, 184, 193; mentioned, 185, 197; death of, 196; portrait of, by Leighton, 235.

S.

St. George, Mr., 77.
St. John, Colonel Henry, 108.
St. Martin's Lane Academy, 4, 51.
Salamis, proposed fund to aid archaeological research at, 208.
Sandby, Paul, artist, granted leave to publish engravings from Pars's drawings of Athens, 97; presented a set to Society, 98.
Sandwich, Earl of. *See* Montagu, John.
Savage, Mr., appointed Arch-Master, 30; portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
Savile, Lord, 207.
Scott, Sir Walter, 145.
Sc afton, Mr. Luke, 108.
Seaforth, Earl of, 221; portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223.

Seal of the Society, 33; proposed device and motto, 33; abandoned in favour of the 'Medusa,' 34; bill in connexion with the latter, 34.
Sebright, Sir Thomas, 77.
Secretaries of the Society: Col. George Gray, 13, 27, 45; Mr. William Fauquier, 15, 112; Mr. Crowle, 112; Sir Joseph Banks, 113, 114; Sir T. Lawrence, 169, 231; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, 172, 214; Sir Edward Ryan, 184, 193; Sir W. F. Pollock, 193, 197; Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd, 206; Earl of Strafford, 206; Mr. Sidney Colvin, 206, 237; Mr. Pember, joint, 206; Lord Welby, joint, 206.
Secretary, the, 27; special dress, 28.
Selden, John, 70.
Select Committee of the House of Commons on the purchase of the Elgin Marbles, 135.
'Sella Curulis,' or President's chair, 27.
Selsey, Lord. *See* Peachey.
Selwyn, George, 67, 108.
Sestini, the Abbate Domenico, published a description of Sir Robert Ainslie's collection of Oriental coins, 145.
Seymour, Mr. Henry Danby, M.P., 186.
Shee, Sir Martin Archer, P.R.A., 171; Painter to Society, 184, 231; his portrait of Mr. Morritt, 232.
Sherard, Sir Brownlow, 8, 17; portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
Shergold, Richard, lottery-office keeper, 34.
Shirley, Hon. Sewallis, 8, 36, 46, 83; younger son of Earl Ferrers, 14; had relations with the celebrated Lady Vane, 14; and with Margaret Rolle, Countess of Orford, 14; M.P. and comptroller of the household to Queen Charlotte, 14; his death, 14, 110; portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
Siris, the Bronzes of, 177, 178; subscription for their purchase, 179, 180.
Sloane, Sir Hans, 3, 114.
Smith, Rev. Arthur (afterwards Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland), 8; travelled abroad with Earl of Middlesex, 16; Dean of Raphoe and of Derry, and Bishop of Clonfert, of Down, and of Meath, 16; death of, 16.
Smith, Sidney, quoted, 146.
Smithson, Sir Hugh (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), 8, 15*n.*; married heiress of duchy of Northumberland, 15; father of founder of Smithsonian Institution, 15.
Smithsonian Institution at Boston, U.S.A., 15.
Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*, Lady Vane original of 'Lady of Quality' in, 14.
Smyth, Mr. John, portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223.
Society of Antiquaries, founded before Dilettanti Society, 2; fostered science and research, 3.
Solander, Dr., accompanied Banks and Cook in first voyage of *Endeavour*, 113.
Somers, the late Earl, 195, 202.
Somerset, Duke of, 162, 164, 227.
Somerset House, attempt to secure a room in, 49.
Sotheby, William, his panegyricon Sir Henry Englefield, 168, 169.

Specimens of Antient Sculpture, 126, 127; mode of publication, 127; proposed second volume, 129, 164, 165; difficulties and delays in publication, 165, 166.
Spedding, James, 196.
Spence, Rev. Joseph, 8; author of *Polymetis*, 10; tutor to Earl of Middlesex, 10, 17; governor to Earl of Lincoln, 17; Professor of Poetry and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, 17; friend of Pope, 17; his death, 17; his *Polymetis* stimulated Lessing in composing the *Laocoon*, 119.
Spencer, Earl, 108.
Spencer, Percival, Prime Minister, 134.
Spencer, Hon. William Robert, 157; his poems, 174; minute respecting him, 174.
Spencer-Stanhope, Mr. W., portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223.
Spon and Wheler, their expedition to Greece and the Levant, 73, 130, 131.
'Squire Gawky,' nickname of Hon. Richard Grenville, 13.
Stackelberg, Baron, 186, 209.
Star and Garter, Pall Mall, meeting-place of Society, 23, 49; abortive attempt to purchase, 61.
Steavens, Mr., 77.
Stirling, Mr. William (afterwards Sir William Stirling-Maxwell), 186.
Strafford, Earl of, appointment as Secretary and Treasurer, 206.
Strange, Sir Robert, 56, 57.
Strode, General William, 8, 36; friend and ally of Duke of Cumberland, 14; donor of the duke's statue in Cavendish Square, 14.
Stuart, Mr. James, 33, 47, 53, 61, 76, 83, 97, 99, 116; appointed Painter to the Society, 101, 220; death of, 101, 110; did not comply with Society's demands, 220, 221; superseded by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 221; minute respecting his portrait, 221.
Stuart and Revett, their early history, 75, 76; elected members of the Society, 77, 79; expedition to Athens, 77; join with Dawkins and Wood, 78; visit Smyrna, 78; Stuart nearly murdered, 78; return to England, 79; publish first volume of *Antiquities of Athens*, 80; its success, 80; a continuation contemplated by Stuart, 97; difficulties between, 98–100; posthumous publication of vols. ii–iv of the *Antiquities*, 101–103; supplementary volume, 103 *n.* *See also under each name.*
Sunday, meetings held on the first in every month from December to May, 23; postponed in December, 1757, to the second Sunday in January, 24; altered to twice a month in May, 1781, 24; again altered, 24; season of holding meetings changed to February to July, the present arrangement, 24.
Sutherland, Duke of, 171.
Symmons, Mr., 167.

T.

Tanner, Ridley, bill for supplying Arch-Master's robe, &c., 29.
Tavistock, Marquess of, 83.
Taylor, Sir John, Bart., presented

an ivory bas relievo of Perseus and Andromeda to the Society, 33; mentioned, 98; portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223.
Tea and coffee debarred at dinners, 35.
Temple, Earl. *See* Grenville.
Tennyson, Lord, 196.
Teos, temple of, committee on its exploration, 198; Mr. Pullan's proposition, 198; accepted by Society, 199; results of exploration, 199; fragments of a frieze and an inscribed stele presented to British Museum, 199.
Thatched House, St. James's Street, removal to, 142, 143.
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, 207.
Thompson, Sir Ralph, 207.
Thompson, Mr. Richard, portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds, 223.
Thompson, W. H., late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 196.
Thorwaldsen, 178.
Thurlow, Lord, 123.
Toast, ancient, of the Society, 215.
Toasts, 37, 38, 215.
Toga, the President's, 26; suspicious disappearance of, 26, 27.
Tomline, Mr. George, M.P., 186.
Tournefort, Pitton de, botanist, 74.
Townley, Mr. Charles, 109, 110, 112, 122, 126, 130, 225, 235; an intimate friend of Sir William Hamilton, 117; collected antiquities, 117; removed to London and formed a gallery, 117; made a trustee of British Museum, to which he bequeathed his collection of marbles, 118.
Travellers' Club, the, Mr. Morritt one of the founders of, 146.
Treasurers (or High Stewards) of Society: Mr. H. Harris, 15, 27; Mr. Philip Metcalfe, 114.
Trench, Mr., 77.
Trevor, Hon. Mr., 164.
Troad, the, visited by Chandler, Revett, and Pars, 87; Mr. Pullan employed in, 200.
Twistleton, Hon. Edward, 198.

U.

Underdown, Mr., Q.C., 207.
Unedited Antiquities of Attica, The, publication of, 163, 164.
Upper Ossory, Countess of, Horace Walpole's friend, 15.
Upper Ossory, Duke of, 108.

V.

Vane, Lady, 14.
Vanneschi and Italian opera, 50, 51.
Venables, Mr. George, Q.C., 196; friend of Thackeray and reputed original of 'Stunning Warrington' of *Pendennis*, 197; his remarkable literary powers, 197.
Very High Steward, Mr. H. Harris denominated, 28; lapse of this office, 28; revived, and accepted by Mr. Banks, 28; a special dress suggested, 29; Mr. Greville, 114.
Villiers, George, Duke of Buckingham, 70.
Villiers, Thomas (afterwards Baron Hyde and Earl of Clarendon), 8, 46, 83, 170; his long and remarkable career in diplomacy, 16; death of, 16; portrait of, by Knapton, 217.

Virtuosi, Society of, 7.
Visconti, Ennio Quirino, 135, 209.

W.

WADDINGTON, M., French ambassador, 204, 207.
Walpole, Horace, on Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex, 11; on the brothers Gray, 12; mentioned, 14, 15, 67, 123; on John Russell, Duke of Bedford, 19; on Lord Deskfoord, 21; on the Dilettanti, 36, 51; on Italian opera, 50, 51; on Duke of Richmond's school of statuary, 58.
Walpole, Sir Robert, 2, 14; initiated the Westminster Bridge Lottery, 42, 43.
Walpole, Mr. Spencer, 207.
Warkworth, Lord, 83.
Warwick, the late Earl, 195.
Watson, Mr. Knight, 203.
Watson, Lewis, second Earl of Rockingham, 20.
Watson, Thomas, third Earl of Rockingham, 20.
Watson-Wentworth, Charles, Earl of Malton (afterwards Marquess of Rockingham), 76, 79, 80, 81, 108.
Watson-Taylor, Mr. George, 170.
Welby, Sir Reginald (now Lord Welby), 198; joint Secretary and Treasurer to Society, 206.
Welcker, 210.
Wells, Mr., of Redleaf, 186.
Wemyss, Earl of. *See* Charteris.
West, Mr. Benjamin, P.R.A., 109, 136, 227; consulted on state of the Reynolds groups, 225, 226; presentation of his portrait, and letter therewith, 230, 231.
Westmacott, Sir Richard, 136, 170, 171.
Westminster Bridge Lottery, the earliest recorded transaction of Society, 42; a scheme initiated by Sir Robert Walpole, 42, 43; Act of Parliament passed in 1736, 42; minutes of Society respecting first lottery, 43; prizes won, 44; resolutions in connexion with second lottery, 44; resulted in loss to Society, 45.
Westmorland, Earl of. *See* Burghersh.
Whitefoord, Caleb, 123.
Whitmore, Mr. Thomas, 8.
Wilbraham, Mr., Deputy Arch-Master, 123, 157.
Wildman, William, second Viscount Barrington, 20; Secretary of War and Chancellor of Exchequer, 20; portrait of, by Knapton, 219.
Wilkes, 15, 18, 123.
Wilkins, Mr. William, R.A., the architect, 128, 136, 143, 144, 147, 158, 160, 163, 171, 227; sixth wrangler at Cambridge, 147; studied architecture in Italy and Greece, 147; writer on classical architecture, 147; edited *The Unedited Antiquities of Attica*, 163; death of, 168, 180; presentation to, 169.
Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury, 8, 226; famous wit and satirist, 16; lived abroad as envoy, 16; retained his interest in Society, 16; his poems offered to Society by Mr. Johnnes, 67; verses on Crowle's duel with Lord Hervey, 113.
Williams, Gilly, 67.
Williams-Wynn, Sir Watkin, portrait of, by Sir J. Reynolds,

223; leave granted to Mr. T. Grenville to copy it, 223.
Willis's Rooms, formerly 'Almack's,' removal of Society to, 193; closing of, 206.
Winchilsea, third Earl of, collection of, 71.
Winckelmann, 125, 209.
Windham, Mr. J., 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 106, 109, 122, 126, 142.
Wolcot, Dr., 124.
Wood, Mr. J. T., excavations by, at the temple of Diana at Ephesus, 205.
Wood, Robert, first director of Society's archaeological ventures, 60, 61, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 88, 89; death of, 110.
Worsley, Sir Richard, 35, 109, 112; British Resident at Venice, 116; his tour through Greece, &c., 116; his collection of antiquities, 116.
Wrey, Sir Bourchier, portrait of, by Knapton, 218.
Wyndham, Charles (afterwards second Earl of Egremont), 20, 127.

Y.

YARBOROUGH, Earl of, owner of Worsley collection of antiquities, 116 and *note*, 127.

Z.

ZETLAND, Earl of. *See* Dundas.
Zoega, 209.
Zoffany, the painter, 115, 118.

OXFORD: HORACE HART
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

00032427

913.06042
Col/His 32427

History of the society of dilettanti compiled by Lionel Cust, 1898.

(H)

Digitized with financial assistance from
Hermès India
a project facilitated by the Rotary Club of Bombay

on 10 August, 2018